

MONTHLY SUMMARY

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MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

I	Summary of the Month	8ور	l	c) Communications from	
II	Dispute beias en Bolivia ara Pa			Nen Official Organi	
	raguay	300		sations	41
п	Arbitration, Security and Re-			d) Request of the Interna	
	duction of Arn an ents	40		tional Criminal Police	
	I Supervision of the manu			Commission	41
	facture of Arms, Murs		Δī	Idas restrat se Questions	41
	tions and Implements of			I The Saar	11
	War	402		at The Saar Governing	
	2 Appointment of the Presi	4**		Commission Loan	41
	dents of the Committees		ľ	b) Appointment of the Saar	
	of Investigation	40		Governing Communica	41
117		qo		2 Mandates	41
ĮV	Legal and Corthintoral Ques		VΗ	Political Que tions	41
	tions	40,		1 The Hungarian Optants	41
	I Proposed Reduction in the		Į.	- The Polish Lathuaman	
	Number of Council Ses	- 1		Relations	41
	sions	40,	VIII	Protection of Minorities	41
	2 Codification of Internation		TX.	So sal and Humarstores Ques	
	nal Law	40+		lsons	41
٧	The Techr cal Organ sations	403	l l	 Traffic sa Opsu a 	41
	The Health Organisation	405	ł	at appointment of the	
	a) The Health Committee	405		Permanent Central	
	b) Cooperation site the	1-2		Board	41
	Greek Health Autho			b) Opsum Smoking in the	
	nties	42		Far East	41
	s) Se and Lonference on	٦.		2 Protection and Welfare of	
	Sleeping Siel nese	404	1	Ch ldn.n 2nd Young Pec	
	* The Economic and Finan	aloni.	i	ple	41
	ual Organisation	104	•	Request of the Unior inter	
	Conference on Economic	Tue		nat onale des L ques fémi	
	Statistics — The Eco		ı	usnes catholsones	41
	nome Committe -The		1 .	Refugees	11
	Financial Committee -		\	The Permanent Court of Inter	
	Settlement of Greek			s attoral I estice	41
	Refugees — Settlement			I The Cherrow Factory	41
	ot Bulgarian Refugic			2 Braziban Federal Loans	
	and Stabile at on Loan-			fluated in France	41
	Double Taration and Tax		!	3 International agreement	
	Eva ion	401	i .	relating to the juris	
	3 Communication, and Tran	441	ı	diction of the Court.	41
	sit	400		4 Lase concerning the Oder	
	Creation of a League Radio	400	1	Commission	41
	Telegraphic Station	400		Revision of the Court	
	4 Intellectual Cooperation	404		Statute	41
	and International Bu			6 Procedure regarding Advis	
	reau.	410		ory Opinions	41
		410	71	Other Questions	41
	a) Intellectual Property	410		Procedure for the Election	
	b) International Educa			of the Supervisory Com	
	tional Cinematogra	410		INISSION 2	41
	ph c Institute	410	711	Forticoming Breats	41

I -- Summary of the Month

DECEMBER 1928

The lifty time so you of the Council was held at Lingson from December to hit o Dovember (with M. Briand (I rand) in the Char

that it aims pre calls the Council had to deal afth a conflict which had broken out some dischildren to see some between a solute.—Bobbia and Parriquis—both of them Muthe, of the Leagues. The Councils extendion was drawn for this matter had note from the Servician General containing press dispatches on the subject though both parties had, in fact, dready taken the restinive in addressing communications to the Council.

On De embar 11th the Lemmal ant talegrams to both partic expression that conviction that they would mention the obligation incumbant on all Members of the Legisla of eithing by profit methods any entitled that implit irred between them. In reply to the talegram, the Progression Government informed the Coust data, it would not return an confinition procedure, and the Political Government confirmed its resolution not to depart from the principles and obligations of the Coursen's

In the of the events that were taking pla of on the dispited frontier, the Council with firstler elegann to both parties upon calling their attained to the obligations of Leone insubstration and suggested their, if any multivey delenses measures are considered one carry, great one should be taken to avoid any possibility, that they might appear to have an argeressive character. Immedia clystoptic council, who had been requested to follow events and in need by, to call an extraordinary season, had interves an few methods and paragray as Minister. He described the first charge, do thrunks of the signature and the Dutted Studey, and informed them that in the specific of the Council it is a security that there should be full or ordination of the first that it is buggered to be followed by the following the following the control of the council is a security that there should be full or ordination of the first that it is buggered to be followed by the council of a security of the council of the council

On the same day telegrams were recess different the Paragussian Go eriment informing the Council that it had accepted the good offices of the Para American Conference on Complication and Arbitration meeting in Westington, one from the Boltism Go-criminal stating that instruction had been given to the military com-

and, whether a financial of near the first file Belavan Government lad, in accordance with the ingression of the Council also according to good file of the Council also according to good file of the Paul American Contractor. Thus, on Desimbler 10th just eight drys after the Lorent's first interactions at Freemant was all to be operating spiritherions at the resistant on the conflict and his do not that the procedure indepted by both particles might be also a solution of the dispute took the prompt, to terthous of good model and on a placeful cooperation bus cent them.

A remark the Polish Latherman in gotations the Council noted that, although the results of the knowing-berg Conference had not been such as the parties them they had not been such as the parties them when had only a lather than the conference had not been such as the parties and the Polish and I of a management we a lagreed as to the destrability of continuing may faithed to the confessor of an arrangement regulating trade between them remarks one than the continuity that the documents submitted measurement when the parties of the confessor that the continuity that the documents submitted measurement than 10 fe color 10-7, referred this question to the Langue Committee for Longue Longue

The first and expending such inside last to be held in 1978 - a marely described the execution of the Assembly resolutions of September and a contract of the inside Legislature and interpret of other, and committees

Note set up, or expurs a cummuseours apointed. In this connection, a pecial mention must be made of the constitution of the Permanent Central Board, as provided for by the Inc. 5 (human Convention of an Idvasory Commission attached to the High Commissione Fr. Kerluges, of a Special Sob Committee of the High Commission as as the Go. or Go-remment in reagraming its bright services, of Committies of Jurists to examine the Court Catality with a weve to possible amend must and on establish a systematic service of the questions of international law which the Lorque proposed to codify, and finally, of the devision to create a recal committee, for the their of the alting questions as recommitmed by the Conterence on Donial T. at story and T. Sassori

The Council referred to the Financial Commutate the question of the loan with the Sur Governing Commussion proposed to issue for public works. It removed the appointment of the Chairman of the miditary Investigation Temmutates and of the members of the Saar Governing Commussion. It respect the appointment of Sir John Hope Simpsons as Nice Chairman of the Greek, Refuge Settlement Commission. It appointed N de Chalendar and Sir Otto Nominever as trustees for the Bilgarian Stabilisation lean and nominated Count de Finha Garcia to succeed General Firer d'Anciende as a member of the shadowtee Commission.

II - Dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay

Newspaper despots hes irreasing the dispute between Bolisia and Piraguaj having been submitted by the Seen tary Guieral, the Counsil on December 11th ent both Governames a telegra in expressing its full convinction that the two States which, by signing the Costinant, had soldinally pledged themselves to sack up another the about on of subjects earning between them, sould abe recourse to such methods as yould be in concentrative with their international obligations and would appear in the present recumstance is to be most lifely to ensure the maintenance of pasca can the settlement of their gives.

After this tologram and been dispatched the Council received from the Boli vian Government a detail of account of the antecedents of the conflict, and a state ment from the Pargusyan Representative in Pans, both depatched before their Governments had received the Council's communication

On December 12th the Boisson Foreign Minister critimated that he had submitted the Council's recommendation to the President of Boilyne. The Para grayan Foreign "dinater replied by a telegram one linding with the statement. "Paraguay does not reliev any concluding only for the settlement of her disputes, still less the procedure laid down in conventions to which she has given her solomin acceptance.

On December 14th, the Council received a telegram signed by the President and Foreign Minister of Bohvas, referring to the commensation of December 11th- and stating that the Council of the League and the President "angiler rest assured that Bohvas would not depart from the principles and obligations rontained in the Covenant of the League".

This telegram also stated that "in contradiction with the stipulations of Arts.

cles 10 and 15 of the Covenant of the League of Nations Paragua; "had remmitted an aggression" which the Suhisan Government solemnly denounce do the Council While declaring that it vas its duty "to demand the satisfaction which is due in such cases and to take minitary intestrets of a determine character to sateguard its security, the Bolivan Government requested that the Council would take note of its declaration of its intention to act on the Louentl's recommendations and to observe the stipulations of the Covenant."

On December 15th, at the close of its ordinary session at Lugano, the Council sent telegrams to the Bohman and Paraguavan Governments expressing its satis

is non at beauty grathered from timer communa alrows the conservation of their retachment to the principle, and obligations of the Concentral R added that it hoped that the parties sould carefully abstant from any act "which might aggressate the situation and render a practful achievement more difficult." In present its intra-constitution that the obligations of the Concentral would be represed in a recalled that when a dispatch likely to load to a rupture area between two States Members of the League of Nations, the, could not sufficient in their obligations, and no slidy those contrast educated Article 1. omit to reserve by some method or other to one of the procedures of parties sattlement provided for in the Concentral.

The Council also drew situration to the fact that the Covenant mentioned, immorpolates, disputes as to the elisteneed my fart which it disblished, would constitute a livered for any international oblegations, er as to the event and nature, of the reparation to be made for any such breach. At the same time it emph issued the last that "in it expensioned it was most long to the confine all military inservers of a defensive shareter to thow which would not be regarded as aggressive again; the other country, and which would not in olde the danger of the arms of trees, running into ontaid, as time's odd lead to an aggression of the situation rendering very difficult, the choirs of product being made to the maintenant of place."

The parties are notified that the Council had charged its Frendent to follow the events with a new to any attent that might be necessary consulting if med he his colleague; thought the intermediate of the Secretary General. The telecam promount received from the Paraguayan Government was communicated to the Bolivian Government and that received from the Bolivian Government was communicated to the Paraguayan Government.

On Deventur 10th, the President of the Council recursed from the Botivan norum filmster a telegram desatched on the 19th, informing him of frich marked at between Paragony in and Botivan troops. "In conformity with it international obligations the Botivian bovernment "historied to inform the Council of this new day-logisment."

The President manedinably communicated this tid gram to the Paraguavan Go-cernment. In tidey may despatched simultaneously to both Governments, he manifed them that the tack reported showed still more clearly "the dangers to puse a created by the contacts between the military forces belonging to the two countries on the frequery and the urgony, to which the Council laid drawn their at Linton's of the limit measures to provent further mechanic appalled compromising the success of any pear dual proc. dure. He emphasized further the suggestion made by the Council on receipt of the "solema assurances given by both Governments that the vived for asset the collegations of the Covernment."

The Provident of the Council left Lugano on the morning of D. ember 17th, arri ing in the evening in Pans, where he was joined next morning by the Secretary General

· t°

Replying to the President of the Council, the Bohvian Foreign Minister wired as follows on December 17th

I have the bounce to refer to your telegram of the title (fifth month in which hour Excellency on behalf of the Conneal, recent his recommendators with a view to excelling further incidents that might compromise the ancests of pacific procedure in the deputh between Bolana and the Regulot of Para. guas M. Go erament, accepting these, suggestion a sure Your Excellence that this service of the commanders of military pasts to erfeat from an a delawate and any attack as far as they are concerned, and to contine themselves to define as re-measure. I notify the Courol that Paragraph has decreated the molitary of the classes from to to 28 years. Behava as candinning herself to the measure of preauthor of cental to her events;

By a telegram seat on the same dut the Paraguayan Government protected against being acrossed of any aggression, stating that "Paragua," I report stretch to be international objections, acknowled from the custest that on me. Engineers about be made into the fact, and had accordingly accept d without objection all the suggestions and monest of parella procedure part before her! It addoss that it had use "reversed the pand offers of the Par Amaria. To Anderson of

Meanwhile, the President, after consulting the Secretary General and nutrlying his colleagues that he might have to unmon them for an extraordinary session towards the end of the well tool further steps with a view to actiliment

On December 18th it conferred with the Bohwan and Paragusyan Nimelsewith the argentine Charge d'Affance sième Govern ment had also taken steppe to praesade the parties to succept methation, and with the Charge d'Affance of the United States a repossitation of that Government being President of the I'un American Conference

In his conversation, with the Argentine and United States I hagge of affairs, the President of the County is epianed that, unless the bullyian and Paragur, an Cole ammitted agency down, the color is a to all present of observations and belong an entranchiant cost not a many make a local belong an entranchiant cost not or many make a local should be taken, as vary would either have build up out or be on the point of breating out between two literabur of the living. Illeadd if that he would consult as a mind depart of ordination of all indica ours to server, a matthe office of the living.

On the 18th, press de patches reported that Bolivia accepted the mediation of the Pin American Conference while had all a dis been accepted by Paraguas as stated in hier telegram to the President of the Council. Tors once was confirmed by the following telegram from the Bolivian Government dated Pressioner 18th.

11 Briand President of the Council of the League of Nations Paris

I have the honour to micron Your Evellency that, in coordinate with the nobly inspired suggestive of the Course of the Langua of Nations, the Boltz of Nations and State of State of State of the State of State o

In these circumstances the President of the Council, reputing on his mission in the exeming of Director's total informed the Vembere of the Council that he would not be obliged to consume them for an extraordienty session. In his telegrams to Bolissa and Paraeuro his didd that the Council, all of whose offerts has been directed to stard pricerousing any agrees aston of the dispute and promoting apontice elf month year possible mendad, could not be gratitude this tree station of a conflict between two Members of the I sagne, and true that the providure to which they had agreed month lead to a point settlement of their despites and them terrotration of good understanding and proveful respectation between them

The Belgian, Chinese Colombian, Costa Rican, Guatemalan, Honduras, Mexican, Nicaraguan, Netherlando, Per ian, Siameri, Venezuelaa and Uriguayan

Governments acknowledged receipt of the communication of M. Briand's telegram of December 15th, most of them expressing their satisfaction at the steps taken by the Council

III — Arbitration, Security and Reduction of Armaments

Supervision of the manufacture of Arms MUNITIONS AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAP

The Special Commission appointed to draw up a preliminary draft convention on the supervision of the private manufacture and publicity for the manufacture of arms, mucitions and implements of war, met in Geneva from December 5th to 7 h, with Count Bernstorff (Germany) in the Chair

The presiminary draft convention drawn up by the earlier sussions of the Commission va. examined by a Sub Committee (M. Guerrero (Salvador, Chairman), M has sigh (France), Mr Alison (In ten states), General de Tamnis (Mary), M Rut gers (Netherlands), Mr. Ladogan (British Empire), M. Sato (Japan), M. Cobian (Spain)] which suggested certain medifications in the text

The Sub Committee further tool note of explanations gi en b, the Bolgian delegate with regard to a reservation made by his Government concurning the draft ting of the list of arms, munitions and implements of war to be rovered by the Commention. At the in atation of the Sub Committee the Belgian delegate submitted detailed prop sals

The pienary Commission was not able to consider the report of the Sub Commattee, as several of it members and to have for Lagano for the Council at sion In these circumstances, the Commission asked its Chairman to inform the Council that it rould not submit a report for the milment. It approved a proposal of its Chairman that a Committee of Experts representing the various delegations should be convened to examine the proposals of the Belgian delegate and the date of this meeting was fixed for March 11th, 1920 The plenary Commission will not hold a further meeting until it has received the report of the Committee of Expert

The December anssion was attended by Baron Woncheur (Belgium), Di W 4 Riddell (Canada) M. Hsiao Chi Ying (China), M. Zdenek Fierlinger (Czechoslovakia), Mr Alexander Cadogan (British Empire), M. Holst (Finland), M. René Ma s gli (France) Baron E Von Weizsnecher (Germany), General de Marinis (Italy), M Sato Japan) M Rutger (Netherlands) M Francois Sol al (Poland) M Constantin Antoniade (Roumania) M J G Guerrero (Salvador) M Eduardo (obian (Spain) · Mr Hugh R Wilson (United States)

2 — Appointment of the Presidents of the Committees of Investigation (*)

On December 13th, the Council renewed for one year the appointments of the Presidents of the Investigation Committees set up under the regulations issued by the Council concerning the exercise of its right of investigation The Presidents in office are General Baratter, for the Committee of Investiga

tion in Germany, General I alcagno, for the Committee of Investigation in Au tria, Colonel Schuurman, for the Committee of Investigation in Bulgaria General Fir wan for the Committee of Investigation in Hungary

It was further decided that these appointments should in future be regarded as tacitly roner od each year, unless a Member of the Council requested that the question of the renewal of one or more of them hould be formally included in the Council agenda.

⁽c) Rappor out the Remanness representative

IV - Legal and Constitutional Questions

- PROPOSED REGISTRON OF THE NUMBER OF COUNCIL SESSIONS

On the processed of the Francish representative M. Procept the fountly post paid this autumn 909 its discussion of the question of reducing the number of its errosons.

- COMPLEATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW IT

In pursuance of a resolution of the minth saxemble () the Croin if on December 1 this appointed a Committee of three mints to set the call systication surport in the values to his that E. Eggis project of the result is word of disfination and to assemble in the let m o a code's amous international resistances of a general horizont.

The Commutter is composed of M. Dien. [Haltans, M. Gu riero (Sal..dor) and M. Schucking (German), normbure of the Commutter for the Progressive Coducation of International Law

V - The technical Organisations

1 - THE HEALTH ORGANISATION

a) Th. Healt Committee

The senors of the Health i ommutter on its thirteenth vession was considered by the C uncil on December with

On the proposal of M Quasers re Loss (Spary the Council approved the principal of the Health Committee to ask the Franch, Peter and Swedies Health Administrations to a bount suge, the resource rate the dutals of an international source to the constone of the above of Alcohol

Terrusite the bic clary upon rail to apply the proor dare rentemplated under Artules 8 and 10 of the Gine-a System Consciousne concessing expectively the Artules 9 and 10 of the given by the contract them the Contract was the action of retain numerous within its look.

The Countil approved the plan of the Health to another for cooperation with the health level as all several Laint time train country

by Cooke als in each the Greek He life Authoral es

On Determiner 13th the Council considered a request from the Grick Govern trent for assistance in the companients of the 1 r cl. Public Health Sirgue

In m won the Health Organization to place at the disposition her Cell Govern error the varies of chimnel possibility. Fe Polison about of the Health Committee, mode for more rought to cooperation in the preparation and with purely disposition. The reconstantion of public health in forest:

⁽c) Report or the it.lim representative (c) For Perchy Services fol FFE, No. e p. 274.

The Prundent and Vice Prundent of the Health Committee Dr. Th. Madson and M. D. Velghe Profesor L. Bernard and Sir Guege Buchnana, together with the Charman of the Sidaria Commission, will hold themselves at the disposal of the Greek authorities with a view to studying the attachen and furnishing surh suggestions and offers as may be required.

c) Second Conference or Sleeping Sickness

The Council drev the special attention of Governments to the recommendation of the Second Conference on Sleeping Sid-ness -ouncering the confession of histard agreements with a west to the application of a programme of preventive measures, suntary control and medical treatment. In adult the Halth Committe to study as from 1220 the execution of "the programme of further research drawn up by the Conference. He expressed the desire that the colonial administrations of the construct represented at the Conference amplit terms the Health Organization in with documentation exponentiation between the time of the second and importance of sleeping sickness in relation to other causes of thesiane as well as the results of the medical and administrative measures, undertaken to rombat the seconds in different parts of Africa.

2 - THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ORGANISATION

Conterer ce on econom a statistics (1)

The Diplomatic Conference convened by the League to examine the question of a common statistics same to an end on Derember 14th with the conclusion of a convention which was signed in the same day on behalf of twenty three States, and a few day later by two inters.

Fork two States and delegations and the International Institute of Agricul ture it international Chamber of Commers and the League Feincome. Committee, "Fanast Organisation and Sude Formanties" in Customs Nomenchature were regire search of The President of the Continence were M. William Rappard, Professor General University and member of the Vindeste Commission the Vire Presidents Six Sydney Chapman (Great Britain) M. Celvon (France), M. V. Gim (Intaly), Presidents Six Sydney Chapman (Great Britain) M. Celvon (France), M. V. Gim (Intaly), Presidents Krittsman (U. v. N.), and h. Miehtens (Metherlance). As Chartmen of the two Committees between which is devided its work, the Confirence appointed M. Wageman (Germany) and Mr. Dans Durand United State). The Bureau of the Confirence via composed of the President, the Vice President and the Chair men of the Commisses of the Economic Committee, on the look part with two sky, nanchy, N. Barbona Caranero (Brant) M. No (Japan) M. Jahn (Vor w.). Rapporteer of the Industry, Commister, and M. Mecchae (Romannia).

Practifings — The general distal branght out clearly the interest which was numferted in this subdession to suppose the comparability of economic statistics not only by the official delegations themselves but also by the representatives of the lusiness world. Indeed, a number of delegations would have described the immuning programme of statistics, which it was proposed that all countries should undertack to publish, should have been upone while expanded. It was felt in the dipreferrible, he were, to lay down a mannious which is said to accepted by States whose economic originms is as in an early state, of development and to make provision in the recommendations of the 4 new monor for those. States—Inch necessity monthly industrialized.

The Conference divided itself, after a preliminary discussion of the main out lines of the various problems into two Committees one of which dealt with statis

⁽t) See Marshly Sussmann bri VIII No 10 p 48

ties of production and the other with statistics of trade. The Bureau of the Contemporary considered the articles of a numeral character.

The sends — The Conference concluded a Convention with Annews, a Proto ol, and a Final Act. On the closing day, December 13th, the Convention and Final Act were agened by the picturpositations of Austria, Rightum, Bar il, bulgaria Cachlodovalos, Free City of Dianog, Domand, Egypt Editions Finalson, France, German, Great Britano Broce, Hungary, Rath Jappa, Lithianan, Lu emburg, tan Natacriands, Norvay, Possand Portuga: On Execution 1sto ta primportantly of Resistants and on D. 21 the representative of the Soft Cortact Blocker, Ringdom—bio signed on behalf of their Governments, bringing the total number in the State of the Soft Conference of the Soft Conferenc

The Final Act was signed by the delevates of Australia, (anada, Guba, Equador, Merico Serden, Secterhani United States of America, Druguay Venezuela, who reset ed their registeries of the Convention study. The Final Act was mureour signed on behalf of the organisations represented in an advisory capabil — the International Chamber of Commerce, the International Chamber of Ch

The Convention, together with its anneved documents falls naturally into the following divisions

- (a) A series of clau is under which the Government undertake to publish contain clause of statistics of certain defined for underinged intervals.
- (b) An annua containing stipulations a hich are obligatory concerning the methods to be applied to the consultates of statuters of infernational trade
- (c) Proc further annew laying down a a guide principles which it is recommended hould be adopted in so far as possible in the computation of statistics of numerals and of insheres, in the computation of indice of economic
- activity and in the triving of ora uses of industrial or agricultural production (d) Provision for the appointment of a openal Committee of Experts to critique the study of the improvement of remains, statists and the ways and
 - mean or achieving still greater compersibility in the future

 (e) General esticl a dealing with the date of the entry into force of the

 Lonvaiting the attlement of disputes the duration of the Con ention, ite

(f) A sense of d finitions and recommendations comprised in the Proto of and Final let, amongst which may be mentioned as of spenal intervi-recommendations proposing that masses should be take to provide that those countries who, statistics are the most advanced should be developed on comparable lines.

The minimum programme covers statistics of external stade, our postion , agriculture, forestry and fisheries, mining output and metallurgical production industrial establishments, industrial production, indices of indu trial activity and index numbers of wholesale and retail prices. The obligation to publish these classes of statistics is not in all cause absolute, but is dependent either on the importance of the particular economic phenomena to the individual State (e.g. forest resources) or to the practical possibility of obtaining accurate and comprehensive data. The obligation to publish the following classes i, however, obligatory in all a cs. annual returns of the area under crops and the quantities of crops have ested, monthly statistics of the production of a given h t of minerals and metals wherever they are of national importance, monthly and annual recurns of quantithis and values of imports and expu ts, annual returns of the tonnage of ve sels entered and leared at national ports monthly induce of wholesale, and quarterly indices of retail prices. The publication of certain of the other classes of statistics mentioned above are in addition obligatory, irrespective of the economic organica tion of the country, but the date at which the first return should be made is not specifically defined

The name desing with the methods to be employed in the compilation of fact in the contract of the contract of

At pre ent States follow three different methods in classifying their imports (a) by countries of origin or production, (b) by countries of consegment or prove mere, (c) to countries of purches, and three different methods of classifying their aports (a) by countries of consemption, (a) by countries of consemption, (b) by countries of consemption, or the consequency of distance, (a) by countries of size in the problem of unification presents particularly serious distance, in the countries of size in the thingstate or present particularly serious distance of the consequence of

The problem of d safection of commodities was deliberately adjournedsince trade statistical classification in most countries depends upon tariff classification—until the League Committee on Tariff Nomenclature had rearlied a more advant ed state in its work.

General Promines — To supervise the application of its promines and to encourage the further development of economic statistics the Convention prescribes that a committee of technical is perts shall be appointed

In addition o the particular functions entrusted in it by the Convention the Committee may make any suggestions which appear useful for improving or analyting prurables and arrangements concerning the classes of six intice dualt with in the Convention and also in regard to other classes of statistics of a similar character to respect of which it appears devirable and practicable to esture international uniformity. If will evaluate all suggestions to the same end which may be submitted to it by the Governments of the Contracting Parties

A scrond Conference may be convened for the revision of the Convention should at any time a desire to that effect be a proseed by not less than half the Contract may Parties. It is, moreover, agreed that the attains at services of the mignatories shall e hange statistical returns compiled and published by them.

Econoras Committee (1)

The work of the Economic Commutate was discussed by the Council on December 13th. After noting this measures contemplated by the Commutate to give effect to the rasolutions of the Economic Conference concerning the reduction of customs tarifs, the Council empowered the Secretary General.

- customs (arms, the Council empowered the Secretary General

 1 To invite the principal States concerned to send authorised representatives
 to a preliminary meeting with a view to coll crive action for the reduction of customs tantis on cement.
- $2~{\rm T_2}$ invite the States concerned to the contemptated diplomatic conference for the conclusion of a convention on the treatment of foreigners and to fix the date of the conference

The Economic Committee having drawn the Courtil's attention to the slowness of ratification procedure, the litter, with a west to bringing into operation certain international agreements concluded under the Lague's auspress, requested the Scottars General

1 To remind the Contracting Parties to the Protocol on Arbitration Clauses of September 24th, 1923, of the connection bety can that Protocol and the Conven.

⁽t) Rapporteur the German representate e

tion of September 26th, 1927, on the Evacution of Foreign Arbitral Awards, the latter being supplementary to the former, so that they might consider the desirability of securing by participation in the new agreement advantages which could not be of tained from the first alone. (This Convention, whose coming into force to conditional upon two ratifications, has so far not been rathfield by a single State),

2 To remind the vagnatories of the Convention for the Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions of November 5th, 1227, the Supplement any Agreement of July 11th, 1229 and the two Agreements on the e-port of Indees and bones, of the importance which the Connect and the Economic Committee attach to the entry into forc of these agreements as soon as possible

On the proposed of M. Scaloja (Halv), the Council requested the Secretary General, when torounding these recommendations to Governments, to a k those which abstrant from ruthings the Conventions to give their research M. Scaloja, thought that delay in ratifying was often due to the slow working of administrations.

Dr Strusmann (Germany) and that a bill had recently, been brought into the Recistage concerning the e outtoon of the recommendations of the Economic Conference and the ratification of the Convention for the Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions and the Agro-ments on Hides and Bones

The French representative said that a bill of the sine character had all o been submitted to the French Parliament

The Plants Und Session of the E reason Commutate — The Financial Commutate and at Geneva from December 4th to 8th there was, present Count de Chalmdar, Churman (Franch), M. Jun "on (Belgian) M. Michier (German), M. Tee Meulen (Dutch), Sir Otto Niemeyer (British) Sir Henry Strakoch (South Africa), M. Pospital (Crechesloval) Mr. Jeremah Smith (American) M. Suvich (Italian) M. Tsuthima (Japanese) and M. Wallenberg (Swedish)

The principal questions on the agenda were financial scripture to States victims of an agression, fluctuations in the purchasing poset of gold, the progress of the refugee settlement vio.) in Bulgaria and Greece and the report of the Conference on Double Taxation and Tay F aston

In regard to the important question of fluctuations in the purchasing power of gold, the Committee came to the combined it at a systematic influentational invastigation should be made. It arrordingly suggested that a special committee should be constituted "to examine into and a poptr apoint the causes of fluctuations in the purchasing power of gold and their clifter on the exonouse life of the nations." This book might strains of a botal of eight or non-purchasing power for the remains of the Financial Committee, and other premise of international authority.

On the question of financial assistance to States victim, of aggression the Committee was able to prepare a full draft convention with an explanatory note, which it proposes to submit to the Council at its March session.

The refugee settlement sork and the question of double taxation and tax

evasion are dealt with in special chapters of this number.

The Council approved the report of the Financial Committee and its proposals regarding the formation of a special committee on fluctuations in the purchasing

pover of gold

Both the Council and the Financial Committee paid a tribute to the memory
of the late Chairman of the Committee M Leopold Dubois (Swiss) who had been
a member of the Committee since to 1

Settlement of Greek Refuger

The twentieth quarterly report of the Greek Refuger Settlement Commiswas considered by the Financial Committee and the Council In its statement on the financial situation, the Commission draws attention to the fact that the progress in the estilement work has been comewhat shake orang to the circumstance that only \$400,000 of the \$3,000,000 Peluges Settle must Loan has so far been available

Depute these difficults the work of agroultural settlement has advanced a large number at agrowllural amprovement statues are now in operation, their work can errang the prediction of vireals on a large wale, stock breeding, vine growing, the culture, of the ille norm and arbornculture. The settlement of the ridges and the creation of innerman by the Commune son has given, it wrived impetus to the cultivation of fruit trees. The report further of est details of the destruction of innert plagues, the nature tunn of the peasants in the use of artificial fertilerest and experiments in the cultivation of winter v thest, undertaken soft the next satisfactory results, an increase in production of 60 to 75 % being registered.

Other chapters deal with the cadastral survey, the cooperative movement among refugees, cultivation of the use of machinery, public health and drainage and irrection works. In regard to the last point, the Commission draws attention to the fact that the Greek Government has just concluded negotiations with captalists for an important loan of \$75,000,000 to finance public works which are very closely connected with the cort of the Commission and include the construction of roads and the everution of dramage and irrigation works. A portion of the loan will be used for the dramage of the valley of the Axios, another portion for works in the Plains of Serres and Drama, where the Commission has created a large numbut of well populated settlements. An agree and has been reached between the Government and two foreign companies with a view to the regulation of the course Strums and the dramage of Lalice Boutkovo and Achinos and the marshes of Philippi These works will not not over a period of six years, will recover for cultivation t 600,000 stremmas of fertile land and will absorb a sum of about \$20 no (000) The Commission draws attention to the importance of this work, which will ronder a vast tract of land available for scittement

*Vast react of land available for deturnment.

The shame for the settlement of rivinges in the islands of the Eastern Aegean
and more particularly. Mistylene and those has now been completed. It provides
for the construction of \$20 houses in the different parts of \$1 titlens, 120 fr farm
like and 200 for finding releases. It also includes the construction of 200 house
at Claims.

**

The Council renessed for one year the appointment of Sir John Hope Simpson (British) as Vice Chairman of the Greek Refugee Settlement Commission

Bibliograph al Note — Tweetach Quantum, Report of the Pelog e Settlement Communium Genera November, $_{1/2}$ B to pages Document e $_{2/2}$ M 181 19 S II ($^{\circ}$ Sys)

Settlement of Bulgat an Refugees and Stabinsation Local

The successful issue of the Bulgaman 7 12 % stabilitation loan, and process in the actitement of Bulgaman refugees were noted by the Financial Committe and the Council. The final arrangements for the "use of the loan were made in October and November when the Pulgaman Munster of Finance considered a loan contract which was tatalied by the Bulgaman Parlamanat on November 11th, thus energy the last of the legislatic, atts necessary before the loan could be floated. The loan ass maily issued on November 21st and 21rd and December tree in London, Parts and New York respectively.

According to the much quarted, report of the League Commissioner in Sona, M. Per- Charen, on Areable pergess as evided during "1 is quarter in "1 e altocation of land and in the completion of duclings. The general impression reported from the settlement colonics was unanimously satisfactory. The harvest, the hirst many of the refigees land known for years, was, in general, good.

The number of self continued divelling houses not completed as 15,026, compared with 620 on Vigual set, and it is expetted that four on five hundred more will be occurred by refuse of during the winter. Buildings are now completed or under construction in 175 willages.

The total amount of land surveyed was 801,773 decares on November 1st At the sum. data 586,85 decareshad han allotted. The report further contains actuals concerning the distribution of seen cattle and material, mechanical plung; ing, decaring and drawing means of communication and public health.

The anti-malara work in the refuge distracts is proceeding normally. In September, 1968, Protester Swellbergeb, I, of the League Malaria Commission which the distracts of Burgus and Petrich, to study the results as hieved and thepos shibiting of extending this pranch of the work. Following this inquiry it has been cerified, subject to the Rock (of II) Toundation is agreement, to extend the sphere of action of the health centre of the Rockfelly if Foundation at Petrich, by providing a saint ary detailment to operate in a diether 20 Irlimetres north of the Petrick centre. The Countyl regardants of the Bulgarian Government on the successful.

issue of the stabilization loan. It approximed Count de Chatendar (F. ench) and Sir Otto Niemeser (British) as trustees to supresent the interests of the bond holders of the loan.

(Bibli grachical Not -- Stiffern at of Belgarran Refuge. Night Report of th C manifement of the League of Nations in Bulgary. Gracia November 10 B 13 P No C 570 H 18 10 B II)

Double taxation of d for Ecasion (4)

The work of the Committee on Double Taxation and Tax Evasion—as cousid cred by the Coun if on December 14th

On this oceanon the Council expressed the loope that conventions and provisions of internal law for the avoidance of doubt, taxation and tax casion, vould be widely adopted, and urganity re-ommended states to begin neglicitation for the conclusion of conventions on the subject. On the recommendation of the Conference of Government E perts, it decoded to create within the framework of the Largue organisation a committee for the study of traxation questions; to be known as the Issai Committee. This body will consist of some ten memoris selected on account of their technical qualifications and in such a maintre that, as far as possible, the various usual systems shall be represented. Corresponding members may be appointed in any State, Member or not of the Levque, which has no national on the Committee this devision being based on similar measures adopted in the case of the Economic Committee. In principle the corresponding members will not take part in the proceedings unless spreadly summoned but they will receive all documents and thus be kept informed of the work of the Committee.

The Fiscal Committee will meet once a year, its object being to sumulate the campaign against double taxation and to encourage negotiations for the purpose

3 - Communications and Transit

Creation of a League radio Wegrapher Fation (")

The question of the creation of the League radio telegraphic station was considered by the Council on December 11th, when it decides to request the Surretariat

⁽¹⁾ Rapporteur th Cubus repre entative (3) P. sporte the Pol. h p series e

to mak a profirminary study of the legal points involved. The results of thi investigation will be communicated to the Swiss Government so that it may forward its observations before the next session of the Council

The Assembly requested the Courcil last September to make arrange ments for the ne essary technical, financial and legal studies in connection with this question, and at its September session the Council referred to the Transit Committee the technical and financial aspects of the matter

4 - INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION AND INTERNATIONAL BUREAUX (1)

a) Inteluctual Property

The question of intellectual property ω_{ab} considered by the Council on December 11th

The Assembly had asked the Council to rause investigations and consultations to be made regarding the eventual murication, on an international basis, of all laws and measures for the protection of intellectual property

The Council asked the Committee on Intellectual Cooperation to invittute the necessary enquiries

b) Is ternational Educational Cinematographic Institute

The draft general, administrative and financial r gulations drawn up by the (now rung Body of the Inturnational Educational (incontographic Institute arms approved by the Council on December 1-th

agreement by the Common of December 15th Inc Courted north that it illain Government had can ested to grant the Institute during 10°0 a further absoly of two hundred thousand lire in soldition to the ordinary subsoly of re hundred thousand lire and that at the same, time, it had placed a sum of smelly thousand lire at the disposal of the Governing Body and of the Director of the Institute as an entertainment allogance.

The Council instructed the Secretary General to thank the Italian Govern

In it report the Governing Body of the Institute informed the Council that it had instructed the Institute to keep itself informed and to collect all the material

possible on the progress made by filevivon and brondcasting in the service of our mategraphy.

It was she recommended that the Committee on Intillectual Cooperation is sold study the question of the relations between educational uniminategraphy. Delivious and brondcasting, and bould make suggestions as to the future work.

c) Cours surcations from not official organisation

of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute

The question of communications from non official international organizations is as discussed by the Council on the basis of a memorandum submitted by the Secretary General

In virtue of resolutions adopted by the Council in 1925, the Secretary General prepares a let of commine ations from international organisations before each vision or the Council so that any Member wishing to evaluate these communications may do so

On December 18th, the Council decided that the term "international" should be used only for the structure and organisation of the associations in question but should not refer to the scope or character of their work.

⁽¹⁾ Rapper that the F such reconstraints

d) Request of the International Criminal Police Commission

A request of the International Criminal Police Commission at Vienna to be represented at the Conference for the Suprission of Countrictioning Currency, convened for April 9th, 1920, and on vurious Lagge Commissions dealing with matters connected with erime (traff) in women traffic in opium, observe publications, juvenile crime, it is was considered by the Connect on December 12th. The request had been transmitted by the representative of the Austrian Government at Geneva.

On the proposal of the Voncuelan type catalise. W. Zumers, the Council requested the Secretary General by mixth the International Criminal Police Commission to be represented in an whiter, equantity at the Orderence for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Correary. It also wised the Secretary General to commissate the request of the International Criminal Police Commission to such Largue Commission as he night think describile, so that they might, then necessary, ill in representatives of the International Criminal Police Commission as extinced experts.

VI — Administrative Questions

1 -- THE SAAP

a) The Saar Governing Commission loan

The question of the resue of a loan by the Governing Commission of the Saar Territory was considered by the Council on Decumber 13th, when it reque ted the Financial Committee to examine the plans with the Governing Commission and to submit a report at the next Council session

The fovering Commission had informed the Coursel that it had discided in principle, to issue a loan the proceed of a back would be used for the acception of urgently no essars public words furnise into the radiusy and delephone services the building of dwellings for government agents, the reconstruction of the most asstem, etc.) The Governing Commission had life tabled upon to commission to the subject with the Courad, owing to the evulptional position of the Sair Territory.

On this occasion, Dr. Stresemann (Germany) noted that the question of the Saar loan had been placed on the Council agenda at very short notice. While recogning that there were very important material reasons for this procedure, he expressed the desire that, as far as possible, longer notice might be given when such items were placed on the agenda. With regard to the procedure recommended by the Council, be expressed the opinion than the Transacta Committee, when examining the question is should take steps to ensu of that the condition, for the proposed loan were determined in such a way as not to create any difficulties, or compliateness it the settlement of the Saar problem as a whole

b) appointment of the Saar Governing Commission

On December 13th, the Council proceeded to the appointment of the members of the Saar Governing Commission. It appointed for one year from April 1st, 1929, M. Ehrmocht (Fransis), M. Kossmann (Saar), M. Morse (Ferred), M. Verenslay (Creuhodovski), Si. Ernest. Witten (British) for Ehrest. Witten was appointed Chair man, of the Commission for the same period

The Council decided to fix the salaries of the members of the Commission at 180,000 French francs a year and the entertainment allowance of the Charman at 120,000 French francs a year, with a treat it effect as from July 1st, 1928, he date of the stabilisation of the French frame

2 - MANDATES (1)

Ippositionar of a new Member — In sucreed M. Fr. me d Andra le (Portuguese) who had reagend from the Mandaks Commission on account of his health, the Council appointed Count de Penhal Garcia, dector of laws of Centhor Interesting Jornal Humanter of Francis President of the Lisbon Goggraphical Soviety, Director of the Higher School for Colomi d Judies. Member of the Suprem. Council of the Colomis. Vice President of the Emissis International Colomia Hustitute, Portuguese, delegate to the Poato Conference and to the muth Assembly of the Lague of Natures.

The Council paid a tribute to the distinguished services rendered by M. Freira d Andrade, and expressed its wishes for his prompt and complete recovery

VII — Political Questions

1 - THE HUNGAPIAN OPTANTS

Nothing that direct negotiations were about to begin on the subject of the Hungarian optants, the Council, on its President's proposal, postponed the question in the stage then reached till its no it session.

It expressed to both parties a sheat wishes for the success of the direct nego

. - THE POLISH-LITHUANIAM RELATIONS

The state of the angolations between Poland and Inthonia has considered to the Council on December 12th. The representatives of this parties made styte ments showing that the Kenngsberg negotiations, whilst furchering the conclusion of a provisional arrangement giving facilities to the population on either side of the Polish Litheatian administrative line, had not produced all the results that might have been expected. Heavitheless, since, the Council's intervention in December, 19-7, a state of peace had crusted between the two nations and the Polish and Litheanian Givernments consumed as to the advisability of continuing direct negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement regulating trade between their territories.

On the report of M Quinones de Leon (Spair), the Council adopted, on December 14th, two reactions the first realing the solenn declarations made before it in Devember, 1027 that Lithurum did not consider bresid na state of war vith Peland and Poland fully recognised and accepted the political independence and the territorial integrity of Jathuams.

The Council then urged the parties to be guided in their fature negotiations by the letter and spinit of its resolution of De ember 10th, 1997, and by the report admitted in September by M Beelaurts van Holdand Further, noting that the documents submitted mentioned obtat lets to free communications, the Council externed this occurs to the League, Communities Communications and Transit, with a view to continuing the work of pacification and agreement begun in December, 1997

⁽t) Rapportsur the Firms a remeser later

This resolution is based on Article 2, of the Covenant, which stipulates that "subject to and in accordance with the provision of international conventions easing or line after the segred upon, the Members of the League will make yor visions to secure and maintain freedom of communications and of transit and equit able treatment for the commerce of all Members of the League", and on a resolution passed by the Assembly on December 9th, 1900, charging the Transit Committee 'to consider and propose measures calculated to ensure freedom of communications and transit at all times."

The Lithuanian representative M. Voldemaria, and that, as he was convinced that Lithuania had fulfilled all her international obligations he did not see any objection to this resolution, but would, on the contrary, welcome its adoption by the Council. While noting that the action of the Police and not brought about a final solution of the Police Lithuanian relations, by assured the Council that its exhortation to continue negotiations in the sum in which they had been begun would be followed to the Litter.

The Polish repres intanve, M. Zabsa, wad that in accordance with the letter and the spart of the assolution of December 10th 10.07, the use of the term "Polish Lathuanian admin trative line" in the viriangement concluded between Polish and Lithuania on local traffic could in no case be interpreted as implying the aban domment by Polish of the territorial rights.

VIII - Protection of minorities (1)

The following minority questions—most of them constraint education d mutters in Polish Upper Silesia— were considered by the Council at its fifty third ession on the report of the Japan'se representative

- 1 Appeals from the Deutscher Follesbund concerning the attuation of the minority schools at Janov and Nova Wies and the private minority school at Swieri lance, Nova Wies and Laping
- 2 Persons n garding (a) property rights over the St Julius Ho pittle R Nyoni? (b) entries for primary minority schools in the Vovodahip of Siletia, (c) closing of certain minority schools, (d) the German minority school at Brue stall a, (f) the Individual post an elemantary German minority school at Corecin, (f) the minority school at Garoung,

As regards the profession concerning property rights more the St. John, Hiespital the apportung days attained to the strength legal class set of this question in regard to the light of which be in provided in the Polish footh. To Sussepsion while appreciating this port of sevil, acted that the Folish bookermonal should exercise it is illusive with the Courts of their might take a district decision as soon as pressible.

With regard to entries for primary minority is hools the Polish representants observed that the principal directals is me with in this normal so dring of the main-rity schools arms, from the fast that, on the one hand some dislatations is to the shiftent's mother tongine were not in conformity with the actual fasts and that on the other hand its Polish withorties could neither worfly nor context these declarations. If recalled that last Jims be had is pressed legict that the Council had not contemplated principal that last Jims be had is pressed legict that the Council had not contemplated principal that last Jims be had is pressed legict that the Council had not contemplated principal that last Jims be had in present legict that the Council had not contemplated principal that the soft will be a sufficient to the production of minority is held in truction rould not be given under normal conditions owing to the fact that a large presentage of the hullran add not have German at

all or knew it very imperfectly To conclude, he stated that if this situation were to be prolonged no would have to ask the Council to take the necessary measures

The German representative, Dr. Stresmenson possets out that the question of languages in Upper Silessa was an extremely combinated, difficult and delicate one as it was a territory in which invest language, were species. He thought that the substance of the question might be fully discussed when Poland thought fit to bring the matter before the Comp il.

At the request of the capperbux, the Coun il decided to adjourn to its most assistant the examination of two of the points raised in this patition concerning [1] the obligation imposed upon the purson responsible for the education of children is longing to the guinority to appear in person when entering them for the immonity schools, and [2] the formation of spotal enrolment Committee for minority schools. The Council agreed to see the President to appearing juntity to assist the rap porceur in studying these, points.

As regards the firsternia subsol, the rapporteur asked that the Polish Government might give favourable consideration to the reque t of the Devisaber I alkaband as soon as the techne of conditions made this possible. « Zales) said that the Polish Government would not fail to give effort to the Coupell's recommendation as soon as crummataness permitted.

Dr Scresemann noted M Zaleski's statement and expressed the hope that this question would be settled in conformity with the interests of the minority

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At ill o meeting of December 13 th, which the Council devoted to the ovami nation and adoption of the reports submitted by M. Adata, statements were made by the Canadian, Polish and German representatives, and by the President

M Dandurand refurred to the debate which took place last Sectember at the Assembly and nutired the Council that he would raise the question of the procedure to be followed in regard to minority petition: at its next session

The Polish representative, W Zalesh, drow attention to the fact that a considerable number of puttons and appeals, often quite groundles or unaguations, were submitted to the Coural without following the lot all procedure set up under the Geneva Convention on Upper Salesia. In these incumatances, he added, it was difficult to arout the impression that, in submitting claim after flaim to the upperse course of the League, the puttioners' object was not so much to satisfy the dividence of the majority at no persuade word opinion that the rights of the German immority were devriganded and that the Geneva Convention had been infranced.

He drew attention to the fact that, for a German population of about two hundred thousand souls in Polish Upper Silesia there existed ninety elementary minority schools, attended by 20 500 school children. In thise circumstances, it was impossible to state that the position of minority education in Polish Upper Silesia and deplorable. He added that since part of Upper Glesia had been atta thed to Poiand, this district had entered upon a period of remarkable conomic de clopment. The conflict between nationalities in Polish Uppe. Silesia, he asserted, would not exist if the Lolksmand were to abstain from constantly stirring up the population against the present status of the rountry and from creating political spitation with a view to undermining the authority of the Poli h Government. He Ir attention to the extreme liberalism shown by the Folish Government in toler ating the existence of na organization come of more preparable had notoriously committeed the crime of high treason. He observed that the minority treaties and the minority provisions of the Upper Silesian Convention had been established in order to afford minorities equalible treatment on the part of the authorities and the free enjoyment of their rights, but should not be used as a legal basi for the activity of a minority association who cobjects were directed against the State.

That the Council's agenda should be overburdened with questions of secondary importance—as a State of affairs calculated to impair its authority.

Dr S'resemann saud that he had heard with the greatest amarement the speech of the Pobla representative, v hich appeared to him to have been promped by a spirit of harted towards the German importy. He considered that the question at issue—the education of the minority—formed part of the rights accorded and guaranteed by the League to minorities, and he could not come no how it is submission of minority petitions to the Council read be regarded as an abuse. He e-girt is dilusion to minority petitions to the Council read be regarded as an abuse. He e-girt is dilusion to the industrial development of Upper Site is and wondered what was his rivato for farring to a question which had no connection with had no minority schools; the more we is the economic prosperity of Upper Sitesia was largely due to German cooperation. He asked if this speech was intended to reopen old wound.

Dr. Stresemann then e-immed the criticisms made by M. Zalesł i with regard to the Volksbund, declaring the minorities had most certainly a right to firm assumations and to bring certain questions before the Council and that this right could not be regarded as undermining the authority of the Striet is which they belonged

Dr Streemann was glid to note that the Canadian representative intended to ask that the question of unmore procedure hould be placed on the agond of the Council. He considered that if the League endorsed the Polish wis , its authority would be diminished. Dissering that it was an account of the protection of minorities that many people had placed their hopes in the League. Dr Streemann said that, if the League of one of otteno minorities and their rights, certain Powers might ask whether the League still represented the ideal which had induced them to joint it.

Dr Stresemann than tated that he would request that the whole question of minorities should be included in the agends of the next session

The President M Briand, reminded that this exchange of views had hid the Council somewhat far from the problems accountly before it im particular those dealt with in the reports of the Impanest remu untained.

It is could be unfortunate he adold if a bad impression were to subset at the mometate of the Countals dispert all. It will be unfortunate it observations that have been offered vere to result in any inserpressivation on the part of public opinion. I wish to see a selected as provide that there can be absoluted an agound for a saming that in any pain ble way, the Legger of Patition or the Council can at any time in the Lature become indifferent to the acred casus of minorities. That causes some of the Polids of the Legger is activity and all bound in honour to occupy our attaction whenever our notice is drawn to it either by the Assembly or in the Council.

Whatever e planations may be evhanged between us, therefore, it is create that at no time can there by exp possiblist, of our becoming indifficent to the servel rights of misorities. The truth of that has been shown to right, the large another of reserves that have been brought before the Council, by the cruppioner attention with which the rapportent has evantual the questions involved and by the care he has taken to in "adapted the most minute death the Architecture of the term to be the transfer of the term to be the transfer of reduced the most of the transfer of reduced the misorities of reduced the transfer of reduced the transfer of the transfer of the misorities of the misorities of the transfer of the misorities of the mis

Brany perhip be distribute to find a more a relatious procedure but in quarter to the control of the control of

IX — Social and Humanitarian Questions

1 — TRAFFIC IN OPERA

Two questions spaceting the opium traffic eete considered by the Council—the appointment of the Permanent Central Board provided for in the General Convention of 1025 and the British proposal to appoint a Commission to enquire into the control of opium smallen end the Fast

a) 4t bo niment of Parmon at Central board

Cn December tath, the Council appointed the following eight persons to at the Extraostant Central Opsum Board Dr O Andelmro (German), M C J J Bonns (Feurch), Prof Guesoppe Gollavers (Hallan), Mr L A i yall (Erstvis), M H L Max (American) V M N'v ayura (J-pancse), Sir B K Nedlisk (Hndean), M Hennik Ramsay (Pinterth)

The eight considered were solcited from a list of scenters normanted by the members of the Council and the signatures to the Gusera Convention. The choice was made by a Sub Committee composed of the Canadian, Pinnash and Japanese representatives, which was guided in its selection by the provisions of Aintide 10 of the Convention (?)

It was decided that the Permanent Central Board should hold its first mesting on January 15th, 1070 and that it should make arrangements and suggestions for its work for consideration by the Countil at its March session

In this connection the Council control and the communication from the United States Government () declining its invitation to take part in the appointment of the Central Board and repressing vertical virtics in of the Genera Opium Convention.

In its reply the Come of expressed its regret that the United States for criminal had not round it needs to accept its invitation, shile cordially withouring the streamer that Go-criminate in addition to the irrugal its obligations under the Hague Comments in addition to the criminal in ordinary to the state of the same of the state of the state of the same of the

In response to the intervens of the Convention, the Council pointed out that provisions regarding limitation of production represented the maximum obtainable in 1925 by a Conference of forty one. State, after discussions leaking three months. The opinion spreesed by the Linted States Gov menut that the General Convention tunded in some respects to unlifty the provisions of the Highe Convention was not whered by the Council, which considered that the former should be registried as supplementary to the latter, and that the best method of severang difficulty control of the drug trails was to press for the widest possible rathfiction of the Gunva Convention in addition to the structest enforcement of the Higher Convention.

The Geneva Convention, it was further emphasized represented the accumulated convention states and personal section of section and the instance, the import certificate system and the chainson on the system of control to rende occasive, expound, cocal leaves and Indian hemp, etc.—and had been definitely actified or accreded to by their section Stotes, are ellipse, a valuable advance on the Hague Convention.

Returning to the point most strongly imphasised by the United States—that the drug traffic could only be controlled by international cooperation—the

⁽¹⁾ For Article to see Monthly Summery Vol VIII, No. 9, p. 76 (1) Summery Vol VIII to 10 p. 359

Lounced expressed its approvation of the cooperation already given by the United States and its earnest hope that, even if there were not complete agreement on all points, this collaboration imput be continued

h) Opean Smoking is the Fast East

I offering the drea soon on the question at the minth Assembly the British box riment consulted the States rom-uned in the investigation—the French Netherlands, Samesa, Portuguese and Japanuse Go-erraments—on the subject of financial provision for the enquire, the haspitality they were prepared to extend to the Commission and the territories to be visited. The United State Gowern must unformed the Secretary General that it was prepared to welcome the Commission to the Palippinn. Manda and that the Governor General of those island "ould tudent till possible assistance."

The rapporters M. Dindurand (Canada) suggested that if the Commission started on its journey in Spikinher, 10.0 instead of early in the vest as anthrip sted, this would enable detailed himmeral and other arrangements to be made and would leave the Commission was months of rooter weather for its investigations.

He also submitted that the Conference of the signatures to the Geneva Convention of 1925, timed to take place not later than 1920 for which this enquiry had been planned as a preparation imight possibly be postponed until 1950

had been planned as a preparation might possibly be postponed until 1950.

In view of these reasons, and also of the fact that the British Government had not yet received all the replies the Council adjourned its decision to its March

2 - PROTECTION AND WELFARE OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

Request of the Union is ternationate des Liques féminimos catholiques

acssion.

The request of the Union internation all des Liques furnitions Cathol ques to be represented on the Advasory Committee for the Protection and Welfari, of Children and Young People was granted by the Council on December 19th. The Council, movertheless deuded to draw this attention of the Committee to the fact that lot steadily in reasing number of deliquative and assessors might be derimentate to its work, and to ask it to draws some scheme by which isseemors about only attind its meetings when subjects of special interest to their organisations were discussed.

3 -- REFUGEES

In pursuance of an Assembly resolution of S ptember 24th 1026 PJ the Council unvited the Governments of Bulgara Clima, Carchiotokoaka, Fistona, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Lithuanna Pelvaid, Romanna, the Kingdom of the Serbo, Creats and Sloveser and Sustervinad to be represented on the Advisor Commission for Refusees which is to be attached to the High Commissioner.

The Secretary General was authorised to summon the Commission, in consultation with Dr. Nansen, tor such time as might seem desirable

X - The Permanent Court of International Justice (*)

1 - THE CHORZOW FACTORY

On November 12th, an agreement was concluded between the Polish Treasury and the German Companies mainly interested, which, if approved by the Govern

See Monthly Summary Vol. VIII, No. 9 p. 96
 No. 1, 13 and 4 of this chapter have been prepared with the as intence of the Registry of the Permanent

ments concerned in the Case before the Permanent Court, would render purposaless the continuance of the proceedings in progres before that tribunal. This agree ment of November 12th was in effect approved by the Go ernments concerned by means of an eychange of notes dated November 27th

The foregoing was brought to the knowledge of the Court by means of letters from the Agents of the Part es dated December oth and I the v luch letters announce ed that the Parties had 'concluded an agreement , in accordance with the terms of Astric 61 of the Rule, "regarding the stitlement of the dispute"

The President, whilst leating it to the Court when it meets "officially to record the conclusion of the agriculant, in accordance with the same Article, ha made an Order, dated December 19th, terminating the expert enquiry ordered as already statud

2 — BRAZILIAN FEGERAL LOAMS FLOATED IN FRANCE

In conformity with the terms of the Special Agreement under which this case was submitted to the court for decision, it has been ready for hearing since December 1st, 1928

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS RELATING TO THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURT

The name of Venezuela should be added to the list of States having agroed to communicate such agreements to the Registry. This list not comprises thirty three States

4 - CASE CONCERNING THE OBER COMMISSION

By an Order dated Do comber 24th the President of the Court, under the powers conferred upon him by the Rules of Court, fixed as follows the time limits for the pling of the documents of the written procedure in this case

> tor the filing of the Uses Friday, March 1st, 1929, for the filing of the Counter Cases Wednesday, May 1st, 1920

for the filing of the replies Saturday, June 1st, 1929

This decision was taken jubject to the right of the Parties, under Article 32 of the Rule jointly to propose a different course The time limits so far fixed ill enable the case to be ready for licaring in the course of the O-dinary Sission of the Court, to be held in June next

5 -- REVIS ON OF THE COURT STATUTE (1)

On December 14th, the Council appointed as follows the Committee of Jurists charged with the preliminary study of the question raised by the ninth Assembly (2) regarding the eventual amendment of the Court Statute M Fromageot (French), M Gaus (German) Sir Cecil Hurst (English) M Ito (Japanese), M Politis (Greek), M Raestad (Norwegian), M Rund teen (Polish), M Scioloja (Italian), M Urrutia (Colombian), M Van Everaga (Dutch)

The Council requested its President and the Rapporteur to appoint an American jurist to sit on the Committee The President, and Vice President of the Court, M. Anvilotti and M. Huber, were also invited to take part in the work

⁽r) Rapporters the Italian representative (s) See Manthy Switzer, Vol. VIII. No. 9, p. 188

6 - PROCEDURE REGARDING ADVISORY OPINIONS (1)

The question of the procedure for seeling the advisory opinion of the Perma nent Court came before the Council on December 10th, when it invited each of its Members to study the subject individually with a view to discussion at a future session.

A resolution of the minth Assembly in itself the Council to study, circumstance permitting, whether the Council or the issembly might sucly the advisory opinion of the Fourt by a simple majority

XI - Other Questions

PROCEDURE FOR THE ELECTION OF THE SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

On the report of the Pervian representative, the Council decided on Docem ber 17th to propose that the As embly should follow in regard to the nomination of the Supervisory Commission, the produce adopted for the constitution of the Committee of Bive, appendix in 1027 to those a plan for the League buildings

This Committee was set up by the Ascembly on the basis of the proposals submitted by its General Committee

XII - Forthcoming Events

January	15th	Permanent Central Optum, Board Geneva
January	17th	Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous
		Drugs, Geneva

January 18th Supervisory Commission, Geneva

January 28th Preparatory Committee for the Codincation Conference, Geneva February 8th Technical Committee on the Buoyage and Lighting of Coasts,

Genoa
February 20th Committee for Ports and Maritime Navigation, I ondon
February 25th Committee on Private Law in Inland Navigation Geneva

February 25th Committee on Private Law in Inland Navigation G March 4th Fifty fourth Session of the Council, Geneva

March 11th Special Commission for the drafting of a Convention on the Manufacture of Arms, Munthons and War Material, Geneva April oth Conference on Counterfeature Currency, Geneva

April 9th Conference on Counterfeating Currency, Geneva
April 15th Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference, Geneva.
June 17th Permanent Maudates Commission, Geneva

(s) Rapporteur the Italian representative

PUBLICATIONS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

HOW TO MAKE THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS KNOWN AND TO DEVELOP THE SPIRIT OF INTERNATIONAL CO OPERATION

Recommendations by the Sub Committee of Experts of the International Committee

(C 515 M 174 1927 VII A 0) (C I C I 190)

80 pages

1/ \$0.25

This pampilet contains the recommendations of the Sub Committee of Experts concerning the best means of making know the existence, and aims of the League of Nations, and of developing the spirit international co-operation. The recommendations are commented on in a report by M. Jules Dearfe. Further, no order to-show the progress kready achieved in this sphere, the pampilet reproduces several other reports emanting from various Governments, from national summattees on mtellectual on operation, and from certain members of the Sub Committee.

An Extract of 54 pages containing a report of the work of the Sub Commuttee of Experts, the text of the recommendations and the commentary of the Rapporteur, M J Destrée, can be obtained at 34 5965 per copy

Jast out

PERMANENT MANDATES COMMISSION

Minutes of the thirteenth Session, held at Geneva, June 12th to 29th 1928
(C 341 M 00 1028 VI A 0)

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MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Vel IX No 1

Published on February 15th, 1929

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I Surmar sottle Worth b) First Session of the Permanent II Legal and Constitutional Ques Central Quum Brard r, lioi s 2 VII Other Questions International Legegements Meeting of the Supervisory Com Registration of Treaties 2 ı mussion Codification of Internatio VIII New Publication IJ nal Law 3 " Intellectual Cooperacion III The Technical Organ satisms l, 3 I The Conomic and Financial IX Fort coming Events 14 Oreanisation The Pern ancut Cou tot Is ten a 3 Twenty Seventh Session t oral Justice 15 Case relating to the Free of the Economic Com mittee - Customs No Zones of Savus and the District of Gen mendature 15 2 Communications and Tran Case concurning curtain Bra 0 "dian Federal loans issued Unification of Transpert in France 15 Case concurning he centre Statistics o. real lemets to the juredic IV Admir strat to Questions 0 tion of the Oder Comm a Thirty sivth Report of the Saar Governing Commission 0 35 V Protection of Merorities 10 Question of the Revision of VI Secral and Humaritarian Ques the Court Statute : 4 Traffic in Opium ANNEX 12 a) Twelfth Session of the Advi Organisations and Commission sory Committee of the League of Vations 16

In order to eas tre the more rapid delivery of the Monthly Summars in English speaking countries, it has been decided to have the English earthur printed in Eveland as from July rect. At the same time ingrovements will be made in the quality of the paper and ir other respects intoling and troital expera ture

12

For these reasons the armual subscription is 11 Len creases from 4 shill itgs to 8 shill lengs, but for the current year all annual subsitiotions at the old rate of it received ip to I by Ist next usil be accepted as payment for the edition for the whole year, the increase com 1 g into force only as from 1030, if payment of the aire ial subscription is not received before July Ist, the last six months of 1929 will be of argua for at the new rate

I — Summary of the Month

JANUARY 1020

Economic, social and legal questions were the principal items on the League's programme for January

The Economic Committee continued its investigation of various problems referred to it by the Economic Conference namely the most havoured nation clause the eduction of custom territis, coal sugar, treatment of foregners, etc. Its season was preceded by a meeting of roal technicians. The experts on

Its session was preceded by a meeting of coal technicians. The caperis on cultions nomenclature continued their work on a standard fariff nomenclature.

The Permanent Central Board constituted under the Centra Opium Convention of 1025 held its first session, discussing methods of work and its relations with the various League organi attens, and gaining an imaght into the work of the Advisory Committee on Traine in Opium, which also met during the month

The Committee of Jurists preparing the First Conference for the Codincation of International Law met on January 28th to consider information from twenty seven Governments concerning the questions on the Conference agendy

The Committee on Inland Navigation Statistics met in I am, during the last days of lanuary and the Sports on Commission are in Genera on Lanuary 18th

II - Legal and Constitutional Ouestions

- INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS

Regularities of Frenties

Among the treaties and agreements registered in December and January neure

A series of Treatine, Convention and Agricaments between Italy and the langemon of the 8 rbs Dreat and Six near, deposited by Italy, relating to the execution of the peace treats is, frontice quest one (Fuserd), common c., navigation, commonication as et a. etc., and including the Agricaments aspeed at Nettimo on John Ords, 19-5.

Conventions, ex hange of notes and agreements between Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Man 3, Manay aermany, Daw 18, the Notherlands, and Cuba concerning the actiliment of damages, the figuredation of a century property, postal arrangements and commerce, deposited by Great Britain

A series of Conventions between dusting and Buly relating to indurance question deposited by Buly and Austria, a Treat, of Concidence, Judicial Settlem at ano Arkitration between Spain and Emland (Hellingfors, May Stattors) deposited by Emland

A Commercial and Civils Arbitration Convention between I atvia and the Ition of Socialist Soutet R publics (Rig. October 19th, 1927).

Urron of Socialist, Soviet R publics (Rig October 10th, 1927),
E tradition treaties between Unite and Colombia and Albania and Greece,

A Convention for the reciprocal assistance of paugers concluded by Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden (Stockholm, October 24th, 1928), deposit d by Norway,

Treaties of commerce and navigation between Albania and Greece and Greece and Vortage,

E hanges of notes con tituting provisional commercial arrangements hetween Hungary and Lathuania, New Z cland and Greece, and New Zeal and Japan,

A commercial arrangement between Span and the Decomme Union of Belgium and Lovembourg (Brussels, Decomber 15th 1026), deponited by Delgium,

An overhinge of rests concerning the aboliton on the passport was between Feland and Anyray (OAO, December and and 4th, 1979), deponited by Norway,

An International Radio telegraphic Convention (Washington, Nevember 25th, 1052) reachiated bathwan the South African Union, the Nathoriands and the Datel Colonia, the Famh and Doingate Tolonies in Africa and Asia etc., deposited by the Nothe Land

2 -- COMPICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

The Committee of Five preparing the First Conference on the Codification of International Law mat it General in January 20th, with M. Basdevant (French) in the chart, so committee information and opinions furnished by States on the three onestions on the Conference agreeds.

These questions are: (a) nationality, (b) territorial actors, (c) responsibility of States for damage caused within their territories to the person of property of foreigners

It it meeting in February, 1924, the Committee dow up a report giving the points that might be condered in connection with each of these questions, which was communicate to but a with a request for information. So far to into seven down share probled

The Committee is composed of 'M Basdevant (French, M Carlos Castro Ruiz (Chilcan), M Franco (Netherlands), Sir Cicil Hurst (British) and M Mas simo Pilotti (Italian)

III — The Technical Organisations

1 - THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL OPGANISATION (1)

Twenty Sevenily Session of the Leonomic Committee

The twenty seventh service of the Economic Committee has held at Geneva from lanuary 15th to January 16th. The section was preceded by meetings of Sub Committees and of experts on the roal question.

M Tr ndelenburg (Germans) and Sir Sydney Chapman (Great Britain) were thereted Chairman and vice Chapman for 1029

The principal subjects dealt with by the Committee vero commercial polar-(the must favoured nation clauss), the quasion of collective action for the redution of tariffs, the coal and segar problems, the treatment of foreigners, regional industrial agreements etc.

Commercial Police. The most factored nation Clause — In the report which the Committee made to the Count to find, roap, it down attention to the fact that a study would be made of certain aspects of the most favoured nation claus.

At its twenty seventh a said, the Committee rea had entain conclusions with regard to the application of the most favoured nation abuse in customs questions. It also discussed the quistion of the relation between collective agreements and the most favoured nation clause in bilateral agreements.

These studies originated in the resolutions of the Economic Conference of May, 1927, which recommended that the most favoured action alone should be applied as welds, as possible, that the ecope and form of this clause should be of the widest and most librari character, and that it should not be veakened or nor road either by earliers provision of by not presentian. The Conference further recommended that the Economic Committee should establish clearly defined and uniform principles or to the interpretation and scope of the most favoured nation clause in regard to extonis duties and clear charges.

In its report to the Council on the me t flow and matter classes in custom questions, the Committee laid down the main primaples which, in its opinion, were implicit in the conception of most favoured nation treatment. It considered that

⁽t) Bi Viogradia a Note. — The Economic Committee Report to the Council on the work of the twenty eventh question. Gen we January may a pages Document C so N x4 an 9 H

this freatment should be unconditional, and that the clause should be unrestricted in its application—if e.i. must apply to all the tunds of the contracting countries. These two conditions are escatabled the two contracting states are to be assured of the most revolutable treatment which case be greated in customs questions.

The Committee defined what should be understood be customs questions in this connection. According to general practice, the term customs questions includes the scale, of customs duties and the method of lerying them, if import and export duties, super charge coefficients where they exist, and sub-identy charges of the control of the properties of the control of th

The Committee then considered the application of most favoured nation transfer are regards import and export probablions, noting that this quistion could lose all privat all internal when the Convention for the abolition of import and export probablions and sextrections cann into force. It drew attention to the provision of this Convention that in the case of exceptional probablions and restrictions, States must not resort to discrimination monompatible with the equitable treatment of comment, and also to the provisions of the Convention for the simplification of customs formalistic 1923) concerning licenses. As a general principle, it considered, the must favoured nation clause should not apply to proble thous. Neverthales, for certain probablicons considered as temporary conomic measured, it would be desirable to continue as far as possible to conform to the interpretations which are at present accepted and provide for the application of the dause

The question of the application of the clause with regard to temporary imports and exports, and more particularly, the so called "finishing trade" (active and pass is b) was also considered

The term "acts." finishing trade is employed when a Government authorises the importation free of duty, or at a r.due-d rate, of foreign goods (usually raw materials or seim finished article.), on condition that such goods are transformed into finished articles of a specified character, intended solely for export

'Passive' finishing trade arises when a country authorises the temporary export of certain goods, and readmits them free of duty when they return to the country after being finished abroad

For temporary imports ans exports in the frue same of the term the Committee considered that the clause was applicable. As regards the ace we finishing tradition was of the same opinion, on the understanding that when the lake of a country make this trade dependent upon an administrative decision, the right of the rom potent authorities to take a decision in each particular test should be in "o" way affected thereby. As for passive finishing trade, the Committee did not feel able, in view of the diversity of opinions and systems e issing in this field, to advocate the application of the inset favoured nation treatment. It indicated, however, certain crees in which this freatment could surrely be refused.

The Committee then defined the essential characteristics of goods to which the most favoured nation clause should apply. They must have their origin in the country which enjoys the most favoured nation treatment, and they must be like products in the sense that they possess the characteristics which entitle cortain goods to a given customs treatment. These two conditions (provenance and similarity) vere exhaustively discussed, the conclusion oning that certain stipulations were clearly incompatible with the most favoured nation clause, namely

- (a) Provisions which restrict eastoms privileges to products of a particular country or district simply because they originate in that country or district, thus rading a priori that no other country can produce products similar to those which it is sought to favour.
- (b) Provisions which mak similarity dependant upon catirely externa character ties or conditions which he the very nature of things, only the products of given countries can possess or fulfill.

The Committee then described certam special situations to which, in its view, the clause resid not be made applicable, such as customs unions between the countries, fronter traille and everptional regimes established by treaty between rountries or districts united by special ethnical, instoracil, geographical or other ties. It also considered the applications of the clause, to the coloures of contracting parcies.

The Committee, finally, discussed the wording of the clause. After indicating armse form already in use, and weighing the advantages and disadvantages of each, it submitted a standard clause which can be adapted to sperial intrunstances but in it stands, sufficiently explicit to reduce differences of interpretation to a minimum.

The Committee proposed that the Council should communicate its reports to States Members or non Members of the Lague, recommending this, in their commercial policy and in dratting bilateral treative, Governments should follow the principle, therein laid dos in They should also be asked to make known their opinions on the subject.

The Committe, further requested the Commit to inform the different States that it had not negly tried the question of the effect on obligations arising from the clause of undutil ings-imbound in roller-une agreements. As regards this question—of particular importance at a time when the League is engaged in drawing up annel agreement—the Committee hoped that it would shortly be able to submit the results of its stuffse.

Collective sets on per Tariff Researchon — In connection with collective action we are to reducing earthern detices on certain products, the Committee pursued its studies concerning aluminum and cement. As regards aluminum, the Committee, in the light of information on the position in the principal countries concerned, decided not to continue the investigation for the moment but to visit until currentstances had changed.

As regards convert and the possible participation of the principal continues one-time in a pullimanal year it inquiry into the principles and methods of concreted action in connection with tentile on center the Committee was in possission of information as to the probable attitude of certain countries. It had howe or, no information on the situation in several important trading countries, and it thirefore postponed this question to its next see non in the hone that the rights not yet to hand vould be recurred in the meantime

 Cod^2 — The delegation appointed by the Economic Committee to institute an injury with rigard to international action in the roal industry $(t)_i$ consulted viverest from classic countries (producing and consuming countries, and those which both import and export total)

The c perts selected were emment and technicians who, without representing employers' creamsations, occupied a position which enabled them to have a general view of all the aspects of the coal question—production, consumption, trade and transport

The crysti net from January Sh to 12th and commed reports from various members of the Econ mr Committee on the cod statation in their respective room tries. They also gave their opinion regarding action by the League, or under its auspire with a view to the solution or the difficultus, encountered by the coal industry, and the form in which solut autom grid to possible to possible.

In the view of the e-pers, the present situation in the coal industry constituted an international problem, and the responsibility for devising the recessary remoties cell primarily upon those who were in charge of the industry. Never thisses, certain spects of the question (twiths, roumain all methods, it social bearing, and consumers interacted enquind further situation.

Several experts from producing rount ies considered, but international act on in this field might contribute to the solution of the crisis, others made reservations, other again, thought that the studies under the L ague's direction might be pur sued and more or less directly encouraged

At the conclusion of the consultation, the Charman of the delegation M Tren delenburg, stated that the Economic Committee smild consider each question in the spirit in which it had been proposed and in iclation with the wider problem and general principles of commercial policy

The results to the consultation convinced the Economic Committee of the prefulness and importance of this venture. It decided to continue the enquiry by a consultation of labour experts on February 27th. The labour experts will be drawn from Austria, Belgient Czechoslovakri, France, Germany Great Britain the Netherlands, Poland and Spain

Sugar - A further point examined by the Committee in the position as regards the angular into the sugar question

The e memoranda were submitted (a) a note by Dr. Prinsen Geerligs, of Ams. terdam, on the production of cane sugar, (b) a note by M F O Light, of Magde burg, on the production of beet sugar and to) a note by Dr. Miknisch of Vienna, concerning the influence of legislation on the production consumption, import and export of sugar, and on the divelopment of consumption and the means of increasing it. The conclusion which may be drawn from these three memoranda, taken together, is that the present situation of the sugar industry throughout the world is cosentially due to lack of equilibrium hetwo a production and consumption

The Committee was of the opinion that it would be contrary to the role of the League to take any action with the object of interfering with the natural development of production. It can alcred, he was, that it would be useful to study the artificial measures of various lands adopted with a view to developing production as well as the possibilities of increasing consumption. It accordingly appointed a deligation to make a preliminary enquiry into the sugar industry in order to deter mine thether international action could aid in solving the present difficulties

This delegation will confer in April, with top rts from producing and con suming countries. The experts consulted will be, as far as possible, practical morof standing, occupying positions in their native countries analying them to have an insight into all aspects of the sugar question, especially the e concerning the pro duction of raw sugar refining, sale and one amption

The Economic Committee recommended its delegation to invite experts from belgium, Czechosloval ia, Cuba, Denmart, France, Germany Great Britain, Hun gary, British india, the Dutch Indies, Italy Japan the Notherlands, Poland, Po tugal, and the United States It decided to con ult later experts on bectioot pro duction

Treatment of Percepture - The Economic Committee considered replies from Governments to the Scenetury General's letter concerning the convocation of a conference for the conclusion of a multilateral treaty on the treatment of foreigners and decided to summon the conference in November

International Industrial Agreenents - The Committee noted information on the industrial and commercial agreements in torce in various countries, as well as on international agreements of a similar land. It decided to subrut to three legal experts - if possible of German, French and American nationality - a survey of the legi lations and regulations concerning industrial and commercial agreements in the different countries and to ask them to verify and complete it. The parts ill ende our to draw up a report on the laws in torce in the different countries, more perticularly from the standment of present adopted, not only in legislative texts, but all a by junisprudence and administrative practice

The economic aspects of the problem of informational industrial and commer call agreements will be discussed by the Committee at its irext season, when it will draw up a programme of the studies to be undertaken in pursuance of the recommendations of the Economic Conference and the Consultative Committee

Oil or Que have — The other questions a summed by the Commuttee included the economic aspect of measure taken to combat plant diseases, the exportation of the natural notes of the sea, with special reference to the question of whiching, economic details hable to influence world pear. Government protection, the economic effects of samugaling, particularly as regards also had

economic effects of smagging, particularly as regards account.

Inc Committee further rossidered the results of the International Conference on Economic Statistics, and mated with satisfaction that the Convention drawn up by the Conference and already been signed by twenty five States (1)

The essent was attended by M. Trendderbung (Germun), Chairman, M. Bru net [Beigan]. M. Parbora Caractre (Braultan). M. Seruves (French), Sir Sydnet Chapman (Britsh), M. Doreut (Kozen-hovsak), M. D. Neda (Hollan), Mr. Lackava (Indri), M. Ito (Jacunese), M. Doleud (Poland). M. Suuch (Suuc), Mr. Eastman (Ammensal), M. Morgensterne (Norwegen) and M. Sommeruga (Austrian) replaced. M. Jahn and M. Schiller respectively.

M Curun (Yugoslav) and M Nederbragt (Netherlands), corresponding members, were also present

___1

The following experts were consulted on the coal problem

- M Silverberg (German), President of the Board of Directors and recently Director General of the Rhamssele Aftengesellabelt for Branciables berghes of the Harpeur Dorghas Attanguesellabelt, and of the Akter gestlishelt for Zakhutchelreb Manber of the Governing Body of the German Industrial Federates.
- Sr Irhn Hindley, Bart (British), Vice Chairman of the firm Stevenson, Clarkand Company Commercial Advisor to the Mining Department
- Dr Anton Ap.Jd (Austrian), Director Gonetal of the Oesterre thisele Albune Mostange classifit
- M. Flerman Caprau (Beignan), "Admini trator of the Clurboi rage du Levan", Mons. Director General of the Federation of Belgian Coaling Secretics, Member of the Londmission for the study of the Coal Problem.
- M Antonio Mora Pascual (Spanish), Member of the Conseio as Ecoronia Nacional
- M Cuvelette (French), Administrator and Director General of the Lens Mines Dr. Frowein (Dutch). Chairman and Director of the Heerlen State Mines (Limbourg).
- Comm Nobili (Italian) Chief of the Coal Department, Ministry of Communications Rome
- M Alfred Folter (Pobsh) Engineer, Director General of the Robin Scadicate, Union of Cord Mines of Upper Salvas Charman and Member of the Board of Director of several manne, companes, of the Poli h Bank and of the Financial Council attached to the Finance Ministry.
- Professor M Roos at Hjelmanter (Swede), Director General of the State Laho ratory
- ratory

 M Josef Peters (Czechoslovak) Engineer Doctor of Laws Director of the
 Association of Mine Owners

The deligation of the Economic Committee was compared of M. Treadelen burg. M. Serruws, Six Sydney Chapman, M. di Nola and M. Dolera!

⁽t) " Months Survey Vol VIII No 12 pa 405

Customs Vomerclature — The Sub-Committee of Experts on the Unification of Customs Nomenclature met at Geneva from January 8th to 24th, with M. Fighiers (France) in the chair

In October, 1023, the experts studied certain questions of principle and drew up a nomenclature for the first fourteen chapters of a taniff f ameyork concerning live animals and animal and vigetable products

The of was to have been continued by a nonmendatur, for faith substance, fats, oils and way of annual and negetable origin fats used for food, foodstuffs, alcoholic be carains, sinegar and tolevino. As, beener, the Economic Committee, men is studying the mention of the reduction of customs triffs for certain products requested the experts to prepare immediately a standard nonunclature for the following articles.

- a) Aluminium (crude, semi manufactured products and aluminium wares)
- b) All arrettes of coment
- e Prepared shans and leather
- Wood and wood n vares
 Paper pulp (wood pulp), manufactured mechanically or chemically papers and ardboards,

the experts altered their arrangements, preparing at their January session a nonanclature for substances used in manufacturing paper, cement and aluminium. The other one tions will be studied in April

Thought we call chapters of normarker, or we drawn up during the eves or no general questions ere tried. Certain questions concerning the classification of composite goods (pasteboard or paper actudes containing some to the material) which to or two call with a sourcal easier.

The experts unanimously regrited that the industries whose products they had to classify his and as yet agreed upon standards for their principal products. For example the drafting of a standard momentature for alumnium revealed the abornes of any type of m assures or even of any process definition by which one could determine the moment at which a born in process of tire drawing became a wire

Because of this list of regulation recruin tariff series make a thirkness of one quester of a militanetre the limit between this about aluminum and aluminum and accommended a protection agreement user. In other seasets the dividing limits one tenth of a militanetre. In other segment, the product is classified as this wheel or followering in the product is classified as this wheel or followering in the product is classified as this wheel or followering in the product is classified as this wheel or followering in the product is classified as this wheel or followering in the product is classified as this wheel or followering in the product is classified as the product is classi

Simplify, the energy pointed out that there were no international Landard indictions for the theckness or world per sequere metre above which piper should be considered a randborf groung as the standards adopted the tard scales of the own countries represented on the Sub-Committee. In Germany and France, piper is called credibord whan it reaches a weeth of 350 grammes our square, not or in Delgum and Caecho localin, the limit is 400 grammes for ordinary architecture of a 200 gramme for ordinary architecture as a perticular for others in Hongary, and It dy the limit is 400 miles for the countrie. The satisfied of the countries of the section of the countries. The satisfied of the distribution of the countries of the countries of the section of the distribution of the countries.

To carble comparible statistics to be compiled and to so ur, the heafit of the implific two and unity which the new nonancetiture should provide, the Sub-Committer doubted autiforal limits for the irregoing cases. It was of the common, he were, that for the most at these limits could be considered asstandards only for upprove of everym with its given the industries units or ment only not except than

The expects present were M. Magnette (Belgran). M. Faft (Frechoslovik). M. Fignierr (French), M. Frich (Germin). M. Lutenesi (Hungarian), M. Paci (Italian), M. Comte (Starss).

z - Communications and Transit

Institution of Trassport Statistics

The Commuttee for the Unification of Transport State to mid in Paris on Journary 18th to continuo its study of infland managation statistics and of maritimnregation statistics, the important of which had been emphased by the recent conference on Economic Statistics

There were present M. J. H. F. Classens, Due for of Connucreal Statistical The Hago. (Charman). M. Demetraal Engineer. Insector General Director of the Berlad Docks, Mr. e. W. Hes, of the Statists Objective Chapterment of the Food of Irade, M. S. Charbetti, of the General Direction of the Italian Michant Marme, V. Hin ha, M. Houpeurt, Chief Degimee of B. diger and Isoade, Insector of the Name. In Na. 18-00 to Olice, Paus D. W. Fenhat, Observator as great in the German Statistical Bure in M. F. Vilfan Didgate of the Sem-Gon. Sto. ene Kingdom to the International Commission of the Denabo, M. Watter, M. Ludwig We theimer, Director Chineral of the Dis acased plainlight general scafe.

American experts, namely brigadier General Within W. Hatts, Militar-Attache of the United States in Paris, and Cupcain P. C. Gua dang, European Director of the United States Shipping board Mecuanit Heat Corporation, took part for the first ume in the work of the Committee

IV — Administrative Questions

THIRTY-SIYTH REPORT OF THE SAAR GOVERNING COMMISSION

The report of the Governing Commission for the fourth quarter of 1928 has been received by the Societary Guneral

As regards the consume and social situation, the report gives information as to the woutton of the France German arrange ment of February 2-37d, 1928, concerning trade between the Sart and Germany, it also contains production, cost of living and unemployments statistics.

In the maning and metal industry, there we a slight improvement, resulting in a small in teasure the number of workers employed. The finishing industries were obliged to use narge a cultum number of workers.

The post grass statutes for anothers as the Saar Load must during a period three months and provi small statutes for 19%; it turther contains statutes for the period 1200 1978 and 1000 to 1014. These figures, ways the coper, make it possible to approvate the efforts must since 1920 to arrecase the security of the Saar rinters.

Information is given with a gard to requests submitted by the Saar districts wid used committee concerning a lean effective properly is a spril attrappointed for this purpose by the districts. The proceeds will be used to public works such as the op keep of roads, drains; a reducation, the construction of school buildings, and the omstruction and calagogeneity of the time and grap plants.

A large sums will be used for building, in order to mitigate the housing risis. Evelusive of the sums required for building, the first estimate amounted to about 194 million frame. This figure was subsequently modified and is not yet definitive.

It is not yet known in what way the financial arrangements for building will be made as the main point is to obtain capital at a reasonable price. The necessarfunds will probably amount to some 70 million frams. The scheme is being eare fully studied The report mentions certain improvements in the following services—public works, rail vivs, posts, it legriphs and telephones, education, public assistance and health

The e-periments on the air lines Sarrebruch—Paris and Narrebruch—Frankture at the optimize of the Sarrebruch air port to international traffic wire date mely satisfactory, and it is hoped that there all be considerable traffic on these times to 1639.

Nine draft decrees very ubmitted to the Shar Advisory Council at its meeting of December 1th 1029, three of which were approved by the Technical Committee

V - Protection of Minorities (1)

Erralum

The conclusions pre-ented by the Rapporteur and adopted by the Council at its fifty third session in regard to minority questions in Polish Upper Silesia which, oning to an oversight, were not given in the last number of the Monthly Sammer, are unmarised below

I APPEALS

Stitutes : of the Tanes immersity is her? — The Council confined it.off to taking note of a communication from the oppollint to the effect that the latter withdre in his notice of apprai, the object of Nucleivas the same it that of the polition sent in his VI load God (see helpe). The Council hud down the rule that, in future, communications of the Nucleiva ble sent to the Function Office of the ountry concurred in order that they might be forwarded to the Council, as in the case of the upped themselve, through the intermediary of the Government conformed.

Stimation of the renorsy set out at Note West — is regards the number of Cotton to the Point had not contained in the Point nate of October 6th, 2005, from hadn't specially, taking into account the security of the director of the Unionities Office, that the tacking staff of the minority school at Nova West India Dear Interested from four to twe

As regards the question of premises, the Council teframed from examining the he lade statition in distall. It confined itself to expressing its conviction that me equitable interpretation of the Geneva Con ention demanded that such its frictions in the normal operation of the schools as might be, no estated in certain cases owing to local conditions, should be borne in an equal measure by the majority and minority shools. It also expressed the consistion that in the present take the Polish Government would find it possible to preserve this principle.

I so other points mentioned in the polition had already been settled by the authorities when the question came before the Council

Admission of Children to the preside numeric schools of Swirthlawise, howed as some l_1 my = This counset mosted that the practical approx of the case regarding children excluded from these three—thous had been settled by the Pobsh unknown to the satisfaction of the petitionness, and recorded the Pobsh Govern mosts owners miss concurring ϵ , embedon from compulsors attendance at the public schools in the case of children of school age, whom the persons responsible to their education desured to searl to province amountly schools, subject to the single institution that the authorities should have the right to require, in the scar of our test children of the single children of

⁽¹⁾ See Monthly Summary Vol VIII ha as page 413

to three schools the declaration regarding the enddrens' language provided for in the judgment of the Permanent Court of April 26th, 1928

2 Petitions

Pattien regarding property rights over the SC Yallus Hospital of Kybnik.— Fig. Council decided that the legal proceedings already restricted should follow the normal-neurs, and states that is relied upon the Pob h Government to inform the members of this Council in decourse that the matter had been setted by a pidical sward.

Petition concerts g entires to the primary nanority schools is the Lowede of Silesta. — This petition contains several points

As regards the alleged websit in of the principle of equal treatment as to time future for entries in the minority and in yority schools the Rapporters stated that he did not regard this action of the Polish authorities as a wel-time of any criticle of the Germano Polish Convention The Council decided not to take any action on this particular point.

The Council noted the observations of the Polish Government concerning the final character of the time limit fived for entires for minority vehicle, while agrees mg the hope that that Government implift and to possible to avoid the drawbacks referred to in the petition either by extending the time himit for entries or by some other means compatible with the send organisation instituted in Upper Silessa by the completel Folials adoption:

As ragards the obligation imposed on persons raponatable for the ideation of indicen belonging to the immenty to appear in person when entering them but the immenty whosels the Council decided to postpone this metter to its next serious, while inviting its President to appoint jurists to assist the Kapporteur in deciding whether than cliquation was compatible with the derman Polish Council and

The quistion of seiting up special enrolment committees for minority schoolwas postponed by the Council to its next session as this question depends in the first instance on the interpretation given by the jurists of the preveiting point

In connection with the declarations connecrange childrens' language which have to be minds at the time of snowlment in the macentr, school 13 the pursons legally responsible for the enforces desiration, the Council noted with asstalaction the interpretation given by the Polish Government to the form of application. It expressed the hope that that Government might had to possible to make the terms employed in this form still more definite in order to previously all possible doubt as to its being in conformity with the Council resolution of form och, 170 and

or is one; an contourney with the contourney to the cut; types

As regards the question alleged to have been put to the persons isoponable
for the childrens' eduration concerning the name of their employer, in or now than
with entries in 102, and 1028, the Connect confined itself to noting the explanations
of the Point flower remeat.

Petition concerning the closing of six muor by schools by the Polish authorises.

The Rapporteur informed the Council that the Picksh Minorities Office, and the petitioners, 'thin maintaining their respective ligid standgoms, had found types shit to avere this suggestion of the President of the Upper Silesana Mixed Commission. He added that the solution which had thus been reached and which in olived tecoporing of three of the six schools made it unmorseurs for the Council is vex muse the question afrech. On his proporal, the Council, noting the settlement cracked, congratificated the President of the Mixed Commission. M. Calondir, on the happy results of his mediatron, and thushed the Polish Government for the spirit of conclustion shown by the Polish authorities, which had road-red po stole the settlement of the diffical counter.

The report mentions certain improvements in the following services—public vorks, railway, posts, telegraphs and telephones, education, public assistance and health

The experiments on the arr line, Sarrebruck—Pans and Sorrebruck—Frank turn at the opening of the Sarrebruck air part to international traffic with extra mely satisfactory, and it is hoped that there will be considerable traffic on these troops in 1929.

Nine draft decrees vice submitted to the Saar Advisory Council at its meeting of December 7th, 1028, three of vluch were approved by the Technical Committee

V - Protection of Minorities (1)

Erralum

The conclusions presented by the Rapportour and adopt d by the Council at it. fifty shard session in regard to miniority questions in Polish Upper Silissa which, oving to an overlaight, were not given in the last number of the Mosibly Summary, are compressed below

) APPEALS

Struction of the Tanon, we want velocit — The Council confined itself to taking note of a communication from the appellant to the effect that the latter withdre his notice of appela, the object of which was the vamines that of the petition sent in by M. Jock Gof (see below). The Council laid down the rule that, in future, communications of this limit should be sent to the Minorities Office of the country concerned in order that they might be forwarded to the Council, as in the use of the appeals themselves, through the intermediary of the Government concerned

Situation of the minority alod at Aosas M ex — As regards the number of teachers, the Council noted the reformation contained in the Poissh not. of October 16th, 2025, from their staypes, of Are 2, the account the date memor it the direction of the Minorities Office, that the teaching staff of the minority school at Nova Wirs had been increased from force to the.

As regards the que tom of premises, the Council refrained from examining the defact situation in detail. It confined thesh to expres ing its convection that an equitable interpretation of the Geneva Convention demanded that such restrictions in the normal operation of the schools as might be new satisfied in cirtum cases owing to ficial conditions should be born, in an equal measure by the majority and minority schools. It who expressed the conviction that in the present case the Polish Government would find it possible to preserve this principle.

Two other points mentioned in the petition had already been settled by the authorities when the question came before the Council

denote on of Children to the presade manuraly schools at Sucretisates, Acade Wess and Lipsuy — The Lounci mestor that the practical aspect of the case regarding cuidant of cloud from these thrus schools had hose actified by the Polysh authorities to the satisfaction of the pertuguent, and recorded the Polish Govern munts obser atoms concerning estimation from compulsors attendance at the public schools in the case of children of telonal age whem the person responsible for their clustation during the submitted that the public schools in the case of children of telonal age whem the person responsible for their clustation during the authorities should have the right to require, in the scale of entires restriction that the authorities should have the right to require, in the scale of entires

⁽¹⁾ See Month's Summe 5, Vol. VIII No. 12, page 415

for these schools the declaration regarding the childrens language provided for in the judgment of the Permanent Court of April 26th, 1028

2 PETITIONS

Pathina regording Josep 10, rights over the St. Y dates Hospital at Jovinal.

— Inc Coun in derined that the la_{se}d proceedings already instituted should rollow
the normal-course, and tailed that it relied up in the Polish Government to inform
the microbers of the Council in due course, that the matter had been settled by a
judical award.

Petition concerning intries to the primary, university schools in the knowle of Silesia. — This petition contains several points.

As regards the allegon volution of the principle of equal treatment as to time limits for outries, in the minority and magnets schools, the Rapporter stated that he did not regard this action of the Polish autonoties as a relation of any atticle of the Germano Polisis Convention. The Committee of the trabe any action on this particular point.

The Council noted the observations of the Polish Government concerning the innal character of the time, limit fived for entires for muchty whole, while exputs in gift he hope that the Government image find to possible to a und the devaluables referred to in the petition either by extending the time limit for entires or by some office mean compatible with the action organisation multitured in Upper Silesan's byth, completed Polish authorities.

As reported the followance imposed on persons responsible for the columbin of indiden becoming to the minority to appear in purson when entering the first for the minority schools the Council decided to postpone this matter to it is next in state, while instring its Provident to appearity jurish to assist the Papporteur in deciding whether this colligation was compatible with the Cermano behind concerning

The question of seiting up special enrolment committees for minority schools was postpound by the Council to its not ression as this question depends in the first instance on the interpretation given by the jurist of the preciding point

In connection with the deferations one range fundame. Jagguage which have to be made at the time of enrelience in the amounts, whole by the process legally responsible for the childrens education, the Council noted with satisfaction the interpretation given by the Poish Government to the form of application. If expressed the long that that tow-ensument amplit and it possible to make the terms employed in this form still more definite in order to pro-lude all possible dools as to its being in conformity with the Council resolution of size ofth, 100 and to to the door in conformity with the Council resolution of size ofth, 100 and the form of the council resolution of size ofth, 100 and the form of the council resolution of size ofth, 100 and the council resolution of the council resolution of size ofth, 100 and the council resolution of the council resolution of size ofth, 100 and the council resolution of the council resolution of the council resolution.

to its even in contempt white the commitment resonation or made via, loss.

As regards the question alleged to have been put to the persons responsible for the childrens' education concerning the name of their umployer, in connection with entres in 1927 and 1928, the Council confined itself to noting the explanations of the Poblish Government.

Patition concerning the classing of wir summerly askeds by the Polish audion Less.

— The Rapporteur informed the Couns is that the Polish Minorities Oftice and the petitioners, while maintaining their respective legisl standpoints, that bound it possible to accept the suggestion of the President of the Upper Silvian Minorid Commission. He added that the softians which had thus been reached and which involved the reopening of three of the silving which had thus been reached and which involved mane the question afreah. On his proposal, the Council moting the international congranulated the President of the Mircel Commission. M. Calonder, on the happy results of his mediation, and this indicate the Polish Government for the spirit of conclusion shown by the Polish authorities, which had rendered possible the settlement of this difficult question.

Petition containing like fairner be open of Gainer presents a reservations of Acorum (Patters of Lubbinor).— This question is still pending before the Potels authoritie, who have given vertain retage to of periods concerned the opportunity either of making or ransening the derivations with a west to the establish ment of the choice. In these criminations, the Countail consistent data it was not necessary to deal with the question for the moment. It expressed the hope that the Prisin Convenient would find it possible to inform the Rapportium at a latter date of its final doe mon

Petrica of M. Josef God adating to the normals ahead at oss care. — As regards the admission of children on the school, the Gounal considered but to assume essays to take any action. It expressed the primoun that the petricum implified recovers to the pro-otter pro-intel for an article 1-30 of the Gormano Polish Convention, and expressed the loope that in the course of this procedure the Poiss authorities might had it possible to arm a at a satisfactory settlement of the question.

Putition concerning the "mai on of the German in early set only Erizainta — is regards the compilant concerning entries, the Council confined itself to noting that the competent Polish authorities had satisfied the petitioner's requests

As rigards the complaint concerning the transfer of the shoot, the Council motion the statement of the Polish Government which the Rapporteur interpreted as meaning that the computer's authorities would not fail to consider favourably the Polishander request a spon as technical conditions permitted.

VI - Social and Humanitarian Questions

TRAFFIC IN ONUS

2) Faulth Session of the 4d word Committee

The Advisory Committee on Traine in Opium met at Geneva on January 17th, and as still in a saon at the end of the month

It segends included the examination of the annual reports of Governments on the time question, the openion as regards the illust trains (mort particularly in the Near East and in South America), measures to pre-rect illustration by nest, a solo must for the limitation of drug manufacture for varieto by the American Government, it.

The session we attracted by M. I undira [Solivan], M. Wang Kang K. (I land, M. Viston Backgong (France), D. E. shaller, (Germany) Sar Marchin Poles agree Unrach Britain), Sar John Campbell (Inden), M. S. Cavarzone (Rish), M. Sato (Japan), M. Ver Wettum (Authoritada), M. Augusto de Vascana, elser foretugal), M. Correst, Cantan, and Slovensel, Pract. vara and/a Cham), M. Carrest, (Swatzerland), M. Henri Britant, M. L. A. Lvall and Colonal Arthur Woods (assassers)

dr John Kenneth Caldwell (United States of America) at ended in an unoth rel capacity

The Commuttee appointed M. Fotitch Serb, Creat, Slovene Kingdom) as

Chairman and M. Nan Wettum (Authoriands) as Vice Chairman

An account of the proceedings will be given in the next number of the Monthly
Summery

b) First Session of the Permarent Central Opinin Board

The first session of the Permanent Central Optim Board constituted under the Geneva Optim Convention of February 10th, 1025, to which over the optim traffic was held at Geneva from January 15th to 10th

The Board had been asked by the Council to submit propoles concerning its organization and website the groung effect to Article 20 of the Concertuo, which currents the Council with the necessary arrangements "in consultation with the Board". The same article lays down that the Secretary General shall appoint the Secretary and staff of the Board, on the nonunation of the lattice.

Article 21 stipulates that the contracting parties to the Convention shall send the Board annual estimates of the quantities of drugs required for internal consumption

Mr. Lyall (British) and M. Gallaviesi (Italian) were elected as Chairman and Vice Chairman

The Board divided its work between two Sub Committees and dealing with the organis ban, proor dute, and relations with the Council the Servetarist and the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Optium, the other with the selection of it state and the form at statistics to be required from Governments

After an exchange of views, the Board postponed until Liter the mann thou f its Secretaria, confirming itself for the moment to a general discussion of the moment or black its Secretaria blondle be composed. As regarded methods from pling statistics for Board considered that, before taking an decision it in id-bin neck-say to rouself the Armond international statistical institution.

Pinally, a regards its relations with the divisory Committee, th. Bi ud emphassed the necessity for close co-operation, while expressing the opinion that it was umpossible as vet to determine what form such a operation should take. It as or dingly portpoined consideration of the various points raised in the round tion, as ling its members to follow the proceedings of the Advisory Committee so as to gain an insulit into its work.

insight into its work.

At its next session in April the Board will prepare a report for the Council and make suggestions as regards its organisation and working.

VII - Other Questions

MEETING OF THE SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

The Superneory Commission mut at Gune a from January 18th to 19th. It constituted as follows its bureau for 1994. Chairman M. O usly, Vice Chairman Lird Meston of Agra, Rapporteur. M. Nedchragt.

The various administrative and structured in the e-pose of sending a commission to the Far East to study the question of the control of opinism smoking

The session was attended by Lord Meiton of Agris, (India) M. Nede brayt (Notlerlands), M. Ososki (Czechosloval ia). M. Revoilland (France) and M. Pair Loro (V. nezucis).

VIII - New Publications

I TELLECTO M. COOPERATIO ?

The first number of 'Intellectual Cooperation', the new publication of the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation appeared on January 15 th 1970. This review will replace the three periodicals hitherto published by the Institute, namely the Bulletin of the S ction for University Relations, the Bulletin of the Sci tion for Scientific Relations and the Bulletin of the Information Section

The new publication will deal with all questions concerning intellectual coope ration and will appear monthly. The first number contains an article by the prominent German the dogram, Profes.or ven Parmack, articles on the educational cinematograph, popular arts, etc., and a study of the resent decisions with regard to authors' right.

The review further contain a chromele notes and communications, biblio graphy and documents

IX — Forthcoming Events

February 14th	Advisory	Committee	of	the	Far	East: rn	Bureau	oţ	the	Health
	Organii	estron Sing	αD6	nre.						

Committee of Esperts on Transit Cards for Emigrants Geneva February 20th Committee for Ports and Varitime Navigation I ondon February 25th Victing of Delegation of Economic Committee with I about Ex February 27th

perts on the Coal Question, (reneva Financial Committee, Geneva Februar, 27th

March 1st Committee on Private La in Inland Navigation, Genera Fifty fourth Se sion of the Coun il Ganeva March 4th

March 11th Committee of Jurists on the Onestion of the Revision of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, Geneva. Varrh 11th i arim thee of Poperty of the Special Contrast on to the Prepar

tion of a Draft i onvention on the Manufacture of Arms Muni tions and War Material Geneva April 4th Meeting of delagation of the Economic Committee with Sugar

Expurts, Geneva April 5th Ec nomic Committe, Geneva

April 9th Conference on Counterfeiting Currence, Geneva

April 12th (Inld Welfare Commuttee, Geneva

April 15th Proparatory Committion for the Disarmament Conference, Gen va April 19th Traffic in Women and Children Committee, Geneva

\prit 25 _6th Meeting of runtes-neatives of International Students' Organica

sation, Paris May oth

L'onomic Consultative Committee (subject to Council « approval).

fune toth Permanent Mandates Commission Geneva

The Permanent Court of International Justice (1)

1 — Case between France and Switzerland relating to the Free Zones of Savot and the District of Gex

The Counter cases of both Parties to this Case viere filed with the Registry of the Court on January 23rd. June 12th n= t having been fixed as the date by which the Parties shall present their replies, it vill be as from that date that the Case will be ready for Iwaning.

. — Case concerning certain Brazilian Federal loans issued in France

Since, owing to the death of the last Yuce President, M. André Wess, the Court does not include a judge of French nanomality that is to say, of the nanomality of one of the Parties conversed in this case the French Government, having been notified of the right conferred upon it in this respect the the Statute of the Court, has appointed as judge of An. to set in the Franco Brazilian Case, M. Hearn Froma goot, who has already been appointed judge of An to the case concerning the payment in gold of various Serbian Loans.

3 — Case concerning the territorial limits to the jurisdiction of the Odep Commission

The British, German and French and Swedi h Governments have appointed their agents before the Court in this Case, namely

The German Government Dr. Seeliger, Envoy Extraordinary and Vinister Plenipotentially of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Berlin

The British Government Mr. Olivier Harvey, unstice retary in the Diplomatic Screwe,

The French Government M Basilevant, assistant level advice to the Ministry of Poreign Affairs

The Swedish Government M Patrick Adler reutz Minister of Sweden at the

Hague
The Danish, Pulish and Carchosloval Governments have so far not appointed their agents

4 - QUESTION OF THE REVISION OF THE COURT STATUTE

By a letter, dated December 22nd, the Severary General of the League trans ratted to the Registrar, for information the text of the Pepors approved by the Council on December 1,th, and of the Resolutions, adopted by it on December 1,th, which concerns the appendment of a jurist' Committee, to examine the Statute of the Court. The view to the introduction of such amendments as might be juriged descrable and whitest the Principle and the View Presiden, of the Court, M. Anal letti and M. Huber, to participate in the vork of the Committee.

Upon receipt by the Registrar of the offeral notification of the Resolution the Presedent at once got into touch by to legram with his absent colleagues in order to ascertain whether, in the view the invitation thus extended to him and to the Vice President should be accepted.

The Secretary General has been notified that M Anzilotti and M Huber have accepted this invitation

⁽z) Hue a ticle has been premared on the beau of information funished by the Registry of the Court

ANNEX

Organisations and Commissions of the League of Nations

- THE ASSEMBLY

(Carrie e el por more than three representatives of sich tate Newlet of the league.)

II - THE COUNCIL

(Consisted by representatives of the Proton Empire Proton Germany Ital and Jupit the serparameter traces as not those of more other States decided by the Ascall and down in the renormal feature, with the electron of the man-many managerd Members fight fountal ather error of effect and the conditions of a supplicitly (9).

Memberch f in 1028 29

Briti b		Italy	
			Ni CINTOJ/
i mpire	Sir Auston Champed and	Јаран	M ADATEI
Cinada	1 Da Dill D	Per 1	of All Lit is Inkulicki
Ottle	VILLPS 5	Polund	d Zirii
Criba	M AGREEO Y BETHANI ONES	Romania	M Titulesco
Finlan i	M Proceet.	Chain	M QUIND HE Dr 1 For
France	M Briand	enezuel i	M PUMETA
Germany	M STRENGHALL		

Scretarat of the Council and the Assembly

Se relary Giveral Sir James Eric Dei Mitonn

If The reactor, Can salishall a tim that inventy at all meetings of the Assembly and third mineal - Art Oe A of the Casemant μ

III - THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

(The July or licited by the Assembly at I the Commulator operation and on the Tentler to take Vice President are botted in the Counting terms of the energy

Tud.es

- M Arzinotti (Preudent) (Unhan)
 M Homen (Free President) (** 1-1)
 M Toom (Dutch)
 Local (Free Methy)
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 M One (Tipanese)
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M OLIVAN (Spam hi

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| Preprint Traps | M. Necti Esta (Reumanian) | M. Preuri : 18mm/gran) | M. Necti Esta (Reumanian) | M. Preuri : 18mm/gran) | M. Necti Esta (Reumanian) | M. Necti Esta (Re

Registrar Dopats Rocistrar

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11 Vanot r (Danish)

11 HAY APSTROLD (Sunday)

IV - LEGAL OUESTIONS

1 - Committee of Experts for the Progressive Codification of International Law

(Constitut dur accordance with a resolution of the 4s embly a resolith order ly secure. The members are appointed by It sun it i

M. HAMMAPSE TOLD (Classifier), Governor of Lipsala (Swedish)

Profes or Diens (Lice Charman) Professor of International La. at the University of Pavia, Member of the Couse I as Cost # to uv asplo nat sat the Italian Ministry of Follign Afrairs (Italian)

Pro essor Brigger, Profe or of Intern tional Law at the University of Oxford (Billish)

M. Frondreor, Legal Advisor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Franch) Dr. Gustave Guerrick, former Minister for Foligin Affairs of the Republic of Salvador

Eurov Extrordinary and Munister Pleamobentrary in France (Salvadonan) Dr Bephano C I Lodes, former member of the Suprem Court of the Netherlands,

Judge and ormer Projected of the Permanent Court of International Justice (Neth-rlands)

Dr Barbesa Dr Mar LH and, Professor of Lt a at the University of Lisbon, former Minister for Foreign Affairs Justice and Education (Portuguese)

Dr Adalbert Mastre Mini ter of C crise I walta in Rome President of the U cho lo

va Branch of the International Law A soci tion (Czechoslovaki

M Marsada, Doctor of Law, Japane c AmbassaJor in Rome (Japanese) Sir Mun MED PARTOUR, termer Judes at the High Court of the United Provings (Indian) Dr S Purcerein, Barrister at the Court of Appeal Legal Ad seer to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Polish)

sident of the American La Institute (American)

Frofes or Walter Serverii 6, Professor at the University of Kiel (German) Dr José Leon Suare Protessor at the University of Bucho Aire, former Dean of the

Farulty of Politi at Sciences (Argen inc) Professor Charles DE VISSURE Professor of I aw at the University of theat Legal Advisor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Belgian)

Dr. Wang Liung Hus, Deput, Judge of the Permanent Court of International Judge (Chinese) Mr Glorg "4 W: AEF-HAM, former satternes General of the United States member of the Committee of International Law of the American Bir A sociation, Pre-

2 - Preparatory Committee for the Codification Conference

(Appointed by the Council pur take to a resolution of the As embly at its eighth orderary session)

Professor B (SDEVANT (Free h), Profes or at the Faculty of Law, A cutant Legal Advisor at the Ministry in Forega Affairs

M Carlos Castro Roll [(mhan), Legal adviser to the Cothan Legation in Great Britain Professor FR4 cot (Netherland) Head of the League of Mations Branch of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Sir Ce il Jame, Barrington Huper (Entish) Leyal Ad 15er to the Foreign Office

M Mas imo Pilotti (Italian) Legal Advi er at the Ministre of Foreign Affairs

3 — Committee of Jurists

App inted to eximine the following ourstions

(a) Estable sevent unit was to be eventual configuration of a resemble screen of the field of international like

(b) Publication of critical current cor entions in the free of a cone

(Appointed by the Cremed pursuant 1 a un n at the 4s emily at its math crimary ses ion) Professor Diena (Italian) Professor of International Law at the University of Pavia, Member of the Can I du Cont : "101 dated to a to at the Italian Ministry of

Foreign Attair NUMBER COMMEN

M J CUSTATO GUEFFERO (Salvadonan), former dinister for Foreign Affairs, Euroy Extraordinary and Minister Flempot intary of Salvador in France Profes or Walter Schucking (German), Profes or at the University of Kiel

V - THE PEDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS

Permanent Advisory Commission on Military, Naval and Air Questions

(Constituted by a Council resolution of May 9th, 10 o, par eart 10 Ar cle 9 of the Lonecount. The Thembers art app int dby and are there entains of the Constitutions of the Case experienced on the Council. The Preschests of the Phonony Commiss. I made die use what is May 1 and May be Commission at 10 the council of the Council was before the authority of the Council was before the most the 10 and 10 and

Members and Assistants

Brig der General H A C	(British Empire)	Com Cucia Di Sart'Opsola Lolan I Perlecerni Commander P F Bitossi	(Ital ₄) (Ital ₉)
Vice Admiral W A Howard	(Briti h	(Air) Communder Giberti (Air)	(ltalv) (ltalv)
PUPLE	Empire)	Brig General Kara	(Japan)
Commander M. F. Wilso a	(Brit h	Litut Colonel K Sayar	(Japan)
Communication of the terrors	Empire)	Cormanier Sucawa	(Japan)
D C IN S. M. ausses	takter.	Rear Admiral Viscount T	(Jahan)
Group CaptW F MACREECE	(Briti h	I ATO	(lenes
POSTER	Empire)	Lommander K. Ani	(Japan,
- 1 I. do P D Da s		Licutenant A Matseniara	(Japan)
Equadron Leader F P Do:			(Japan)
	Empire)	Eng General Don Fernando	(D.)
Limit Col G P VANIDE	(Canada)	PUT FORT	(Spant)
Gine al Pedro Chaptin	(Chile)	Colonel Don Manuel Lord	(0
Adm rd Jo é T Mers o	(Chile)	LAGA	(cb*tu)
Captain Alfredo CE 1 BDES Y		Rear Adm Don J Montagut	
Moutes	(Cubr)	Y Bireo	(dbrin)
Li ut Col 4 E MARTOLA	(kinland)	Captain Don I M GAMES	
General Renuix	(Fran e)	Fessi	(abanit
Major Lucifu	(France)	General Don Y Soriano	
Commander Dereuse	(France)	ESCUDERG	(Spain)
Lieut Col H E Mouchard	(France)	Lieut Colonel Don S Garcin	
Colonel F You BORTHCHER	(Germany)	DE PRUNEO 1	(Spain)
Colonel Schoe Heinz	(Germany)	Colonel I KASPREYCKI	(Poland)
Vice Admiral Baron von		Lieut Colony I S ILUNSTLER	(Poland)
FREYBERG DISE INCRE	(Germany)	Commander E Soleki	(Paland)
Commander W Marschall	(G. rman ?)	COL PURUSZ DE BEAURAIN	(Poland)
Colonel Syspectius	(Gumany)	General Dunivageon	(Roumania)
Captain slatzky	(Germany)	Lieut Colonel G LITEANU	(Roumania)
Lieut General DE MAPLUS		Captain E Rosa	(Roumania)
STEP DANDO DI RICIG 141 0	(Italy)	Colonel] STOICE CO	(Roumania)
Lieut Col E Gignions	(Italy)	General] V Gomez	(Vene uel2)
Com Don I Rusport	(Italy)	J J . OURSE	,

(The Gove nevent of Person bus not yet appeared atte e presents wer)

2 - Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference

(Consutated in latter of a serolation of the Learnbly at its sixth ordinary session to direct and coordinate pignatury work for the Distribution Conference ?

M LOLDON (Chairman)	(Netherlands) (Argentine)	M VALDES HENDEVILLE	(Chile) (China)
Baron descreur	(Belgum)	M URBUTIA	(Colombia)
M D Bouroer	(Bulgana)	M AGBERO Y	
Lord Cushendun	(British Fingure)	BETHINCOURT	(Cuba)
Dr Riddell	(Canada)	of beres	(Czechoslovukia)

M R HOLSTI (Finland) M E COBIAN (Spain) (France) M HENNINGS 5% од глу United States of Count BER 45 TOP IF (Germany) Mr GIESON M POLITIS (Greece) America) (Union of Secial General DE MARIEIS (Italy) M LITVINOFF M N SATO (Japan) ist Soviet Re M RUTGERS (Netherlands) publics (Turkey) (Persia) Tev fik Pouchov Bey M SOLAL (Poland) (Uruguay) M C ANTONIADE (Roumania) M C ZUMETA (Venesu la) M MAPLOVITCH (Kingdom of the Serbs, Creats

3 1	Committee on A	rbitration and Security	
		a surns to a resolution of the	
f actorial statement			, ,
M Ben a (Clairman	(C-echeslovakia)	M N S To	(Japan)
M M CANTILO	(reguntenes	M & H KUTGERS	(Netherlands)
Baron Rollin J., ouerry	rs (Belgram)		(Persia)
Lord Cuhitandun	(Brush Empire)	М Г Бокль	(Poland)
M B Morgoss	(Bu'gana)	M C ANTORIADE	(Roumania)
Dr W A Rindsit	(Canada)	M L MARSOVITCH	(kingdom of the
M J Valde ^q	, .		Serbs, Croa
MUADEAITTE	(Chtle)		and Slovenes)
	(thina)	M C COBTAN	(Spun)
M F URRUTIA	(Colomb a)	M Undén	(Sweden)
M. A. AGUEPO Y	•		(Uruguay)
BETHANCOUPT	(Cuba)	M B STEIN (Observer)	(Union of the S
M R Holsti	(Finland)	• '	cialist Sovi
	(France)		Republice)
M to Sinson	(Germany)	MUNIC DE.	(Turkey)
M N Pouris	(Greuce)	M ESCALANTE	(Venezuela)
General DE MARINIS	(Italy)		, ,

4 - Presidents of the Commissions of Investigation

(Appointed by the Come of unner the mandation concerning the exercise of set night of investigation)

Commission of Interfigation in Germani

General BARATIRE

Con mission of Inve 1 gation & Austria

General Calcagno

Comnussion of Investigation in Bulgaria

Colonel SCPUUFMAN

Commiss on of Invest gation in Hurlary

General Kırwan

VI - THE TECHNICAL ORGANISATIONS

1 - The Economic and Financial Organisation

(a) ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

Dr E TRENDELENBURG (Chairman), Secretary of State in the German Ministry of Eco. nomics (German)

Sit Sydney Charma & CB, CBE (Vic Cumerium) Unief Connom: Adviser to the British Government (British)

M J Bruvet, Envoy E traordinary and plempotrutiary Minister (Belgian)

M J A BARBOTA CAPACINO COMMUNICAL Attaché, Brazilian Emba v. London (Bru) M & Dr Nola Director General of the Itstitut inhes de Credit for er (Italian) M F Dolezal, Under Sourcture of State in the Polish Ministry for Commerce and Industry (Polish)

M JAN DVCFACE , OTHER Unister of Commerce (Czechosle al) Mr. Lucius R. Easthaner President of the Merch ats Association of New York (ame

recan) M N Iro, Coursellor of Emba sy A si tant Director of the Japanese League of Nations Office (Japanese)

M. G. JAHN. General Director of the Central Stripping of Norway (Norwagian), M. H. & P. Lumba. Indian Teade Commissioner in London (India).

Profes or E Necurces (Rouman an)

Dr Richard Schützer Chief of Section in the Austrian Foreign alinistry (Austrian) "I W Structs Director of the Trade Program of the Federal Economy Department (Syns)

Corre pardu e Asembers

alr (A B C4 2104, O B E , Common calth Earl of Australia (I ustralian)

MY Y CRU A si tant Director of the Taxatio Department of The alini ity of Pinance Poking (Chinese)

M G Curci , Secretary General of the Frderation of Industrial Guilds (Serb Croat Slevence

M. A. Joyse s, Chief et the Department of Statistics, Alm try of Finance (Dani h) M Rafael Marringa Nie and a Member of the Academy of Political and Squal Scien co Vene uela (* ene-uclan)

H J A NEDERBEACT Director in Colef of Economic Affairs at the directry of Foreign Affairs, Holland (Netherland)

M Raul Sruon, Chyl of the Budget Committee of the Ministry of Finance, Santiago (Chilian) Argentine Member to be nominated

UN CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE DOO YOMIC OF GANISATION

(Constituted by the Council pursuant to a resolution of the as embly at its eighth regulary session.)

M Georg & Theunis (Clares to), Means of of State (Belgian)

M LOUCHEUF (V . Chas mai) deput, former Phonster (brench)

M Collin (Lice Chairmen) former Prime dinister former Minister of Finan c (Nether lands)

Sir ATUL CRANDPA CHATTEPIEE, I CIL (Fice Chairman) High Commissioner for Indi in London (Indian)

Trei he

Sir Arthur ballfore, Chairman of the Committee of Trade and Industry (British)

M E Becco i, fudu tnal t Deputy (Italian) M BE I Diputy, President of the Fa oi t General Industrial Federation (Italian)

Profesor F Bersis Secretary General of the National Bialing Council (Spanish) of 1 Class Plempotentians Minister, President of the Danish Commission for the Conclusion of Commercial Treatics (Danish)

M. F. P. Da Cu. Ha Leal, Engineer, Governor of the Bank of Angola forn or Prime idinis ter and alim ter of Finance (Pr tugue c)

Mme Emmi Frequencial President of the International Guild of Co operative Societies (Austrian)

M. Jules Gautter. President of the Votional Fide ation of Agricultural Associations (French) M Gusta e L Gerner Director General of the Central Industrial Committee of

Bolgium (Belginn) 14 Hipolit Gata to Sanator Vice alarshall of the Senata, former Minister (Polish)

Count Hand, former lumister of Supplie, President of the Section for Economic Policy o the vational 1 on tion of agriculturists (Hungarian) Dr. V. Her res. former Minister, mumber of the International Agricultural Commission

(Granant Dr. F. Hor's Profe sor of Political Fracem President of the Federation of Employers 9 mil mate | Cricon law &

- M E JARANILLO, Senator, danseter of Finance (Colombian)
- M JOURAUN, Member of the Governing Post, of the International Labour Office (French) M. V. A. VASHIMA Minister at authorn, former Director of the Department of Commercial
- Treatics in the Foreign afine try (Japanese) Dr Cl Lauviers, Momher of the Reson tag, reember of the Board of Directors of the Reschszurbane de aeut chet It diestese (German)
- Dr. E. LAUR, Din utor of the Surs Punsants. Union (Swiss)
- Mr W T Layrox, Editor of The Forton of Binish)
 Mr F L McDougall, Australian representative on the Imperial Economic Committee (Austrahan)
- M F con ME IDEL, SOHR President of the Indu trie and Hand letag (German) M Hermann Muller, Member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office
- (German) M. A. Nasya, Protessor at the Agricultural College of Bucare & Director General at the
- Ministry of Agriculture and Demains (Roumanian) M. A. Orphin, Dire for General of the Postal Service former Minister of Communications
- (Swedi h) M F OUDEGEEST, Member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office,
- Secretariat S D A P Amsterdam (Netherlands) M DE PEVERIMADER DE FONTENEILE President of the Comité des Housières de Fronce
- (French)
- M Porlawski, former President of the Umon of Agricultural Asso intions, former Under Se retary of State in the "Imistry of Finance (Polish)
- Mr Arthur Puga Vice President of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, Sucretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Federation (British) M T RAMIREZ, former Minister of Education, Professor of Political Economi and Civil
 - Law at Santiago University (Chilian)
- M E Ros.oni tormer Minister of State Rorie (Italian) M SERRARENS, Socretary G neval of the International Federation of Christian Syndicates
- (Netherlands)
 Mr Adam Shortt CMG, LLD, Chairman of the Board of Historical Publications,
- Ottawa (Canadian) M Vuro Tanner, termer Prime Minister of Finland Director General of the Elanto
- Co oporative So jety (Finalsh) Mr Alonzo Taylor, D rector of the Food Research Institute, Stanford University (American
- Dr Milan Topopovic, Chief of Section in the Fo eign Ministry (Surb Creat Slovens) M I Tausky 14 Financial Commissioner of the Japanese Government in London (Japanese) M K VARVAPESSOS Pinfes or of Political Economy at Athen University (Greek)
- Hon F VERNON WILLEY, CMG, CVO, CBE, past President of the Federation of British Industrie, President of the Wool Tertile Deligation, Director of Lloyds Banl (British) Profes or Allyn Young, Professor of Economies, London School of Economies (American)

Members of the Economic Committee

SIT SYDNEY CHAPLAN, & CB CBE M G JAHN

Dr Richard Schuller

M D Sephuye Dr E TPENDELFNBUPC

Pinarci ! Cormittee

Member not yet appointed

International Intitute of Arraulty e (Powe)

M DE MICHELIS, President of the In titute

International Cuas brof Com nove (Paris'

M. A. PIRELLI, President of the International Chamber of Commerce Mr Roland W Boxnes, Member of the International Chamber of Commerce

M E Hrans ac, M mber et to International Chamber of Commer e Pres dent of the Climber of Commer . am turdem Dire for of the Keninkl Nuderlandsch Stomboot Maatschapps Amsterdam

(c) COMMITTEES IN RELATION WITH THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

I Comm t'ee of Experts on Custorus Nomer clatific

- M. Fighters, Director of Commercial and Industrial affairs, French Ministry of Con-
- M Coale, Inspector General of Swiss Customs, Director General of Customs
- M FARL Secretary of the Cachorloval Chamber of Commerce
- M. I. FERRYC I. Ministerial Counsellor, Hurgarian Ministry of Commerce
- M FLACE, Adviser to the German Ministry of Commerce M. MAGNETTE, Inspector General at the Belgian Ministry of Ligance
- Comm C Uf Guido Paer, Technical Curtoms Office, Italian Missistry of Finance

Committee of Experts on Veterinary Pelice Measures

H Bungt (Chairman), Di ector of the Sut Tederal Veterinary Office Professor Valle (Vice Charman) Dure tor of the Fr n h National Pc carch Labi rators Comm Dote C Dis 171, Director, Chief of the Vecetimary De 1610 of he Pala Vin 14

of the Interier Professor P DE FIGUEIREDO PARPER AS HORTA, Director of the Department of Pastoral

Industry at the Most tre of Agriculture of Brazil M J HAMR Dir eter of the Veto mary Section of the C e nowered. Mini try of Agriculture

Mr. J. R. JALYSON, Chief Veterinary Officer at the British Ministry of Agriculture and Filter es

M C D Jawes Chief of the Dani h State V terinary Service

Dr. KASPER, Minister al Coun ellor. Austrian Mini try of agriculture and Forests

M. J. Nowak, Profe to of Veteritary Medicine in the Cracon Medical School
M. C. Perpovitor, Inspector in the Serb Croat Stocene Ministry of Agri ulture

Dr WEHREE Dir e or o the Veterman S et on of the German Heat & Winner; Protessor Lecusing Inspector General Chief of the Saintury Services of the French History of Agricultu e

A) FINANCIAL COMMITTEE

Count DE CRALEMONA (CVairman), Financial Attaché, French Embassy in London (Franch) M. Ja. 8889, form r. Franc al Minister (Bulg. nd)
Dr. Maucetto, Warburg's Bank. Hamburg (Go. muni

BY C E TRA MEMORIA (Nothe Innd.)

Sir O F Nicharles, G B C, Binl of England (British)

Dr V Possisit Gove nor of the Carchosoval Na. oral Back (Carchosoval)

Mr. Jeromah Saith Jr. (American) Sir Henry Stewoson, GBF (South Amean)

M. F. Suvicii, foring Punder Sucretary of State (It dian)

M Carlos Torngul v (Arg ntine) M J Tsuatt ta Japane Commercial Delegation (Japanese)

M Marcus Wallenberg, Vice President of the Stockholms In Filds Back (Stedish) Sir Ba il BLACFETT (India)

THE FINANCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF AUSTRIA

as Committee of Control of the Guaranteeing State for the 4u trien Loan

(Constitute line confance via a the second Repostruction Pro ecol Comms. October 5th 1922. The member of the Committee are nonmented by then Gavent mouts)

M. Mario Arberti, Di ortor of the Cr tito Haltone Milan (Chair

Dr. Rocs, Director of the Zemska Bank Prague M P O A A DERVE of the Danish Ministry of Pirance

M DE LA HUPRTA

(Italy) (C ,cho ovaria) (Denmarl) (Spain)

M DIRICKERT, Minister Plempotentiary
M Javasen, former Financial Minister
Count J G Locarizata Delegate to the Swidish Compton de la
Delte publique
Sir O E Nicherer, GBE
R J H Purple, Minister Plempotentiary

(Belgium, s (Sweden) (Great Britain) (Netherlands) (France)

(Sw t orland)

b) Trustees for the Loan (Appended by the Council)

M Marcus Wallenberg (Swedish)
M Janssey (Belgian)

Banque Nationale d'Autriene, Viennie

M Seynoux Minister Plenipotentiary

Mr Tay, of Morgan & Co (American)

-Igent a. I ses na

s) Member of Financial Committee appointed to other ever the L on balance

Count DE CHALENDAR (French) Chairman of the Financial Committee

THE FITANCIAL RECOUSTRUCTION OF HUNGARY

(a) Comm the of Control
(Appended by the Republican Communication)

M CAVAZZONI (Cherman) (Poly)
M G Djouvitch (Prochemman) (Serb
M E Necuce (Roumania)
Crost Sloveno Kragdom)
Dr V Postielt (C cchosloval-ia)

(b) Trister for the Loans

Cav di Gr Cr Giuseppe Bianchi il il Sr Henry Stransch, GBE (South lian)

M C E TER MELLER (Notherland)

Agent a' Budape t

Mr R Tyler (American)

Sir Baul A LEMBALL Coor (Great Britain)

(c) Month r of Fin arrial Committee admirst energitle Loan balance
 M TET MEULEN (Notherlands)

GREEK PEFUGEE SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

(Constituted unter the Greek Refuges Protocol Genuva September 23th 323 Two members are normated by the Council α the Drawa β

Mr Charles B Eddy (Charmar) M A Pallis (Greek)
(American) M A Lymbros (Greek)
Sir John Hope Simpson (Va. Charmar)
(British)

Adviser to the Barr of Gr ece

Mr H C F FINLAYSON (British)

SETTLEME VT OF BULGAPIAN PEFT GEES

(a) Commissioner of the Lague of Mations of Sofia

(Apported by the Council)

M CHAPPON (French)

(b) Trustres for the Loan, 1976

(Appunted by the Council)

Cav di Gr Cr Giuseppe Brabchini (Uzhan) al Marcus Wallin bepg (Swedish) Sir Herbert Lat rei ce, h C B , C B (Entish)

(c) Trusteer for the Loan, 1928

Count DE CHALENDAP (Fren h) Sir O E Niemeyer, G B E (British)

DANZIG MUNICIPAL LOAN

Trustee

M TER MLULEN (Netherlands)

Aken' of Tristes

Banque de Dat ! 19 Danzig

ESTONIAN 1927 LOAN

Trustee

M. A. TANSSE ? (Belgran)

days or to the Eest Panh and about of the Trustee

Sir Walter T F WILLIAMSO L CM G (British)

2 - Communications and Transit

ADVISORY AND TECHNICAL COMMITTEE FOR COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT

Generated of the regions of the k sample of the first θ_1 , θ_2 one by the General Conference of Communications and Troves conscious by the T_2 owe of the T_3 and T_4 of T_4 . The Conference of the old one standard one control the code of the T_4 standard produced by T_4 of the Conference of T_4 of the T_4 o

- 11 G Sinicalla (appointed by the Government of Italy), termer Chief Inspector of the Italya State Radicage (Classical)
- M F V HA se (appended by the Go eriment of Special Director General of the Hydradic Force of 5 a deal of the Charty on)

 Dr A T REFEREO (appointed by the Government of Colombia) Permanyat Delegate
- of Colombra as in dited to the League of Nations (I is Chairm in)
 Mr. J. G. Baldy I. (appointed by the Government of Great Prit in, tepre entaine of
- Gent British on the International River Communication of the Series W B Digournetters (appended by the Government of the Kingdom of the Series Court and Short Director General of the Real Series Reality of
- Vi Silvain Dre res (appointed by the Go entiment of France), Vice Presente, of the General Council of Road and Brioge, and of the High Council of Public Viria.

- M Charles Duamans (appointed by the Government of Latina), Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Delegat. accredited to the League of Nations
- M J Excise (appointed b., the Government of the Agentine), Counsellor of Embassy Dr J G GUEFRERO (appointed by the Government of Salvador), Former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ervoy Estraordinary and Ministe. Plempotentiary at Paris
- M. P. Haroun (appointed by the Government of Switze land), Chief of District of the Federal Rulways
- M N Ito (appointed by the to enument of Japan), Counsellor of Embassy Assistant Director of the Imperial Japanese Office accredited to the League of Nations
- M A Politis (appointed by the Covernment of Grupue), Technical Adviser to the Hellenic Go ernment in Prins
- Phys Champing Dithara (appointed by the Government of Siam), Envoy Extra ordinary and Minister Pl repotentiary at Rome M F L Schungehann (appended by the Government of the Netherlands), Chief
- Engineer for Bridges and Roads Dr 4 SERLIJER (appointed by the Government of Germany), Minister Plenipotentiary
- Dr A DE VASCONCELLOS (appointed by the Government of Portugal), Minister Plenipotentiary in charge of the League of Vations Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

A member to be appointed by the Government of Austria in the place of M. Reinhardt, former Mini terral Counsellor, decea ed

Permanent Committees of the Committee for Communications and Transit

I PERMANENT COMMITTEE FOR PORTS AND MARITIME NAVIGATION

Sir Norman Hill, Bart (Chairman)

(a) Commette for Ports

- Mr G E Bayer Assistant Storetary of the Board of Trade, London
- M HANSEN
- M G INCIANAL Director General of the Italian Mercantile Manne
- M Iro
- Dr F E Rosinon Ministerial Counsello of the German Ministry of Communications
- M P H WATTER, Counsellor of State Director of Navigable Waterways and Maritime Ports in the French Ministry of Public Work

(b) Committee for Maritime Navigation

- Sir Alan Anderson, Vice President of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Lingdom M M Borner, President of the Shipo viner's Association of Hamburg
- Mr G Breton, Shipowner (France)
- M Léon Dris, Senatur, Brussel
- M. A. G. KROELLER, Member of the F. oromo Council of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands M Arthur H Martins in Vice President of the Norwegian Shipoviners' in sociation
- M A Para ica, Naval wehite t Representative of the Adage sore Generale Laliana, Genua

II PERMANENT COMMITTEE FOR IMLAND NAVIGATION

- M Silvain Dreyrus (Charrison)
- Mr J G Baldwin
- al DELUEP S retary General of the Department for Roads and Bridges at the Belman Ministry of Public Worls
- W & Pope co, Engineer Protessor at the Polyt climic Sch el, Bucharest
- M C Ressert, Minister Plempotentiary Representative of Italy on the International Pi ur formatis ion
- M DIETRICH VON SACHSE HELS Mins for Philipoteniary Hungarian Delegate to the International Danube Comrus ion

- M SCHLI GEMAIL
- M SEELIGEP
- M Milan Yo Andrews, Director of Inland Navigation in the Emgdom of the Serb Croats and Slovener

III PERMANENT COMMITTEE FOR TRANSPORT BY RAIL

- M HEroLD (Chairman)
- **М Дропритенится**
- M Pouris (Administrative Section)
- M SI IGALIA
- General R DE CANDOLLE, former Managing Director of the Great Southern Railway Company Buenos Aires
- Sir Francis Di. T, former Managing Director of the South Eastern and Chatham Railway
- M KALFF, Director General of the Netherlands Range ays
- Dr. O. Le 1825. Director at the Couchoslovak Ministry of Railways. Dr Legui 4 to Sec etary General of the South ameri an Railway Congress, Buenos
- M F Mose vs. He d of Div s on at the Polish Ministry of Communications
- M Oua to Have Rulesay Engineer, Technical Screenry to the Chine e I gation in 7 Paris of R Sens on Director General of Palway at the Fench Mini try of Public Worls
 - Sir Henry Tuoryron Chairman of the Board of Directors and President of the Canadian
 - National Railways M Vonce. Gehar r Oberregirmnesser at the German Ministry of Communications
 - if A Pounces, Assi ant Chief Engineer of the Paris Lyons Mediterrinean Ranway Company, Assistant Sourceary General (Technical Advirers as a lune

IV PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON ELECTRIC QUESTIONS

the Chairman

- M HANSEN (Claim ar) M DE VIS ONCELLOS (VILE Charman)

of the International Railway Union

M P Wore, Director of the Cerman State Rulya Company

- Mr. B DONE Suretury of the Central Effectivety Board, London M I CHUARD Civil Engineer Director of the Buildie pour entrebrie electronics.
- Zurich M Griverer Chief of the Reads Department, of Hydraube Power and Distribution of
- Electric Energy at the French Ministry of Public Works Dr. R. HAAS Dire tor of the Arafub rhagungmente, Pheinfelden, Germany
- An Italian Humbe
- The Presidence of the World Power Conference
- A Rep contait to of the Conférence des grand réseaux à laute tension
- A Representative of the Courts ion Electrotechnique in ternalionale

V PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON ROAD TRAFFIC

- D A STIÉVE JAND JOINET Member of the Communications and Transit Committee (B Igian) (Chairman)
- d F AND ATEGUI (Chilmn), Engineer of Bridges and Road Secretary General of the 'Ired Courts of A bitration
- V O BILITELDY, Held of Section at the Ministry of Justice of Denmark V C Chain, President of the Gens el e nieal du Tourisme su'e rational Paris
- of CRESSI, Vice President of the International Pederation of Automobile Club., President
 - of the Royal Iralian Automobile Club W. E. DELAGUIS Hand of the Police Di 1910 at the Federal Department of Justice and Polic of Syntandand
- M Everso Vir P C TRA val of the Road Department M m try of Tran port of Great Britain
 - W. F. Metervi, Ch of Inspector of Railways, Tramwa, sand Automobile of the Kingdom of Ital,

- M PLFUG, Ministerial Counsellor of the German Ministry of Communications
- M J F SCHÖNFELD, Administrator at the Department of Communications of the Nether
- M WALCHENABR Inspector General of Minus at the French Ministry for Public Works

VI PERMANENT LEGAL COMMITTEE

- Dr. F. L. Upputia, Envoy Extraordinary and slimster Plenipotentiary of Colombia in Switzerland (Clairmar)
- M GUERRERO (Vice Chairman)
- M. A. Bagge, Conseiller référendaire at the Swedish High Court of Justice Mr W E Beckert, As istant Logal Advisor, Foreign Office, London
- M Duzmano
- Jonkheer W. J. M. VAN Evalaga, Professor at the University of Leyden
- M I Hostie Secretary General of the Contral Commission for Rhine Navigation, former Legal Advisor at the B Igian Department of Manne
- M Kovies, Head of Scation at the German Mini try of Communications M. Poné Mayre, Maire des Requê es hor maire au Conseil d'État (France)
- Dr Scil To : FA, of the Chinese Legation at Paris
- M B WINIAPSEL Depu v. Proje sor of the Facul v of Law at the University of Posen

VII BUDGET SUB COMMITTEE

- M POLITIS (Chairman)
- Mr Pitow v
- M Silvain DREYFUS
- M DUZMANS
- M GUERPERO
- M Rustrero
- M SINICALIA
- M DE VASLONCELLOS

Temporary Committees

I TECHNICAL COMMITTEE FOR BUOYAGE AND LIGHTING OF COASTS

- M WATER (Courrenau)
- Admiral A Belleni, of the Italian Nava
- M P VAN BRAAM VAN VLOTEN, Director of the Technical Lighthouse Service of the Nether lands
- M E HAGG, Director General of the Royal Administration of Pilotage, Lighthouses and Buoys of Sweden Don Jose Harbella y Zobri, Chief Fing neer, attached to the Cintral Service of
- Lighthouses and Mantime Signals of Spa 7 Admiral L Languois, former Director General and Chief of the Chilian Navai General
- Staff
- Colonel A Luzia, Military Enginee, of the Italian Nav,
- M G MEYER, Ministerial Councellor of the Navigable Waterways Section in the German Miri try of Communications
- Capta n M Norton, Director of the Portuguese Lighthouse Service Commander Razi orsicas Greece
- M A DE ROUVILLE, Chief Ergmeer for Bridges and Roads and for the French Central Lighthouse and Buoyage Service
- Baron G. WPFDE, Dr ector General of the Finnish Naval Administration A Japanese experts
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- of Commune and Industry of Franc Commander Antonio of Personatriii, General Manager of the Aeronautical Construction
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H Ho ma

M APOCILER

3 - The Health Organisation

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

The mondate of the members of the perman at Hesith Communitie of civil in 10 3 having experted at the end of 19 6 treat, four mends to were elected on the lacted for a period of three years commenced on January 1 1 16 1

Prestaer1

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Vice Pr. ider (Ex officie)

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(Portugue)

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(Netharland)

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Profes of H H Dalf Director of the Bio Chemical and Pharmacological Departments of the National Institut of Medical Research London (British)

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l rulesor Picardo Jones (member of the He dth Committee) i'r Manse (I resident of the Health Committee)

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or George News , Chief Medical Difficer Ministry of Health (British) Di A Stangar Director of the Health Ser ice, Mini try of Public Health Kingdom of the Surbs, Creats and Slovenes (Serb Creat Slovenes

Professor W. H. Welcar Director of the School of Public Health, Johns Hopkin Univerity, Baltimore [American)

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I with Colonel W. H. C. Forster, Director of Public Health, I thore Punjuli (Pritish)

First comes in E. Prestor of the Public Health servers, Cholon, Indo Gina (Frindi) Dr. Fild and State (Pablic H. Alda Dapartaman, Colombo (Bertrel) (Dr. Fildern Fiszer, Pablic H. Alda Dapartaman, Colombo (Bertrel) (Inc. Colomb F. Waser 19 Bomby Devemblegent Loboutory, Faral, Bomby (Battal) Pr. L. Ottr, Director of the Public Health Service, Barvan, Java (Netherland) Fan journ tearner, M. (2) 18 mil Health Service, Barvan, Java (Netherland) a Japane a Lynert

OPTUM COMMISSION

Of the Herick Organ; tion)

Clam 11

Or H CARRISHY (member a the Health Committee)

Dr W Chonzso (member of the Health Committee)

Dr C Hanri (member of the Health Committee) Prote or Ricardo Joi Gr (member of the Heith Committee)

Profe to B. Volum intender of the Health Committees

1 0 Vis us (Vice Propilent of the Health Committee)

Lapert

code for I as h arial a z aroles or at the lands of M diame of the Universit of Vienna (a) striani

I SP F ISTURN LOWNISSION

b) N i first to mbe core like his terminated

Menth rs

NO VICERE (Vice President of the Health Commutates Pote so: B. Nochi (member of the Health Commutated Dr. M. (Serum) (member of th. Health Committee)

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Dr. J. H. Synkis, Protessor of Dermatology and Syphilology, School of sless in: University of Pen ji ana, Padadelplas, Chairman of the Solentific Committee of the Committee on Kes arts in Siphin Loc, N w York (American)

Profes of CRASCH, Director of the State Hospital Copenhagen (Danish)

4 — Inteliectual Cooperation

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(Appetited in accordance — ith a Resource of the Assembly at its -econd-ordinary session.)

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M Vezener / (Czechosło ak) Dr EHPNROOTH (Finni b)

(b) HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN DANZIG (Appeared under Article you of the Treaty of Versailles)

Dr AN HAMEL (Dutch)

(Until June 21st 1929 when he will be succeeded by Count Manfred Gravina (Italian)

(a) PRESIDENT OF THE UPPER SILESIAN MINED COMMISSION

(Appended by the Connect and the Green P in Convention on Upper School (Article 564) of May Ver 15th 1922 \

M Félry Calonder (Swiss)

(d) PRESIDENT OF THE UPPER SILESIAN ARBITRAL TPIBUNAL

(Appended by the Council under the German Polish Conv ation on Upper Silesa (Attivle 564) of May 13th 192)

M G KARCKENBERGA (Belgian)

(e) GRECO BULGARIAN EMIGRATION COMMISSION

(Two members, including the President, namimated by the Courted so accordance with the Greco Bolgarum Peoprocal Emigration Convention of Forember 197th, 1990. Atticle 8)

Colonel A C CORPE (New Zeelander)
Colonel I DE REYNIEP (Swiss)

(f) GRECO TURKISH EXCHANGE OF POPULATION COMMISSION

(Three mombers uncluding the Pse wheat, monumeted by the Council is solutioned with the breed Furish Exchange of Populations Lon entities of Tanuary join, so 3)

H HOLSTAD (Norwegian)
General Manrique de Lepa (Spanish)
M M Rivas de Vicuna (Chilian)

(g) COMMISSIONER OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION OF THE PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE 107 OF THE TREATY OF LAUSANNE

(Appointed by the Council)

M H STABLO (French)

(A) HYDRAULIC SYSTEM COMMISSION OF THE DANUBE

(Th. f barrman is appointed by the Council)

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I. Report of the new Steeping sickness boots and Ikoma, by Professor F. K. Leine.

11 bated a of the Bootsomics of the Polymorphic Trypanosomics of Man and Ruminauts, by Dr. H. Lyndfurt I Duke.

III Repor by Dr G Lavier, Profes or at the Faculty of Medicine of Lilla

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MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Vol IX. No 2

Published on March 15th, 1929

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page		7 150
Ι	Summery of the Month February		VII Political Questros s	50
	1920	50	The Bahrein Island, Communi	
П	Arostration, Security, Reduct on		cations from the Persian and	
	oj Arman enis	50	Bruish Governments	59
	Communication from the Rou		VIII Social and thuman tarian Quis	
	m man Government	50	lsons	60
Ш	Legat and Constitutional Ques		Twelfth Session of the Ad 150ry	
	tions	50	Committee on Traffic in Opium	
	I International Engagements,		and Other Dangerous Drugs	60
	Registration of Treaties	50	IX New Publications	65
	 Codification of International 		I Protection of Minorities	65
	Law	51	2 Memorundum on Internatio	٠,
ΓV	Techn cul Organisat ons	51	nal Trade and Balances of	
	I The Health Organisation	51	Pas ments	65
	The Influence Epidemic.	51	A. Fortneymang Everts	66
	2 The Economic and Financial			UU
	Organication	52	The Permanent Cornt of Inter	
	The Coal Enquiry	52	national Justice	66
	3 Communications and Transit	33	I The ment session of the Court	66
	a) Buoyage and Lighting of		2 Case concerning the Free	
	Consts	53	Zones of Upper Savoy and	
	bj _a Transit ≎ards ,ier emi		the District of Gex	67
	grants	53	o Case concerning territorial	
	 e) Ports and Mantime Navi 		hmits of the jurisdiction of	
	gabon	53	the International Commis	
٧	Intellectual Cooperation	54	sion of the River Oder	67
	I International Museums Office	54	4 Case concerning the denun	
	Meeting of Librar, Experts	54	custion by China of the Si	
VΙ		54	no Belgion Treaty of 1865	6B
	Fourteenth Session of the Per		5 International Agreements	
	manent Mandales Cemmis	- 7	conversing the Court's Ju	
	81011	54	risdiction	68

In order to ensure the more rapid delivery of the Monthly Summary is English speaking rounties, it has veer decides to have the English edition printed is England as from July next. At the same time improvements will be made in the quality of the faper and in other respects moderng additional expenditure

For these reasons the annual subscription will be encreased from 4 shellings to 8 smillings, but for the current year all annual subscriptions at the old rate of 41 received up to July 1st nest will be accepted on payment for the eastron for the whole year, the uncrease coming nto force only as from 1930, if payment of the annual subscription to not received before I ils Ist, the last six months of 1929 will be changed for at He new ruce

I - Summary of the Month

FEBRUARY, 1020

The Preparatory Committee for the Conference on the Codification of International Law and the Advisory Committee on Trailie in Dangerous Drugs, which met in January, continued in session in February

The Economic Committee pursued standard and of the coal problem, consulting a number of labour experts on the subject

Proposals for discus ion by international conference, were drawn up by three Sub Committees of the Transit Organisation — on buoyage and lighting of coasts,

ports and maritime navigation and transit cards for emigrants

Museum and library experts held meetings at the Institute of Intellectual
Conduction in Paris

The correspondence received in the Secretainst included notes from the Roumanian Government "Appressing its vallingue is to conclude treatise based on the models data in up by the Arbitration and Security Committee and approved by the Ass-mility, and notes from the British and Persian Governments concerning the Balteria Liande.

II — Arbitration, Security and Reduction of Armaments

COMMUNICATION FROM THE ROUMANIAN GOVERNMENT

The Roumannan Government has informed the Socretary General that it is ready to conclude soft will States, Mindersor on on Members of the Leegu of Nations, conventions and treative based on the models prepared by the Arbitration and Security Committo, and adopted by the Assembly in 19v8 at its minth session namely

- 1 Three model by lateral conventions for the presse settlement of orter national disputes,
- 2 Three model treaties, collective treaty for mutual accistance collective
- treaty of non aggression and billateral treaty of non aggression, 3 A model treaty to trengthen the means of preventing war

III - Legal and Constitutional Questions

1 — INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS

Registration of Trealies

Among the treaties and international agreements registered in Yebruary figure

The Pan American Health Convention" (Hevana, November 14th, 0°4), and a Convention on Private International Law (Hawana, 15th February, 10°6), presented by Cuba

An Agreement and Treatuse servers Austra and Cacholoval in concern ag the execution of Article 266 final paragraph, and Article 27, of the Treaty of St German, the fecal system applicable to railway and navigation under tak ings. and protection and legal assistance in matters of taxation, presented by Ce-cholovals. Treaties of Commerce between Austra and Deamark and Colombia and Sweden and a Convention on Commerce and Navigation between Austria and Turkey

in exchange of notes between France and Me too (Mexico, Newember 1st and 1928) constituting an Agreement felating to the maintenance of the commercial regime established by the Treaty of November 26th, presented by France

A Convention between France and the Saar Ferntors (Paris, November 12th, 1925) concerning reduction and relates for persons with families, pre-ented by

rance

A Convention between Poland and the knegdom of the Serbs, Crosts, and Slovenes (Belgrade, Alay 4th, 1923) concerning the legal relations between nationals of these countries, presented by Poland A Convention and additional Protocol between Switzerland and Carcho

A Convention and additional Protocol between Switzerland and Czrcho slovalia [Berne, December 21st, 1920) concerning the relogation and exclution of judical decisions, presented by Czechoslovalia

An agreement between treat Britain and Northern Ireland and the Irish Fro State and France (London, Docember 20th, 1928) concerning the boundaries of the zone reserved for the French fishenes in the Bay of Granville, presented by France

2 - CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

The second session of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference on the Codification of International Law was held from January 25th to February 17th, with M Basdevant, Professor of Law at Pans University, in the Coair

The Committee considered replies from Governments to the questionnaire sent out in February 1928, after its first sealon, dealing with the three items againg non the Conference agenda, namely, nationality, territorial vister, and it responsibility of States for damage caused on their territory to the person opproperty of foregans. Replies vert received from twenty must convernments, some of which however, did not deal with all three of the questions on the agenda.

As a result of this examination, the Committee laid down certain principle, accompanied by observations, as a basis of discussion for the Contrene. These principles did not expresent the personal opinion of the members of the Committee, but are merely a statement of the post-yous upon which agreement appears to event among Governments. They are of a provioual theoretic, the Committee

reserving its right to amend them it necessary

As it is probable that further replies will be received before the work is finished, the Committee design, to meet on a again before the Conference in order to not set text and to draw up a final report for the Council. This meeting will be held in May, 1929.

In the course of its work the Committee was led to consider the question of the date on which the first Codinection Conference should must. For various reasons, it was of opinion that it was unpossible to summon this Conference to 1929, and it suggested, therefore, that the meeting should be fixed for this spring of 1930.

M Dasdevant (France), Chairman, Sir Cecil Hurst (Great Britain), M Piletti (Italy) and M François (Netherlands) took part in the work of this session M Cas tro Ruiz (Gaile) was unable to attend

IV — The Technical Organisations

- THE HEALTH ORGANISATION

The Is fluen a epidemic

A summary of information on the present infinence epidemic is published in the Weekly Epidemiological Records of the League of Nations Health Organisation Influenza is known to have been prevalent in the intenor of Chin—early last summar, shortly afterward guining Manhuna and the North Coast Provinces During the tind quarter of 1000 glodenies were observed in most of the Parific Islands. The epidarur appeared at San Praress, an October, Los Angeles being the second town infected in the Uni of States. During the following three months the epidarum conde starwards, causing a mortality which appears to have been heavier than that capteriored during any epidenia since 1920.

The maximum for the country as a whole was reached during the first half of December, at the beginning of January in the New England States

At the end of December millenna in epidame term appeared at Breslau in Eastern Germany, where the death rate soon rose to 28 per thousand. Farly in Injunary, the epidemic spread to Backin and the Sarvon tor sag, gaining gradually the Baltic and Rorth Sea ports. Almost at the same time a very sovern outbreak occurred at Glasgon, where the generel death rate rose to 55 per, bousand. A week latter, a doth rate menty as high [52] was reached in Bellata Epidemics ver envel observed in Spann, in Denmark and Southern Norway, in Finland, Estomand Latvia. There vas subsequently a spread of the disease in Lancadure as vell as in Southern England, while the Midhard towns and Yorkslin, are only now being attacked. During recent weeks, also, the Klime district of Germany, as fra gooth as Mannheim, Holland and Northern Fance, have become seriously affected. Epidemics of a mild type are now also reported in horitern Italy.

It will thus be seen that the movement of the epidemic on the European Continent has not been from west to cast as in America but irregular and relatively size. The metality has wrined considerably and is none instances been heave, the general death rate of English towns rising higher than at any time sine. 1910 At Lecks a death rate os high as 70 per thousand has been reached. In Germany rates have resulty mean much above 20 (f)

" - THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ORGANISATION

The Coal enquiry

The delegation of the Economic Committee enquiring into the que tion whether international action by the League with a view to solving the coal problem or mitigating its effects would be fearbift and opportune consulted further experts on February 7th and the following days.

The consultation proceeded in the same way as that of the first group of experts, which met in January

The technicians consulted this time were labour experts nominated on the proposal of the International Labour Office in accordance with a decision of the Dennemic Committee and chosen as 'Technical experts and not as representatives of the interest, of jabour.'

Their names are

Dr Berger (German), Technical adviser to the German Miners' Union

Professor Tawney (Brush), Professor at the London School of Lonomics Witness for the Mucers Ted-ration of Great Britin before the Royal Commission on the Cod Tridistry 1003. Member of the Royal Comma ion appointed under the Coal Industry Commussion Act (Sandley Commission) 1019.

M Domes (Austrian, National Councillor, President of the Chamber of Workers and Employees at Vienna

⁽¹⁾ Bibliog ofth of that We Is Lyndeminstowen Record. Genera 1929 Documents for R. II

M Delatire (Beignan) Member of the Chamber of Representatives, Secretary of the Beignan hiners Organis from

V. Llineza (Spanish), Seisitario del Su dico Mirero

M Vigne (French_i Sex haire de la Fédération nationale des travailleurs du sous soi

M Pelzer (Nethulands), Member of the Algemene Bord von Cliristelijke
Minmerkers

1. (Col. 1.) Construct the Construct of Toda University

If Zdanowski (Poli h), Secretary of the Central Committee of Trade Unions, former Member of the Committee of Enquiry and President of the Coal Sub Committee.

M Brozik (Czechoslovak), Pres cent of the Miners' Federation

The delegation of the Economic Committee is composed as follows

M. Trundelenburg (German), M. Serruys (French), Sir Sydney Chamman (British), M. di Nola (Pahan), M. Dolezal (Polish)

An account of the posterlings will be given next munth

3 - COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT

a) Buoyage and Lighting of Coasts

The Commutt. appented by the Organisation for Communications and Transit to study the unification of buoyage and lighting of cnasts inhalad its work on February 15th at Ginna, unanimous agreement being reached at to the proposals that might be ubmitted to a conference on the subject

The expert, were nationals of Chile, France, Germant, Italy, Japan, Nather lands, Portugal Spain Sweden, United States

b) Transa Caras for Emigrasts

The Commussion of Experts on Cards for Emigrants in Transit met from February 20th to February 22nd at Grieva, with M. de Roo er (Edigium), in the Chair

As a result of a general direct ston concerning the possible scope of a transit is advantage, and disadvantages, the Committee decided to recommend its establishment and, on the boxts of its previous work, disafted a standard arrangement for discussions at an incurrent and conference.

This d aft vill be sul mutted to the Committee on Commitmeations and Transit

c) Ports and Maritime Nav eation

The Committee for Ports and Manthum Navigation aret in London from February 25th to February 27th. It is composed of experts who are nationals of nearly all the great manume Powers

4. regards maximum bounger musourement and bug, ager and lighting of costs, the experts have succeeded, offer several years of study and research, in extablishing scheme for the numeration of the laws and regulation in force in the different countries which may possible serve a a base for decusion b international conditions.

The Committee approved the report of the experts on the unification of buoxage and lighting of coasts and do ided to recommend the cancerstion during the latter half of 19,0 of a conterior of maintain powers to a lach the drift unification scheme would be submitted.

It also approved the drafts submitted on the unification of mantitume tonnage measurement and amanged to give effect to the experts' resolutions

V --- Intellectual Cooperation

: - INTERNATIONAL MUSEUMS OFFICE

The 4ds very Committee of Experts of the International Misseums Office mit Pairs on February 8th and 6th with M Toles Destroe, former Belgian Minuter of Fine Arts, in the Chair There were further present M Baud Boy, President on the Federal Fine 4rt Commission, Switzerland M Friedlander Director of the High Minseam, Minute, August 1997, and Golder, Director of the High Minney Minute, Minute, and Gulter, Contract at the Leavier, Michaemons Director of the Annual Minseam, Venns, Minutes, Cartor at the Leavier, Michaemons Director of the Annual Minseam, Venns, Minutes, Cartor at the Leavier, Michaemons Director of the Minute Minute, Minute,

Important decisions were reached in respect of the standardisation of musuum cataloguis and the org unsation of museum said deposits of very sof art in general five formatting eyes sessal economic team to an international eyer-main concerning the reproduction, labelling and registration of works of art, it also discussed the most suitable methods of museum propagands and the question of a special eard for curators, entire and art students, to facinitate their edimination and work in museums

2 - MEETING OF LIBRARY EXPERTS

A meeting of Library Experts vas held in Paris at the In titute of Intellectual Cooperation on Rebruary 12th and 12th with Dr. Cowley, Director of the Bodician Library, in the Chair

There were further present Senator Cappico, President of the Organising Committee of the Rome Bibliographical and Library Congress, sussited by M. Tolling Director of the Evelange Service, in this Islaid Ministry of Education, M. Collin, Director of the Revail Library, Stockholm, M. Goder, Director of the Swiss National Library M. Kruss, Director General of the Trussian State Library, Berlin M. Rolend Marcel. Administrator General of the Thi-Holenic Information In-Director of the Lengue of Nations Fibrary. Mr. Stockness Director of the American Library in Pain.

The questions "tudied included the problem of the microphotographic regroouterion of published documents, the international loan of bool's and manuscript, cooperation of central libraries in regard to purchase of foreign works, the working of the international Library Coordination Service of the Institute of Intilkitual Cooperation, and a unified system of abbreviating trikes of problemist.

VI -Administrative Questions

FOURTEENTH SESSION OF THE PERMANENT MANDATES COMMISSION

The Permanent Mandates Commission has fore aided to the Council the report on its four-centh session, which was held from October 26th to November 75th, 1928

The report, which is analysed below, contains the Commission's observations with regard to the administration of seven trintones [frag, Cameroons and Togoland under British Mandyle, Ruswida Urindi, the Pacific Felands under Japanese Man date Western Samoa South West Africa) and its conclusions concerning certain petitions and the question of the 'squor traffic

I OBSERVATIONS CONCERNING MANDATED TERRITORIES

In accordance with the usual procedure, the annual reports were examined in the presence of the accred ted reportentatives of the Mandatory Powers. The Bruth, Nov. Zaland and Sowth African Government, were represented by senior officials from the following brinteness. Iring, Toyoland, and Camiroons under British Mandator. Wettern Samon and South Week Africa.

a) Territory under A Mandate

Freq. — In the course of the transmasses of the annual report of the Vandature Power for Iraq the Commission con idented the treaty between the Unit of A ngdom and Iraq agend in London on Dreember 14th, 1927 It noted that this treat, would not be put into force before the Council had approved it, and as this approval had not yet been sough, the Commission reference from formulating an, observation or recommendation until a presery invited to do so by the Council

The Commission noted the progress in regard to the establishment of nomadic tribes and the measures taken with a view to the final establishment of Assyrian retugees on land which the Iran Government intended to place at their disposal

It e present the hope that the difficulties which still appeared to exist between Iraq and Per is would shortly be eliminated and that valisfactory relations would be established between these two countries

In the economic hild the Commission look note of the presumatanes in which the Anglo Persian Oil Company a concession had been extended in 1926 for a period of thatts fire years. It was estieffed that the Iraq Government had acted within the terms of Artirle 11 of the Anglo Iraq Tresty of Alliance of October 10th, 1922, concerning o nomice contails?

b) Territories under B Mandate

Caveroous under Britis! Mandate — The Commission noted the opinion expressed by the Manda'or Poner that the scarcity of footbulls which occurs periodically in creatin parts of this territors would disappear when communications had been improved. It asked the Mandatory to give next vear supplementary information on meanor trade, labour, public health and the increase or decrease—of population.

Togolass were Brash Mandre — Darmy as a samuation of the report on British Togoland the Cummission noted with assistation that, in defining the boundary betaken Togoland under British Mandate and Togoland under French Mandate, the tribal formats had been taken into account. It also noted that Togoland had been relieved of that portion of the Cold Coast Loans which had been rhanged to it and that it had been reduced retrospectively with a due proportion of the profits of the West Mariana Curraney Board.

It events of regret that there I ad been a considerable morease in the quantities of spirits imported and asked the Mandatory to consider the advisability of introducing preventive measures that might prove more effective (4)

⁽t) In his comments on the Commissions of a community of the Mandatory stated that a commission will be set up to examine measures to regulate the consumption of spirits

It asked for additional information in the next annual report on Isbour conditions and education

R tanda Urunda under Belguar Mandate — The attention of the Commission was specially drawn to a proposal for the transfer of inhabitants of the Mandate territory to neighboring areas in the Belguan Coop. Without expressing an opinion as to the ments of this measure, the Commission was inclined to doubt whether a better solution of the economic and social problems a using from the fact the territory was over populated would not be found in another direction.

The Commussion noved that the Mendatory intended to examine attentively demands for concessions of lands on the part of European enterprise. It never theless expressed some analysis so the unfortunate effect when the attribution to Europeans of vast tracts of territory in an over populated country, a bose call twistle surface was barely sufficient for the population might have upon the property and de elopment of the natives (4). In the common of the Commission these risks might be awarded if conce, ions for long periods or ressons of land in full ownership to Europeans were only granted as an exceptional measure when special circumstances, justified it in the interests of the natives.

The recruiting of worker for the Natinga Mores having again bein authorized in Rusanda Urundi after temporary superation on account of the high death rate among the first contingents, the Commission expressed its confidence that the Mandatory would continue to ever se the same vigilant supervision over this recruiting as in the past

Supplementary information was requested on public health and finance

r) Territories under C Mardate

Pastfe Islands states Tapanese Mer der — The Commussion noted the importance attached by the Mundatory to the struct observance of the prohibition of the consumption of alcohol by natives and expressed its appreciation of the information given with regard to the quantity and alcohole strength of the beverages imported. As budget surpluses have been obtained in excent insurant versa, the Commission of icd whit we the Mandatory proposed to male of these sums. It also skied for additional information on juderal organization, education and the increase or decrease of population.

Western Semo. — The report of the Mandatory for the year ending on March Jat, 1928 was examined together with a "Statement by line New Zealand Govern much or Politic Algorithm." The Commission note that the passive rist tare, originated by the agitators need as an obstacle to the Administration and had gone for as to profile as to action in some departments. In the Commission Spatial, the continuation of the unitar might result in a very arous check to the prosperity of the country, and it expressed the long that the Administration would regain complete control of the situation and that a normal condition of affairs would be restablished.

The Commission asked the Mandatory to furnishing a year information concerning expensivy property, public finance and hecuses for carrying arms

South Heat Africe — In come stop with the South Africa of Oceanings' report on the administration of South West Africa, the Comminion mode observations concerning the status of the inhibitants libear conditions and rideays. On other points such as education, international relations, public finance, best the land remark, best of consenses the Commission noted the progress recomplished made recommendations for the feture, or asked for supplementary information.

⁽t) In his community to each darm sintensis printed out that the situation all ided to by the Cardians are not in tall and did not exist in all part of the terminary

As regards the status of the inhabitants, the Commission asked the Mandatory for information on the following questions

- (a) Whetner all persons born within the mandated cerritory of South West Africa were assumed to be natural born British subjects, [
- (b) Whether any distinction was made between persons born before the law of 1926 cam into force in South West Africa (concerning British nationality in the Union) and persons born after that date (July 18, 1026),
- (6) Under what conditions a person born in South West Africa or a person dominited in South West Africa or who has become a naturalised British subject becomes a Union national, and]
- (d) Under what conditions can a person in South West Africa, having become a Union national and vishing to renounce his status as a Union national make a do larition renouncing this status.

As regards Jabour conditions, the Commission noted with regret that the measures taken by the Administration and by the manus companies to sufegurar the health of natives from tropical areas employed on the immess did not appear to have been completely wine esful, it accordingly asked the Mandatory low it intended to one with the high death rate recorded immore these workers.

The Commission noted that the information furnished on the legal and financial position of the railways and ports of the Territory was said facility (this question and boen dent with at previous session). It expressed the hope that the Man dutory would make the necessary arrangements to amend the South West Africa Railways and Harbours Act of 1922 in end; to being the local regime of railways and harbours act to conformity with the principles of the Mandute, the Tresty of Versaillef and the decision of the Council of June 161, 1936

2 OBSERVATIONS ON PETITIONS

The Commission examined several politions together with the observations and information furnished by the Mandatories

These orbitions, the principal of which are summarised below, were reported on by members of the Commission verbally or in writing

a) Iraq

Petition of the Bahar Spreade Assembly — The Bahar Community had main taised that, owing to a sense of intrigious inspired by religious fanctions in which the ediministrative authorities and also the judicial authorities of ling yer casse cated, it had been seriously disturbed in the execuse of its religion and deprived, "in favour of a rivel set, of proverly belonging to six religious beat of the fact of the f

The Commission, recognising the justice of this complaint, recommended the Council to approach the British Government with a view to the immediate redress of the wrong suffered by the petitioners

b) Palesime

Petition of the Arab Congress — The Arab Congress demanded the establish ment of a democratic purhamentary system of government and protested against the system at present in force in the minulated territory.

The Commission pointed out that it was responsible for supervising the enforcement of the principles and rules of the Covenant and the mandates and was not called upon to recommend any particular form all government in the mandated territories. It was for the Mandatory Fover alone to determine what regime should be anothed. Petition from the Zissuit Organisations concerning 0.8 it, ching 11 oil. — The Britch Government has communicated to the Mandates Commission a petition from the Zissuit Organisation concerning moderns that Indo occurred at the Waiting or Western Wall at Jerusaken on the Jervak Day of Atonement in September last To the petition rere jumed the Osbervations of the British Government.

The Commission, while regretting these modents, noted that the Palestine Government had already approached both parties with a 10-10 to facilitating an agreement. It hoped that the Mandatory would succeed in appearing public festing and that nother parts would, by unresonable demands or intolerant reducals, assume the responsibility of providing public disturburces.

c) H esteri Samoa

Petition from the Anti Slavery and Aberigance Protection Society — The petitioners sched that the Mandatory should define an a form which might be understood by the people of Samoa the right to petition the League through the Government of the mandated territory

The New Zealand Government informed the Comm aton that it intend d to make the necessary arrangements to explain to the Samoans as clearly as possible the relations between the League and the natives. The Commission noted this statement.

d) South West Air ca

Painton form rembers of the Renobell Community — The Communion decided to inform the prairioners that their grimances had been fully investigated and that it considered that they had now not their relevance

Path-on from the Kaole Lara and Minergeathchift — This Compan you bested against cancellation of its rights of oneership and mining rights by the Umon of South Airica under the Cencessors, Modifications and Mining Lara Amend ment Preclamation of November 17th, 1750, it dies attention to the fact that other companies whose rights had been cancelled and nevertheless almost all obtained the maintenance of certain rights of ownership, while for the Kaole Land und Mininger-Gilchart to exception of any Jan Mad been made.

The Commission was of spinose that this matter dit not some within its com-South West Afters of wast tracted Jinné which had been e enemy property and requested that the Mandatory should be asked for an explication as to the status of these properties.

3 GENTRUL QUESTIO 4

On December 6th, 1927 the Council had invited the Commission to study the cause of the increased importance of spinious injures into territories under B Man date and steps to rundly this situation. The Commission accordingly devoted special attention to this subject.

The Commussion considered that the increase might, in general, he ascribed to the growing wealth and purchasing power of the natives and to the opening up of the country to raily 33s and mote transport

The following measures were contemplated to remedy this situation

(v) Intrace and epishas on of Dates — The Commission need that dutes in them increased in both French and British mandated territories, but can dered that dissimilarity in the impact dutes in each of these territories give rive to mugging. In its opinion, the French and Botteh Governmente should be navied to agree that it deduces on all sportness in layour imported into sirven. territones placed under their mandates should not be less than the duties in the adjoining territones on similar spirits of equal strength

- (b) Prohibitor of the Sale of Stants except under License The Commission recommended that hoences should be more prangly issued, that heen e fees should be increased, and that sale hours hould be curtaided.
- (c) Absolute Prohibition of the Manufacture Sate and Po ession of Spirits by Mathies to the sones of prohibition laid down by the St. Germain Convention of September 10th, 1010
- (d) Imposition of ratherwrate on the carriage of Spirits or a snarpsy as ending Scale and the extension of this system as for as man be pre-liable to the con scarce of spirits to motor temperature.

The Commassion also urged that the Mandatury Powers should make use of identical terms of momenclature and in their reports to the Brussels Bureau should midicate in terms of pure alcohol by weight, the alcoholic content of the sprints imported, and of wines or any other by renge fortified by the addition of spirits (?)

VII - Political Questions

BARREIN ISLANDS

Community at one from the Person and british to remments

The Persian Government communicated to the Secretary General, for the information of the Members of the League, copy of a letter sent by it on January 5th to the British Minister at Teheran

The Persian Government states that it has just learned that the British authorities have issued instructions requiring Persians going to the Baltien Islands to be furnished with passports "as it Baltiern were situated nutside Persia".

The note continues :

The afternoon thus made in a long catabilistic practice by which the British and catabilities and over recognised the undiquenties right of Perma over British cannot be regarded as weal samp the force of that recognition more appearing as the hange has also in place 4 in moment, when is a channe, of the adoption as the hange has a long place to moment, when is a channel of the appeared precionable, before making any abreation in the "are use, to have waited in!" the question had found a solution, either by a desistion of the Lague of Nations or by a familedly agreement better onto the role or minimists.

The Persian Government concludes that it is "compelled to male an emphasic protest against the attempt to infining the rights of Persia, and to interfer, with the free movement of Persians from one point to another of their national term tory."

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The Secretary General subsequently reserved a copy of the reply of the British Government to the Persian note, which was also forwarded to the States Members of the League

After fully examining the views set forth by the Persian Government title British Government states its opinion that no valid grounds exist upon which a Persian claim to sovereignly over Bahrein can be based. It adds

His Mysely's Covernment amont refron from expressing their suppose that the Person Government should have redured we have co-expondence to Article to of the Powersant of the Longue of Mannen, under which the Members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and extensity political independence, of all Members of

⁽¹⁾ Bitiographical Vase — Permanent Mandata Communisment Manutes of the Fourteenth Session of Genera from October od to Movember 3,th, 1958, androlong the Report of the Communismen to the Council General 1958 to page December 10s. C. of Sh. 173, 1958 47

the Langue, and that they should scenningly imagine that the terral of this article by an obligation on Muribors of the Lengue to upport Persan preteriors to an island which a a narried from Per in by the whole width of the Persan Gulf, and over watch Persan has excreted an authority for one hundred and forty hive years.

To conclude, the British Government expresses the hope that the Persian Government will "acknowledge the desidenability of establishing ground relation with Persian singularly that their present antiquated charm cannot properly be sustained and is no unou mountable obstacle to the establishment of such good claims with the Go erament and people of Bahreim, will on further consultations desert from its pursuit.

VIII - Social and Humanitarian Ouestions

TWEIPTH SESSION OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DAY GEFOUS DAYS

The twelfth serven of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Druge was held from January 17th to February and at Geneva M Fotieth (Serb Great Sovene Kingdom) was elected Chairman and M van Wettur (Nothoriands), Vice Churman

After evicorung its new members, M. Kabler (Gurmany). M. do Vacconcellos (Portugal). Prince Vararvalya (Siam) and M. Wang King K.v. (Clurn), the Committee prud a tribulet to the m-more of Prince Claronou, who had reposited Siam on the Committee since its first session in 1921, and whose death occurred in October last.

The session was attended by M. Fottch (Charman), (Kingdom of the Serbs Crosts and Sloveney, M. W. G. van Wetturn (Vice Charman) (Notherlands). Dr. Kabler (German). M. Wang King Ky (Chine), M. Bourgois (France), Sir Matoir D. Liwaga. (Gr. at Britain), Sir Joan Campbell (Indie), M. S. Cawarzoni (Itivle), M. Sito (Japan). M. A. de Vissionacillo. (Fortugal), Prince Vartwardys (Sart), Dr. Carmor (Switzerland), Mr. John Kenneth Caldwell (United Striets of America), Observer and M. H. Brance (French) and Mr. L. Lyvil (Tottub), Assosoro. Dr. Cuellar (Bolivia) and Colon-I Woods (Assessor) were unable to attend this general.

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The Committee took note of the progress report of the Secretariat and of the annul reports of Governm ats, it also deals with the following questions entry not force of the Geneva Convent on future relations between the Committee and the Perma was Central Board the illiest traffic drugsmuggling by correspondence, a scheme for the limitation of the output of manufactured drugs forwarded by the United States, or

I - PROGPES REPORT OF THE SPERETARIAT

The report submitted by the Servicinst shows the progress made since the last section of the Committee and describes in what manner effect has been given to the visions resultions adopted more particularly in the matter of measures for the submission of the illumit to the

During its exam nation of the report, the Committee inted that several States, including certain in inders of the Council, but never furnished reports on the

oppum and drug traffic, despite the repeated requests of the Council. The Cormuttee drive attention to the first that the difficulty in which this situation placed it was further increased by the criminstense that the Stries in glaction included Persia and Turkey—countries of considerable importance from the point of sizes of the production and distributions of opium.

The Committee accordingly directed the Council's attention to the granty of this situation, requesting it to use its influence with the States Members of the League and to use them to forward their reports regularly in future

As regards States which are not Members of the League, it asked the Secretary General to continue his offo is with a view to obtaining information on the tradic in opium and other dangerous drugs in these countries

II - ENTRY INTO PORCE OF THE GENEVA CONVENTION

The Committer noted that the Opium Con union had come into force on September 24th, 10.8 and that the following States had deposited their retification at the League Secretarist

Union of South Africa Latvia
Australia Lu emburg

Austria Netherlands (including the Dutch Indics)

Belgium Surmam Bulgaria Curação

Canada New Zealand
Czechoslovakia Monaco
Danzig (Fre City of) Poland

Egypt Portugal
Finland Dominican Republic

France Roumania,
Great Britain Spain

India San Marino
Iapan Salvador
Soudan

The delegates of Germany, Italy, Srim and Switzerland informed the Committee that their Governments would shortly ratify the Convention

The Committee noted that then, will remained a considerable number of States which had not vet ratified the Convention and requested the Servetary Control to send those among them who were Members of the Lazeuca a special letter explaning the importance to the Lazeuca word of the ratifiration of the Convention by all its Members, including producing distributing and consumming countries and asling them to inform the Council whether their would ratify a needed to the Convention or whether their ware differedates in the way of such ratification or accession.

III - RELATIONS BITWEFN THE ADVIORY CONVITTEE AND THE PERMANENT CENTRAL BOARD

The question of the future relations between these two bodie = g studied jointly by the Committee and a delegation of the Permanent Central Board

After an exhaustive divises non-the Committee noted that its rights and duties could be in no way restricted by the creation of the Board, but that it would be relieved of a large part of its technical work, more particularly the detailed examination of statistics

The Chairman of the Board, who attended the meetings of the Committee, said that the members of the Board realised the non-sity of conorrating as closely as

possible with the Committee, but dit not desire to give an opinion as to the actual details of such cooperation before studying the work of the Committee and accounting themselves fully with their own duties

The Committee asked as Chamman to Leep in close touch with the Chairman or $A_{\rm th}$ Board

IV - EVANINATION OF ANNUAL REPORTS FROM GOVERNMENTS

The Committee devoted special attention to these report most of the Government representative making spiral statements on the subject

The Japaness representative give the Committee particulars of the steps taken by his Government to suppress opium smoking in Formosa. The Committee noted that the importation and consumption of smoking opium in that country had greatly declined and that the number or represent moders was confining to decreass.

is regarde Korea, the Japanese repre cotative added that the Korean Government had pr prace a plan for a Government monopoly of the manifesture and sale of morphine, and other opium alcaloude and the compulsory medical treatment of all morphine, addites.

The Japaness Government drow the attention of the Committee to the great difficulties which its efforts to put down the illust opium traffic encountered in Kwantung owing to the increase in the non-stable population coming from Shantung.

The French representative said that, following the rathineason of the Convention, important administrative measures had been taken in his country to attempt than the provisions for the control of the drug traffic. The Generalizer of Indo that is society and the control of the drug traffic. The General of Plant Clinu Wan and to online the effectual application of the provisions of the Convention.

The Indian representative stated that the amount of coraine logally imported into India was estimated at forty one times the Proful consumption for the country country.

The delegate of the Serb Croat Slowere Kingdom furnished information on the onum production in his country and the increase, in output during 1928, parally are or exputionally favorable climating conditions. Producers, he said, very to be grouped into cooperative societies, which made have a monopoly of the optimized. The especialists of societies which would have a monopoly of the optimized. The especialists over the supervision of the Mirrety of Agriculture so that there we extract quarantice that optimize only be said for seatmitter and incident purposes.

In the course of the expansion of their reports the Committee referred to information received that a neel daug factory had been established in Hungars, and the this raw materials were of Hungarian origin. It accordingly proposed that the Hungarian Government should be asked to send to its next ecosion a representative, who could give it further information on the object.

In Switzerland the manufacture and export of narcotics decreased to suderably in 1977 as a result of the street enforcement by the Fed ral Government of the new dug traffic act

As regard, the situation in Persa, on the subject of which the Committee had noter received an annual report, no extract from reports of the Pre run Administration Gueral of Linnace, and the Persal. Of tooms sufficiency of the the option trylic in 10.7 the w.s. considered by the Committee.

A 11- haure error in the e documents did not on a pond with the Persian on her import that has supplied he other Government the Committee aggressed that the Persian Government should be asked for de alled information on the point

In the annual roport from the Hoog Kong Government, it was stated that in order to come with the enormous quantities of opinion introduced into the colorist had been necessary to place a government through on the market at a lower price. This policy, the object of which was to chiminate struggling opinion, has had the effect of considerably increasing the sales of government opinion, but this is looked upon as a purely transitory phenomenan which will cease when the stocks or contiseated opinion have been exhausted

V - ILLIGIT TRAFFIC

The Committee considered one by one all setzures notified by Governments

This examination showed that the situation in regard to the idlicit traffic was still serious. One of the cases reported was considered with particular attention. The Vethirlands Government had submitted a minimization concerning the tran sactions of a Dutch firm which, withough they did not intringe their laws therun for a, had nevertheless concerned the export of anototics for unlawful purpose. The Dutch exports during 1027 and the invit balf of 1920 were estimated at approvimately 50 kgs of morphine, 3 000 kgs of herun and 40 kgs of 40 a ne, the greater part of which had been sent to the Far East.

As a result of the coming into force of the Geneva Convention and the tighten ing up of supervision in the Nytherlands, this firm had had to gr e up its busines. The Committee estimated that this former centre of illust traffic had most probable dealt with about half the total world production of heroin

The Committee further noted that large quantities of drugs manifactured or sold by the four terms mentioned below had beer met suft in the illust trait.

Naarden Chemical Works Bussian (Netherlands), Sandoz (late) Chemical Works, Basle, H Bochinger and Sohn, Hamburg and the So life Industrials on Charge organisms, St. Generousee (Franc.)

In this onnovition, the Committee recommended coveraments to make special enquire before granting locatives to firms. It urged that the mass should be immediately withdrawn when it had been proved that the firms to which tincy had been granted were engaging in the traffic or supplying drugs for such traffic. It pointed out vurs strongly that it was de inhibe that two remnets should mention in thuir imports all auturn, on however small a cale, and, thus was the only means of obtaining complete information as regards the methods employed by illust traffichers.

Some anylety was expressed regarding the establishment of new works for the manufacture of drugs in addition to those already in existence, whose output was generally in excess of the medical and estention needs or the world

During the discussion on the illicit traffic the Commuttee heard a statement from the Chinace representative, on the central position in China as regard opium and other dangerous drugs. This statement was included in full 11 the minutes at the Chinace representative's request but was not discussed the Commutee being of the opium that the entire responsibility for the statement, which in its opinion, dealt with political questions outside its competence should be left to its author.

The Commutee asked the Secretariat to propage a monograndum on the relations between the illust traffic and prestatution

VI - DRUG SMUGGLING BY COPRESPONDENCE

At previous sessions the Committee had noted that the smuggling of drugs was practised on a large scale by means of postal correspondence.

After noting a report submitted on the subject by a special committee, it expressed the hope that the Conference of the Universal Postal Union which

is to meet in Lordon in Miss, 1979, would ev mine the possibility of introducing into the Convention a provision authorising the numeristrations both in the countrie of one rement and in the countries of destination to subject to customs supervisor correspondence letters lusiness paper and samples which the Indirection to suspect continued drugs.

Should it prove impossible, however to accept this proposal in its entirity the Committee thought that the Conference might be so led as an alternative to agree that administrations should be authorised, when their hind reason to suppose that a packag contained drugs to send for the consignee or the ender and to require limit to open the suspect packag. If it was impossible to find the sender or consigne, or the latter refused to open the package, the customs administration would be authorised to open it itself.

To facilitate such supervision, the Committee thought that the following suggestions should be considered

In view of the fact that the Far East was the destination chiefly concerned in the traffic or expendence addressed to the Far East should be concentrated in every country and its preted to a color number of post office. This would make it possible to cheef any unusual frequency in correspondence with suspect addresses, Stirre supervision should be exercised as regards the renting of Post Office, no.es. Parels should also be concentrated in certain Post Offices and Jould be aerompanied by the regulation opens confidence.

VII - Scheme for Libiting the output of Manufactured Drugs

The United States Government had through the intermediary of the Nether lands Government, drawn the attention of the Commuttee to a scheme for limiting the output of manufactured druss

The principal features of this scheme were as follows. Each Government of outdenotify in advance for a determined period its requirements of each of those substances derived from opinim and the once lest that are now or may in future be exceed by the Harque Convention or the Ganesa Convention Each State would instant from which country it would purche the amount of narroute drugs required for making all occupants of purchase the amount of narroute drugs required for making also sentific purposes.

Some members of the Committee who were in favour of the general ideas embodied in this scheme and of that it should be taken as a styring point when the limitation and possibly the exhibitionant of Ooserment monopoly came in for discussion the majority of the Committee, while ignoring that the idea, set forth in the scheme as ingenious did not think that it could be reduced. For the ray on, it do not consider a discussible to take any action in this respect, straing that in its opinion it would be preferable to want the result of the application of the Grick's Concention which had just come into force and provided a strater withing of control.

VIII - GE EFAL QUESTION

The Committee had oven informed that two new drug had been placed on munic and market under the names of metally exponent and heroval tegrant. It noted that the composition of the colours made them subject to the Gene of Convention and accordingly saled the Secretary General to at its Governments of its opinion, of emmi. in particular to artists, a rank of all the Governa Convention.

The Committee of orderly with other questions including if own methods of sock and the application of the Convention (*)

⁽¹⁾ $f^{(1)}$, $f^{(2)}$,

IX - New Publications

- PROTECTION OF MINOPITIES (')

Resolution, and executes from the first of the Com al. He obtained and reports adopted by the Assembly, relating to the procedure to be followed in the questions concerning the protection of minorities.

The League Secretariat has just published a new volume concerning the protection of minorities

This document is divided into three parts. The first contains the text of the resolutions adopted by the Council from 1920 to 1925, relating to the procedure to be followed in regard to onestions concerning the production of minorities

The second part contains extracts from the manutes of the Council meetings in which such questions of procedure were discussed

The third part gives the resolutions and reports adopted by the A.-embly on the same subject

2 — Memorandum on International Trade and Balances of Payment 1913 19.4

The Economic and Financial Section of the League Secretarist had just joubished the first volume of its Memorandum on International Trade and Balances of Payments in 1013 1027. The second volume will be rested in the course of the year.

The first part of the volume contains a comoreheave review of world trade during the years 1905 and 1927 and analyses in a series of summa y tables the trade statistics of sixth four continue, by value and weight, by countries of divination and origin, six: Separate sections in the text deal with the general trade inversacia in 1013 19.5 and 1927, changes in support and copility private perhead of population, trade by classes of seminostics, and the committed balance. The main conditions which energe from this analyses way be summarised.

as follows

- (a) World trade, in terms of dollars was some 4 per cent higher in 1927 than in 1926,
- (b) World prices have ever, continued to fall, so that the acutal quartem of goods evenanged internationally satisface 8 per cent greater in 1927 than in 1920 and was probable 20 per cent greater than in 1913.
- (c) European trade developed an 1927 more rapidly than in any other continent, viz., by $\mathbf{1}_1$ per cent, and
- (d) Within Europe, the greatest progress was achieved in the Central and Eastern European countries, a fact which must be attributed in part to large foreign borrowings.
- (e) There has been a reversal of the tendency in recent years for the rate of advance in Europe to drag behind that in other parts of the world, and an important movement towards the establishment of a more stable equilibrium.
- (f) The assistm of the tatal trade of North America in 1027 was roughly '4 per cent greater in hom in 193, and that of A.in 32 per cent greater in host class these figur's show an improvement on 1976. The total trade of Africa has 10 per cent, and or South America 15 per cent, greater than in the last prewar year,

⁽¹⁾ Bubuspraphica Note — Protestica et Lauguritz, Raceil er Ralgraus Minorters b, the Les_ku of Notors Recolution and Extracts from the Minusic at the Cosmol Pe advison, and Reports adopt d by the As enable General Jaccars page 60-pecs Document C. pc. N. 18 5 1953.

(g) As a result of these various changes. Europes shale on world trade, no fine the dependence of the first state of the first

The second part of the volume contains estimates of the balances of international partments of inent five countries. Statements are given for the first time for Canada, Dutch Gurnas and the Aregdon of their bot, terrate and showers in the majority of statements; the capital movements are shown separately from the current account, which surve at showing the value of goods and service, exchanged during a given point of A further distinction is made between long and short term cap tall mo counts. The latter are now included in the bods of the count instead of being shown as the difference between the totals of the credit and dight term of the which before of accounts.

X - Forthcoming Events

- March 13th Advisory and Technical Committee for Communications and Transit Geneva
- March 22nd Commuttee of Dracto s of International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation, Paris
- March 25th Committee of Experts on Infant Mortality, Rome
- March 27th First sussion of Permanent Executive Committee of International Educational Cinematographic Institute, Rome
- March_M25th Sub Committee of Experts on the Radiological Treatment of Cancer Geneva April and Committee of Statistical Experts of the Health Committee, Berlin
- pril and Committee of Statistical Experts of the Ireatth Committee, Berlin

 | April 4th deciting of Sugar delegation of the Economic Committee with
 | Experts on Sugar
- April 8th Leonomic Commettee, Geneva
- April 9th Conference on Counterfeiting Currency, Geneva April 12th Child Welfare Committee, Geneva
- April 12th Child Welfare Committee, Geneva April 15th Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference, Geneva
- \text{\text{ril}} 16th Sub-Committee of Experts on the Unification of Customs Nomen clutter, Geneva
- Aord 10th Traffic in Women and Children Committee, Geneva
- April 24th Supervisory Commission, Geneva
- April 25.26 Meeting of representatives of international students' organisations, Paris
- May 22nd Supervisory Commission, Geneva
- June 17th Perman at Mandates Commission, Geneva

The Permanent Court of International Justice (*)

1 — The hext Session of the Court

Following upon the suspension, as a result of the illness of one of the judges, of the Diffeenth Session of the Court held in November, 1928, the President had

⁽¹⁾ Excl. 2 g Netherlands. The lit. - of the 3 thick we discret the garages biggers to discrete a fig. 10 4,000 mg/R no. 6,000 mg/R no. 6,000

decided to postpone for several weeks the learnings in the care entered in the last of cares nor that Session, namely, the case between France, and the Kangdom of the Serbs, Crosts and Slovenes relating to the payment an gold of curtum Serbian loans issued in France

On January 118, 1989, the Registry was able to announce that it is so to be expected that the hearings in the case would be resumed it an extraordinary acsism of the Court to be convoled towards the widdle of May nest and that the case between Manner and Dir it concerning the payment of corns Mannal an Ederbal class contravels in France would have be inclined in the last for this seven

On February 20th, 1000, M. Annabete the President of the Court, convoked for Monday, May 15th, 1900 an extraordiery season of the Court when will immediately precede the ordinary season beginning, in accordance with the Statute, on lone 15th and will be devoted at the two cases covering certain Government boars Hoated in Prance which are pending before the Court and in which the Parties are France and the Serb Croat Slovene Engelow, and France and Brant respectively.

It is to be expected that the hearings in the case concerning the Serbian loans will begin on Wednesday, May 1-th, and that they will be unmediately followed by those in the case concerning the Bravilam loans.

The judges to wheir summonses have been addressed are. M. Huber (Vice President), Lord Finlay, M. Loder, M. Nyholm, of de Bustariante M. Altamira, M. Oda, M. Pessoa, Mr. Hughes and M. Negulesco

2 — THE CASE CONCERNING THE FREE ZONES OF UPPER SAVOY AND THE DISTRICT OF GEX.

It will be remembered that this are was submitted to the Court by the French and Swas Covernments. It will also be remembered that anor the desth of I hadra Wass, the Frenchen the Court to the tarter no longer motions a French judge. Under Article 31 of the Court is Statute however, any party to a case pending before the Court which has no judge of its nationality may choose a judge of her.

According to a communication from the Fernich Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Register of the Court the French Government availing its life this right, has appointed as judge as her for the Zenes Cale M. Eugene Dreytor, First Prevident of the Court of Appeal ar Paris

3 — The Gase concerning the territorial limits of the likesdiction of the International Compussion of the River Oder

The Danish, Crecheslovak and Polish Government have now, his the other Government which are Parties to the case, appended their Ageals to represent them before the Court. These Ageats are, for the Danish Government, M. Harald Scavenius, Danish Minister at The Hague to the Caetholdriak Government, W. Mrodaly Pfenger Bennow, Cochedoviak Minister at The Hague and for the Polish Government, M. Bodhan Winnards, professor at the Universit of Poznan, M. Winnards will be staated by M. Gaarles or Viscoter, Dean of the Feenily of Law of the Daviesary of them; the capacity of Courch of the Daviesary of them; the capacity of Courch

The Pohish Government, having no judge of its national tv upon the Bench and availing itself or the right conferred out by Article of or the Statute, has appointed M Michel Rostworowskip, processor at the University of Cracow to sit as judge of how when the Court deals with the case

By an Order dated December 24th, 1928, the President had fixed the dates for the various proceedings of the written procedure in the case, reserving however

the Court's right to modify the times true fixed to the event of the Parties availing themselves of the right conterred upon them under the Rules of Court to proprise modifications of the rules normally applicable more especially as regards the number of documents to be exchanged.

By a letter dated February 3rd, 1970, the Agent of the British Government in this case address do the keysters of the Court, on behalf of that Government a request to the clutch that the times fixed by the Order of December 24th, 1978, should be modified? Inflows

for the filing of a case by each of the Parties, Monday, April 1st, 10°9, for the filing of a counte case, Syturday, June 1st, 10.9,

and that the submission of Rephes by the Parties should be dispused with Invest of the fact that this request was made with the concurrence and support of the other Parties concerned, the President of the Court, by an Order mide on February 26th, 1000, nos decoded in accordance, with this redust

4 — THE CASE CONCERNING THE DENUNCIATION BY GRINA OF THE SING BYLGIAN TREATY OF 1865

It will be remember d that on November 25th top6, the Belgian bo eriment instituted proceedings, aguast the Chinece Government before the Periment Court of International Justice with regard to the decumentation be Union of the Sino Belgian Treaty, o. November and, 156, once of the so called 'unequall' truttee. The dates fixed for the shing of the documents of the writter proceedings were justicely proceedings for the results of the Belgian Government, and March 16th, 1927, for the ceruity case, of the Chinece Government. Subsequently, in an ordines with requests much by Belgian, on 'the ground that negotiations vero in progrus-bett out the Chinece Government, successively, evended on three occasions, it healty capital of the Chinece Government, successively, evended on three occasions, it healty capital of the Chinece Government, successively, evended on three occasions, it healty capital of the Chinese.

On I broars tath, honever, the Registers of the Court received from the Agent of the Digins document in the sust in question a communication to the dieffect that: "the dispute between Bedgum and Chain as writteally settled in consequence of the crackasion of a preliminary treaty signed at Nanhung on boximber 22nd, 1978, and which could abority be rathfied", the Age at added that "consequent the Covernment of H's Magesty the King of the Belgrams intended in discontinue proceeding, and requested that the suit should be struct off the Courts in the Greek "

In reply, the Registrar of the Court informed the Bilgian Government's Agent that the President of the Court, on recept of the request that the case in question should be remo of from the lift, professed to knee et to the Court itself, hen it me' on May 17th, 1920, to record, in accordance with the terms of the roles and provision or the Rule of Court, the fact that Belgium intended to descontinue the proceedings instituted by her against Chima on November 25th, 1926

5 - INTER ATIONAL AGREEMENTS CONCERNING THE COURT'S HIRISDICTION

The name of Colombia should be added to the list of States which have agreed to communicate to the Registry agreements of this nature

The list now includes thirty four States

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Vol IX No 3

Published on April 15th, 1929

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page.	A Assessment of the Chann	Page
1	Surmary of the Month March,		g) Appointment of the Chair	
	1929	70	man of the Permanent	
Ш	Arburat on Sicirity and Re	Ų	Technical Hydraulic	
	du 'son of Arraments	,1	Statem Commission of	88
	I Financial Assistance	71	the Danube	80
	2 Supervision of the Manutau		V Intellectual Cooperat on I Committee on Intellectual	oy
	ture of Arms, Munstions			0.
	and Implements of War	75	Cooperation.	89
TTT	Legal and Constitutional Yues		THECTHEROPHIE PROFESSION TO	
***	tions	74	the Unification of Private	۸-
	t International Engagements	74	Law Electrical	89
	s) Ratification of Agree	/4	J International Educational	۸.
	ments and Conventions	74	Canematographic Institute	80
		/*	4 Grants to Institutes	89
	b) International Slavery		4 Preparation of a Bibliogra	
	Convention	75	phy of Latin languages	90
	c) Registration of Treaties	25	VI Ad n mistratus Questions	ģO
	2 Codification of International		I The Saar Governing com	
	Law	70	mission Loan	90
IV	The Techrical Organisations	76	2 Mandates	10
	t The Health Organisation	70	VII Protection of Minorities	92
	a) Ray Treatment of Cancer	70	VIII Pontheal Que trons	Q6
	() Invitation from the Chu		1 The Hungarian Optants	96
	nese Government to the		2 Request of the Hungarian	
	Medical Director	27	Government for the Ap	
	2 The Economic and Financial	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	pointment of Sub titute	
	Organisation	77	Arbitrators on the Mixed	
	Work of the Economic Com	"	Hungarian Serb Crust	
	mittee — The Coal En		Slovene Arbitral Tribunal	90
	quiry - Economic Sta		Social as a humanuariar Que.	
	tistics	77	tons	96
	Worl of the Financial Com-	"	Traffic in Opium	90
	mittee - Conference for		A. Other Questions	98
	the Suppression of Coun		1 The new League Building	98
	terfeiting Currency	79	2 Allocation of Expen es	98
	Communications and Fran	"	XL. Fortl con ing Eperts	99
	s t	es.	The Permanent Court of Irterna	99
	a) Thirteenth Session of the		tioral Justice	99
	Advisory Committee	8c	1 Revision of the Statute of	99
	b) Establishment of a Lea		the Permanent Court of	
	gue Wireless Station	87	International Sustice	
	c) Cards for Emigrants in	-7	Accession of the United	
	Transit	87	States	-
	d) Application from the So	-,	a) Comsideration of the	99
	pron Pozsony Radway		Court Statute	99
	Company	88	b) Accession of the United	99
	e) Application from the		States to the Court	101
	Boldva Valle, Rasiway		2 Death of a Member of the	.01

68

104

104

105

Vacancies on the Court

Next Session of the Court.

Bench

Сопрану

f) Execution of Article 107

of the Treaty of Lau

p ferritor if a face of the jurisquetion of the laternational ommis profits (Mar 105 in Appenditionate of the President of the Green Turbanal 105 in Appenditional Turbanal 105

li nez Pro retua

1 The Projection of America (L. traces from the Manufes of the Counce Meeting of March 5th, 1009) Committe of Jim 1s on the Marin' of the Permanent Council of the Transaction

105

P c

109

La order to energe t engine reper del vec, of the Monthly Summers, et Lequility property construct, "Las been decere to Lancia to," I effect to presente a from the New Allings of the many of overalls. "It is not a relicious of the cooper man in other restricts on the capital vector as "the Contract of the cooper man in other restricts on the capital vector as "the a structure".

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1 - Summary of the Month

M4RCH, 1929

The Council, the Committee of Jurist on the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, and the Committee on Communication and Transit held their systems in March

Twisters of our landing importance or upied the fore—front in the decisions —the resimption of negations for the new sons of the Daniel Science is the Stringer of the Permanuit Court of International Justice and a general deliction the Council on the principles and posedure of the protection of in notities.

The fifty fourth season of the Counce's a held on Genera from Murch with to Turned at the University of the Season Court Great British, Indiand, I not current and Polands vers specially the Line of the deal of the test of the council of the council of guestions allocated that into at the Bodgiria Greate Hingary, the Sector Silvens Knigdom and Sarry 1874—8 of the Turned Sarry 1874—8 of the Turned

The queetion of memorities we included in the spenda at the request of the Cumbian and German representatives and introduced via occasion for important assembles the heartest, Carolin, I minels, I reach, German, Polsis and Pommi arium representatives—a special communities composed of the Topping, Burnish and Springer Insert extractions are populated to report to the June Cumbian control production of the plant cumbiant control production of the plant cumbiant control production of the plant cumbiant cu

and her particularly apportuni discussion concerned the extension of the terms of effective of the Committee on the States of the Person at Louis to include extudy of the position as regards the necession of the Laurice States to the States.

As used the Coural considered the corf done by the Leigner in summaried in the graph in each or to once not to the demonst or economical disease of a commentary. If discided to community is to Serve the coloring of manifest in section of a map by the Lorentz Community to each of the map of the section of the section and to be not of the 15 feather on the control of the section of feathers the section of the section of feathers the section of feathers the section of feathers and the section of feathers.

At the montation of the Spanish toverament, the Council decided to hold its June session in Madrid

The Committee of Jurists on the Statute of the Permanent Court, in whose work the American jurist Scienter Sinus Root took jurit, area up a report on the vision of the Statute and diritted a protocol regarding the accession of the United Status to the Permanent Court. This protocol, which will be submitted to the Council, is intended to replace that drawn up by the Tuylo Conference of Signatories to the Statute, and thus to make at possible for the United Status to accede to the Statute.

<u>,*</u>,

The committee on Communications and Transit held its annual avesion taking occurrent in regard to the work of its technicians, or maritum, tonnage measurement burwage and lighting of coasts, river la, rood truffer and varieur other questions. It began its study of a question referred to it by the Council in its resolution of December concerning the state of the Polish Edutational negotiations and was able to note that agreement had been rearched regarding the jurisdiction of the European Commission of the Damber from Galake, to Bruth on the beass of a text propared by a special committee of the Laugue Cruttur Organisation.

II — Arbitration, Security and Reduction of Armaments

1 - FINANCIAI ASSISTANCE

A dieft convention prepared by the Imanonal Committee on financial usin inan virus considered by the Leonel. White expres of the hoge that the plan which it regarded as highly important might be adopted by the greatest possible number of countrie. It requested the Secretary General to communicate the direct convention to all States Members of the Jugus. Institute them to give instructions to their odegations to the tenth ordinary session of the resumbly with a wise in exhaustic Committee or the question.

This schoil, on which the Pinaneni Gommittee, had been working for two ears, was due to the initiative of the Finnish Government, which, in 1026, drew the attention of the League of Nations to the usency of attording as promptly as possible, financial assistance to a State the stemost with aggression. The idea on which the drift is based as that of guaranteeing to States the novolvibly of scuring rapid and effective meaneral assistance, so as to invitable their feeling of security and thereby enable than to limit their amminents or even to refrain from creating and indicates. Its object is, moreover, to mercase considerably the choice of measures open to the Council in case of a crive, by making it possible to bring the meaburney of financial assistance after play. In the opinion of the Council Rapporteur, all Agicto's Bethancourt (Guby), a country medicating an attack on another would heatter to curry it out it there, were a risk that that other State might receive, this and of a satisfact from adminery of the League.

The implications of the plan thursfore go far beyond the limits of a purely financial and technical dissipation.

The object of the Connection is to provide markinery by which the Council, as a measur, to restore or enterprind peace, may authorize financial assistance, to Members of the Degue moved of mean or threat of war. It contemplates that a loan would be obtained on the money market by the Government concerned on the general security of its reverses. It would be higher in so doing by the moral and

material support of an international guarantee provided under the aegis of the League by the other signatories of the Convention

To create confidence that delay would not occur at the moment of a crus, it would be essential that the Conventure should be radiated by the signatones in such form that no further legislation of any kind would be required in connection with the guarantee. Since on the outbreak of bostilities, the credit of a belligement country is likely to be low, baders would require guarantees of a very substantial nature. The Convention provides such guarantees furnished by a few financially trong signatories. The loan would thus be secured by the borrowing Government studif, by the signatories to the Convention, and by certain financially strong signatories.

The advantages to the guaran scing Government would be the moral support of the League, the intrinsic value of the collective guarantee, the additional advantage of the special guarantee, and the signatones' promise of access to their markets

The guarantes, would only become lable should the berrowing Government by unable to meet its loan chargs. In order to I mut this contingent liability, the guaranters are protected by a maximum limit on the total annual service guaranteed, a limit on the maximum annual liability, the responsibility of the borrewing Government, the provision for a reserve fund and the requirement of a unanumous decision of the Council before a guarantee in given in any individual case.

.*.

Orement Gueraries: — The maximum annual liability of a State in respect of the service of all the losse contracted under the Conventions is limited to a figure bearing the same proportion as that Government's contribution to the League budget bears to the total continuentions from all Members of the League. Thus, if all Members of the League becomes signature and a miximum annual aim of 10,000,000—gold france were hixed by the Convention, a Member contributing \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) of the League becomes appeared inhibity of \(\frac{1}{2} \) (conjugo gold france)

Special Guaranteer — In addition to the above ordinary guarantees, the Convention creates special guarantees to casure that the loan service shall be guaranteed for its tind amount one merch by all the guarantees that also is a small number of financially strong States which will bear the risk of any delaw or default by the ordinary guarantors. The amount overeid by each special guarantee will invoke the amount of the special guarantee's labeling as nordinary guarantee, to get the control of the special guarantee's labeling as nordinary guarantee, that the total amount guaranteed specially shall be equal to the total amount guaranteed by other State.

The maximum liabilities of special guarantor Government are fived by dividing between them the total of the maximum liabilities of the ordinary guarantors in proportion to the percentages which the special guarantors pay to the League budget

Application to a particular case — When the Council has decided that a signal accure innancel, assistance, it will authorise the latter to assize a loan within the total available under the Convention enjoying the ordinary and special gurantees, the maximum annual service of the loan will be fixed by the Council The proces responsibility of each guarantumy State will be tred later. These States, whether they be ordinary guarantom or special guarantom, vill deposit in the Swas National Boak boards having a separate coupon for each payment for which they may be contingently hable.

Frustees — The Convention provides for the appointment of trustees of Swiss nationality and for the constitution by the borrowing Government of a reserve,

to be held by the trustees, of an amount sufficient to pay one half of the annual service of each specified bean

The Convention further lays down that the decision by the Council to grant assistance to a State within of an aggression or threatmed by aggression must be taken by the unanimous vote of its member. It may accept the offer of a non Hember of the League to participate in the guarantee

The Convention will be concluded for a period of ten years, but may be renewed for further successive periods of five years



At the Council meeting of March 8th, several representatives made statements emphasising the value of the scheme and end rang the Court Is recommendations on the subject

M Process (Finland), as representance of the country to whose mittains the dust ownd its being thanked the Finnancial Committies and the Rapporters for the interest there has been an the question. The principles upon whis his Convention was based—financial assistance in the form of a considerable sure of money, prompt section in vitroe of a decision of the Council and the extension of the assistance to cases of threat of var—vere, in his opinion, of great practical value, and emphasised three-vanishing prevantive objects of the Councilson Among the political and constitutional questions involved, the most important was that of the relations be town a convection on minimal assistance and the general system of dearmanment. To conclick, of Process's Apreciate the hope, that Coverments a void give their deligates to the next session of the "usembly positive instructions with a "new to the condisions of a convention on the subject."

M Zaleski (Poland) was of opinion that the Convention represented a partial stap towards the implementation of Article Io of the Covenant. He noted that suggestions submitted by his Government in 1927 had been found useful in preparing the draft.

M Brand (France) hoped that the vorl- m connection with the scheme might lead to practical results at the next session of the Aspectably. The drieft, he comadered concerned not only Members of the League, but all countins mittested in the maintenance of peace. This being the case, he throught it might be well to submit it at some future, stage to different non Member States.

Sir wa ten Chamletham (British Empire) endorsed this view reminding the Causiri that the British Government had been the first to accept the proposal in principle, and promising, on its behalf, a careful and sympathetic study of the proposals

2 — Supervision of the manufacture of apms, munitions and implements of wap

The Committor of E perts appointed by the Special Commission on the Super vision of the Manutacture of War Niterral, to consider proposals submitted by the Belgian delegate at the later we sool the Special Commission with apart to the last of arm, yourships and implement to be methods in the farance consent or met at G nexs from March 111th to March 13th 13.

The Chairman of the Special Commission Count Bernstorff, opened the meeting with an adding symphasising the importance of the task entrusted to the experts of the proposed of Commander Deleuse (France), the Committee elected Vice Amiral I clly (Great Britum) to the Chair

The experts carefully studied the Belgian proposals, which aimed at modifying the nomen lature of the material to be included in the draft convention, which is

⁽¹⁾ See how his Suren arr, Vol VIII, No r p 40

similar to that given by the Convention on the Arms Trade (Genuva, 1925), and drew up a report for the Special Commission

III - Legal and Constitutional Questions

International Engagements

a) Raification of Agreement, and Conventions

The list prepared by the Secretar General of signature, rathications and accessants to agreements and conventions consulated under the League's at piece was submitted to the Council on March, 4th by the Lehna representative. This list contains the restration made by the parties with regard to the obligations arrange from the Couremities.

On this occasion the Italian representative, of Scialoja, emphasised the importance of suffici nt ratifications and signature, being releave to enable the convention creating the International Relief Union to be put into force

Several Members of the Council made statements with rogard to their Govern meats' intentions or the incasures taken to histen the ratification of tertain conventions

The Finnish representance, M. Procope, said that his Go remitted had rathful in covenition creating the International Relief Union on February 1-th and that instrument of rathfeation would be deposted very shortly. He consessed the hope that the restriction would be agreedy the catched 3 to rast and thus work the ampress of the Economic Committee would be rathered by his country during the soring of this year.

The Chilean representator, M. Values Mendevalls, was that his Governmen, who continuing its ulfores to accide to the Convention creating an International Relief Urines, sure a had not occus able to tasky it in time. During the past year Chile had ratinal Jourtten agreements and Conventions. His country was not would remain a faithful Member of the League

The German representative Dr. Streemain and that his Government would rate his 15° Opine Towardine shorter. Other ratheasons would follow in partwular those of the Convention in the Adolton of Prohibitions the Agreements on Hidea and Sones and the Protocol concerning the prolification of this use of a suppression gases in mire of a suppression gase.

The Polish representative M. Zakes i, and that his Government had deposited the instrument of ratification of the Let named Protocol

The Roumanne representative, M. Thielston, noted that generally speaking the number of national real of the looped that this progress would be continued and that Gowernments would also rathy the Gomeal act adopted by the Assembly in September 1939. In this connection he recalled that his country land declared its a plants to consolid with all Service. Members or nor information of the League, agreements and treates on the bases of the models prepared by the Arbitration and Securits Committee.

The President, thanking the representatives on the Council for their state mints, frew attontion to the importance of the declaration of the Chilean representative, who had assured the Council that his country would continue to furnish as istance which the Council had always greatly appreciated.

The Franch expresentative subacquently informed the Societary General that in Government had tabled in the Franch Parlament a Bdl for authorisation to second to the General Act for the Paulie Settlement of International Disputes, approved by the Assemble on Suptember 26th, 1988, and open to the accession of all States.

b) International Slavery Convention

The International Slavery Convention opened for signature by the 1926 Issumbly vas in March ratified by Germany and accorded to by the United States to our month.

The instrument of ancession by the United States is signed by President Gooldige and Secretary of State Kellegg and was transmitted to the Secretary General by the United States Minister at Drine. It contains the Senate's approval of Petricary 24th, 1970, and is no ompassed by the following representation which will be communicated to the other Contracting Particles.

Resolved (two thirds of the Senators present coopuring therein), That the Senator advast and consent to the cratification of Execution 6 Execution 6 Congress, uncto-session a ronvenion to support it the slower trade and slavery signed at Gene a cn Sept-middle 25, 10% subject to the following reservation

signed at Gene a on Exphemicr 25, 10th supply to the following reservation. That the Generament of the United States, adhering to its policy of opposition to forwed or compainter, indicate the sea punchment for crimit, of which promo construction has been disk own sitted, deflect to the con-remon of expt a to the first mobility inon of the second paragraph of Article V. which reads as follows.

(1) Subject to the transitional provisions laid down in paragraph (2) below ompulsory or forced labor may only be exacted for public purposes

The total number of ratherations or definitive accessions to this Convention is now the city sweet [inclusing Canada, Australia, New Zealand Union of South Africa and India)

c) Reg. tretton of Treatte

Among the international ongagaments registered in March figure

Agreements, Provisions, Correspondence and a Protocol (Paris, July 24th, 128), concerning the review of the Coo cotoo (Desember 18th, 122) relating to the organisation of the Statute of the Tanger zone, presented by Great Britain France, Italy and Spain

A Protocol commaning the prolongation of the Treaty of Allianue of August sist, 1927, between the Sorte Creat Slovene Kingdom and Carcho lovakia, presented by Czechosowskia.

A Treaty of Cone hation and Judocal Settlement (Geneva, September 21st 1925) between Greece and Smitz rland, presented by Smitzerland

A Financial Agreement between Bulgaria and Greece (Geneva, December 0th, 1927) regarding the procedure for the indemarkation of e-changed populations and the settlem of of debts arising they from for the Governments concerned

An additional protecol (Rome, December 30th 1927) to the Austro Italian (Waty of Commerce and Navigation (Rome April 28th, 1925) prevented by Italy

An evaluage of notes (Rome July 1st, 102%) between Estonia and Iraly, constituting an agreement for the provisional settlement of the economic relations between those countries, presented by Italy and Estonia

A preliminary Treaty of Friendship and Commerce, declarations and a changes of notes (Naulung, November 22nd, 1028) signed by China and the Economic Union of Belgium and Lovemburg presented by Belgium.

Arrangements con eming the telephone ervices between Finland and Denmark, Germany, Norway and Sveden, presented by Finland

2 — Codepication of international law (*)

On March 7th, the Council after noting the work of the second ression of the Preparatory Committee (), decided that the first Conference for the Confidence of International Law should be held at The Hague in the spring of 1030

The Council instructed the Preparatory Committee to submit suggestions us to the manner in which it should give effect to a recommendation of the 1972 Averable that the Council, in issuing invitations to the Conference violal indicate in number of general rules which should govern the work of the Conference. These rules were to bear upon

a) The possibility, if occasion should arise, of the States represented at the Conference adopting, amongst themselves, rules accepted by a majority vote,

Conference adopting, amongst themselves, rules accepted by a majority vot., b) The possibility of drawing up, in n. pect of such subjects as may lend them elves thereto, a comprehensive convention and, within the framework of that Convention, other more restricted conventions.

c) The organisation of a system for the subsequent revision of the agree ments entered into, and

d) The spirit of the confication, which hould not confine itself to the more registration of the evising rule, but should aim at adupting them as far as possible to contemporary conditions of international life.

IV - The Technical Organisations

1 - THE HEALTH OPGANISATION

a) Pas treatment of cancer

The Sub Committee of Experts on the ray treatment of cancer finished its
**terion on March 27th with a *erie, of recommendations on the principles and
practice of radio therapeutic treatment of uterior cancer.

Three members of the Sub Commuttee, po stated a report on the results of the methods used in three large metitudes at Park, Mussich and Stockholm, where the data evailable are sufficiently numerous and go back for enough to form a basis for compions as to the value of the treatment.

The Sub Committee emphasized the value of early disgnosis and made a number of suggestions with regard to propaganila and the gran-vollageal iducation of dectors and midwise, periodical examinations, organized facilities for consultation, methods of diagnosis, etc.

The second recommendation concerns correct treatment and here the Sub-Committee points to the preliminary difficulty that it is as yet impossible to compute the results obtained in different countries. Detailor recommendations are medfor uniform definitions, terminology and methods of obtaining and classalling information or curver of the veryor of the utrus are the basis for accurationing the best methods of treatment. In this connection versus points are enumerated on which further investigation is necessary, since the tackinger and possibilities of ray treatment are only beginning to be understood.

Finally, the Sub Committee pointed to the danger of the use of Y ray or radium treatment by doctors or institutes that have not sufficient technical knowledge. Whereas surgeons not possessing the requisite skill are erroful not to operate in

⁽¹⁾ Rapporters the Linux T processation
(1) The Comment will but hits and draw up 2 for 1 resort for the Louncel at its third session spaces of New 5 h.

view of the obvious attendant dangers, there is no similar factor restraining the use of yay treatment by imperfectly qualitied persons

The reports and recommendations of the Sub Committee will be submitted to the Health Committee at its next session

b) In tation from the Climese Guernment to the Meanar Director

The everythood by the Medical Director of an involution from the Chinese Beelth Minister to serve on an international Council of There, whose notice to visible the advise 's for ans. Health's Minister, was approved a pre-trainfully "Secretary General, after consulting the President of the Health Committee. This approval was reduced on March 7th by the Council, which expressed its approximation of the Ohme of Government's deserve to a all test for III, applement a review.

The other Memb is invited to take part in the work of the International Advisory Council are Car Ar her Newsholm, formerly Chief Medical Officer of the British Local Government Board, and Dr. Victor G. Heiser of the International Health Division of the Red-beller Foundation

The Chinese Health Minister expressed the hope that the Medical Director would be able to visit China in the near future

. - THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ORGANISATION

Work of the Ecoron to Commutee

Measura to give titled to the resolutions and no ommendations on the Economic Committee were it does no March 7 to be the Council which do ided to communicate to Momors and son Member of the League the conclusions of the Committee or regards family systems and finally making methods included the rose favoured nation clause strongly recommending these conclusions on their attention.

The German representate e, submitting his report express of the hope that, in their commercial policy and in dralling their bilateral treases, Governments would follow the principles had down by the Committee.

In his opinion, the work of the Committee in this field was a great step terward towards the realisation of one of the re-outmendation of the Economic Conference He continued

In particular the confinence of one throughout above resultant in residence, and the residence and the residence and the confinence to the Committee's considence, assued as the confinence of one and mattern, assued as the confinence of one and mattern and the statest an

The Council do nirel to fir Nov mber 5th next as the date of the Conference to conclude a constitution on the treatment of foreign r^* it maximes at the Secretary former la direct me in tentenon of Governments once more to the argument of faithfring the Convention on the aboliton of probabilisons and the two Agreements on its basis and those. In C. Convention cannot retain the foreign cannot be the bright into force of the two Agreements requires the railfirstion of all the agreements, ϵ twenty contrast, before Diply stay, togo.

The Rapporteur draw attention to the fact that in Belgium the Chamber of Representatives had alread approved the agreements and that the trove-iments

of eight other countries (Austria, Donmark, Finland, Germany, Great Britain, Luxemburg, the Netifierlands, Portugal) had taken the steps necessary for ratification

The French representative, M Briand, said that bills for the ratification of these agreements would thorthy be tabled in the Chamber of Deputies

The British representative, for Austen Chemberlam, and that his Government had tale in preliminary -tops for the ratification of the agreements. He hoped that it would be possible to achieve a measure of international cooperation in the treat ment of the real problem as his countrymen were tollowing this quiestion with deep interest.

The Figuriah representative, M. Procope, expressed his satisfaction that the Economic Committee had decided to study the quistion of agreements on collidors and paper. The Italian representative, M. Scholya, saked that when the Committee studyed the question of sugar, r-should do so no cooperation with the International Institute, of Agriculture

The Cuban representative, M. Agurro y Bethaccourt, hoped that the Committee would extend its enguiry on sugar to the agricultural aspect of case sugar production

The Council appointed at Corresponding Memb r of the Economic Committee, M. W. A. Lavonius, (Finnish), Director of the principal Life Insurance Company of Finland and Member of the Finush Government Beato for the establishment of customs tariffs.

The Coal engine, (i) — The deligation of the Economic Committee, enquiring ato the coal question proceeded from February 27th to Marca 22d to a consultation of labour experts, thus completing in some respects the investigation held January 8th to 17th

The experts were hirst asked to give their opinion on the coal question as a whole. They then discussed the material collected by the Economic Committee with a view to its completion as far as lay in their power.

As regards the general problem, the exorets unaumously prorgamed the utility of founding a permanent international organisation to deal with the coal quanton (production, contamption, distribution of meri-ets, organisation of sale, ct.), which would nedde representatives of Governments, producers (emplryers and works in and constitution).

At the closing meeting, M Trendelenburg (G many) made the following statement on behalf of the delegation of the Economic Committee

My colleagues and I have noted with keen interest the opinion was have operated that the present startion of the oud industry is undoubtedly a problem of an international charace. In this connection I should, parhaps heally outline the part which, in our west, the Connect Commuttee might play in the settlement of these quistions.

Ther are some appear, of the problem, such as tonif outstoon and estimate numerical in their, is when done within the Personne Committee's approaches must be duit with by the industry it.d.f. again three is the social ide if the problem, it which you are executely interested, and leastly, there is the interest of the consumer, which we cannot injoine. As I mentioned in my opening peech, the Economic Committee, a best is to consider all the interest at attal-horsever, the Committee has high to deal with earth quistion in accordance with its mindate a the technical values of the Committee has high to deal with earth quistion in accordance with its mindate a the technical values of the Committee has high to deal with earth quistion in accordance with its mindate as the technical behavior of the committee has high to be committeed in the contract of the committee which is the committee of the committee of the contract of the committee of the commit

The D legation of the Eronomic Committee notes your unnimous opinion that the que tion may be helped forward to its solution by so optration on an international scale between ne representatives of the Governments, of the products—matters and workers—and of the optimizer.

Further, the suggestion has been made that the conversations inaugurated in the course of the exist two days should be continued and more or less directly

promoted by the League of Nations

A regards the first pent—the estable/monet of international collaborations to premise represent form mart of the data and evidence which he is been deployed for the Economic Committee and which it will duly take into account. In order to pe can any measurementarings, however, I need I ought to tell you that the Loconomic Commit take Superior in solving you to meet here was not to obtain suggestion for a definite solution, but in piacone information as it the extrag siviliant. The opinions work have given while place Promoneties to decide upon the proordure and the general lines to be followed in its future, so of

As rigard, the second orapo al, retaining to the combination of the present constitution, the Demonine Communities will take a decision on the subject. It think I may a sure you not that the Communities will nightly no opportunity of taking all researchs which may seem desirable and necessary to carry out an echanistic and complete using it.

Undoubtedly one of the most interesting results of your work has been the

acteried analysis you have made of unemployment statistics

It would certainty be very supported for the Economic Committee's future tody of the que one hate set old voor inke own noth should shelp at 0 determine how unamployment statistics should be notified in view of the lowering of the against for worker languaged on intent in production, in view of the saving in Madeur excluding into the de-disponent of mediamical production, account of the commitment or extravals when of under taking on shortly certain me, are looked and statistic two reviews do under taking and severally on account of the callings in or forage labour by certain continues shortly one account of the callings in or forage labour by certain continues shortly one reduction in the lower couples has to be comparated by obtaining forage withers, with the result takit there is an apparent reluction in the number of order employed on this latter consumpt of larger.

The n ults of the enquiry will be submitted to the Economic Committee at its next session

Economic Statistics (*) — The results of the International Conference on Economic Statistics were noted on March 4th by the Council which made arrangements to give effect to certain of its recommendations

It instituted the Economic Organisation to crassion the question of the composition of the Committee of Lecharda Experts provided for by the Convents is to investigate the possibility of assemblating methods in branches of statistics and dealt with by the Conference and to study 1 in of the Conference's recommendations.

The next concerns the dearn bolts of holdem, within as limited a genoid expossible and in towers attented as mar as possible to tack other, such international conferences as may be proposed in any particular year, the second the adoption by all countries of piccine definitions and a unform practice in the use of the terms "great regist", "act. regist" if gld now weight", act

The Council further requested the Secretary tent mate cityuw, what countries the highly developed statistical systems desired to establish among themselves informal and relating, will a view to occur ag comparability in regard to certain claws of common statistics in the dealth with in the Omivintion, and to act on unit of the countries of the

The two of the Convention has already been communicated to all States Mem by a of the League, and to non Member Stares represented at the Conference. The Council decaded that the Convention should be submitted for signature to three Stares not represented at the Conference manners foots Ricci Indiand and the Sudan.

if ort of the I is annual Committee (*)

A scheme for financial assistance the Saar Governing Commission Loan, and

⁽a) Papport un the G man Kepn ntotese (a) Papportium he Cabin Reum entetre

the financial position and refugee withement work in Bulgiums and Green very the principal questions reported jon by the Financial Committee to the Council The first two questions are disable with under Chaptus, H and VI of this number, the third did not call for sperial action by the Council

During the Council discussion the British representative, referring to the agreement prepared by the Financial Committee on the financial obligations resulting from the Gove Disgustan Convention on Emigration and great by both the Greek and Bulgariao Governments emphasised the importance of executing the provisions concerning the payment of the bonds issued by the mit of Greek Bulgarian Commission for the neuropee of indemnifying refugers.

Financial remainstant and Stillears of Relages Greece — The principal new facts energing from the aport of the Relages Stilleards Commission for the last quarter of 1928 and the fifth Apper of the Greek, Min by or Finance was the ratification by Congress of the American Government Lean of 12,167,000 collars, the total proceds of which are to be apent on relages extinent, and the satisficatory development of the Bank of Greece during its first year.

The Financial Committee decused with the representative of the Retugee Settlement Commission the general programme of the vork remaining to be done, on which a report will be made to the Council in due time

Bolgans — The tenth report of the League Commussioner in Solis, 51 Charron who is also Adviser to the Bulgarian Vational Bank gives details with goal to the distribution of seed, in stock and material, the construction of building, allocation of land and means of communication, plueghing and charing of manches, and public health during the period from November 15th, 1925 to February 18th, 1920.

These lights, the report states 's summaries the results so far obtwind in each above, the rite of progress has mereased considerably during the past year and it is highly probably that it will increase still further the year. One of the most important results, which will yet all who are acquanted with the ory complicated position of the agraman question in Bulgaria a good idea of the offers that are bung made, is the final allocation of land to nearly 80 % of the retugee, while nearly 5,00% allotments already surveyed will be a valiable for distribution before agreeditural works is resumed in the sorner.

The report also contains a statement of the position of the National Bank of Bulgaria and of the 7 1/2 % stabilisation loan, 1028 account on January 47st, 1020 The net yiel of the loan 1/28 £ 5,011,031, slightly in everys of the figure specified

The Council appointed M. Hiynarshi, Governor of the Bink of Poland, to succeed the late M. Leopold Dubois as a Member of the Financial Committee

conference for the Suppression of Counterfe ting Currency — The Council appointed M Po pisil, Go amor of the National Baul of Cz chosloval is, President of the Conference for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency

3 - COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT

a) Thirteenin Session of the Adv sorv Committee

The tracteenth es mon of the Commuttee on Communications and Transit was hild at Geneva, from March 15th to 23rd, and was preceded by meetings of the Commutates on Transpirt by Rul and Infland Managathen

During this so, not, the Committee visible to river the noisessful conclusion of the void of the Spould Committee of Exports for this settlement of the difficulties which had arrise between the Romaniana Governments and the British French and Italian Covernments with regard to the purchetten of the European Commission of the Durindo cort the Ghaltz Enrah is section.

Problemant is triangements were made for the examination of questions relating to free community store, and transit resol in December during the Council discussion on the state of the Polein Lithuranan regulations and referred by the Council to the Communities.

The Committee further revenued the wark of its various Committees, maring crangements for tubure writon. If decided to convenient the latter field of 1930 is international conformace of maintain, possers to conclude a convenient on busyage and legiting of covists, and to recommend that the Council should summon for the spurge of the sum over conformacy of the States interested in the unflication of trival 10 supplicable to may gettern on the main waternay westerns of the Europea i contined.

O het recome ned stress concerned the some abru of a conference to settle question of the detected of newspapers by rud and the customs formalities applicable to such configurate, the question of motor trafe, rathway connections with the seat of the Largue and other Largue communications in times of emergency, action uncertain a robition of the Poss Experts Conference of 1079.

The Committee reconstituted as follows its bureau. Chairman M. Seeliger (German) surveicing a Sinigaha (Italy), Vice Chairmen M. Vasconvillos (Portugii) and M. Diourito bitch (Lingdom of the S-rbs, Croats and Slovenca) successing M. Hance (Sween) and M. Pastrepo (Colorina).

I - JURISDICTION OF THE EUPOPE'IN COMMISSION OF THE DANUBE

On March 20th a Spoyal Commutus composed of M. Burckhardt (S. ritzerland). Charman, M. Hostu, (Dalgomi and M. Krofler (Nethiclands) held a meting with the Jakepies of the Governments represented on the European Commusion of the Dauble namely M. Baldum (Greet Britan). M. Conterero (Roumann), M. Delacros, (Fances) and M. Ros ett (Halp).

At this mixing agreement was reached on the question of the jurisdiction of the European Commission ever the Braili Galatz section of the Danible. This question had been under obscursion for some year, and had been brought before the Transit Committee in 1924.

Noting the surce-still is sucal the negotiations, the Committee congratulated the Special Committee and the delegates to the European Commission of the Danube on the result of their clidestons with a survivo conclusion.

The agreement is in the form of a contention and may be summarised as follows

On the maxima. Dambe +e from the ase to do upper end of the poor flexile, 772 Monortex, the "over Puber regulation are strabilished by the European Commission of the Dambe, the registrons for the policing of the poorts and brank, are substituted entired to the territorial suthernity set to the jurisdiction of the European Commission, the provisions of these regulations mut + of the purifice that such that the state of the territorial suffering the same flower flower regulations.

The Rountains Government will set up one or more, navigation tribursh in towns strated on the ma time? Dumber The etribunds will have sole jum device over all uffing ments of river police regulations and of regulation for the outerup of the port, and hooks of the mantime Damber, they have no core and others. Newtrake's at agents of the Emporen Commission of the Rounteins Government may not be morecuted or pure which except by the Largor, Housens son of the Rountains son of the Rountains of the Commission of the Rountains of the Commission of the Rountains of the Commission of the Rountains of t

4 Varigation Court will be tachished at Galat, composed of the first President of the Calate Fourt of Appeal, 2 President, a national of a State copy sent door the European Commission chosen by a majority vote of the Commission and a initional of a State not report anted on the Commission chosen by a unanimous vote of the latter

Appeal may be from any indement of a Navaration Tribunal, but only to

Appear may be from any judgment of a Navigation Tribunal, but only to the Navigation Court, whose decision is final

The Concention defines the competence of the Inspector of Shipping and the Harbour Masters, who are show empowered, each within the units of his own spiers, to investigate and cistable in infragments of the regulations, in per on or through tiers official agents, and to institute, procuring in respect or such infragments in the course of first and record in tance.

The High Contracting Parties agree that sudements and decisions shall be pronounced in the same of the Mend of the Roumanian State, who his convenient to represent them for that purpose. The Roumanian nutrien is and the European Commission will lead their son tauce in convenients with the purpose many in estigation of cases and the execution of inegeneous and designed.

The expenses of the Navigation Tribunuls and of the Navigation Court, or specified in the Convention and all lines shall be borne in equal shares by

the Roumanian Government and the European Commiss on

Defendant, of all nationalities 1.91 be irrected will be irrected on a footing of equality before the Navigation Tribonals and Court, thry will be entitled to defend the universal person, or to obtain assistance or to be represented by any person they may select. No trace or does may be levied in nespect of the procedure or the judgment.

The Powers represented on the Europe in Commission remoun either rights under the treaties in torce concerning guardships in the waters of the maritime Danube

Any Government may refer to the European Commussion and offinition that may no 1, with regard to the interpretation or application of treats per liston affecting the more men Danuke or with regard to question of international and connected with the status of that wive w. Such difficulties, a market acquired the ribarate of international dispotes will be cettled to 0 ding to the procedure latter from in Article 20 of the Convention on the Regime of Nivigable Wittings of Stormational observer. (Communicum productive before the League Trainic Committee and Suttiement by the Remanent Court of International Justice).

II - FREEDOM OF COMMUNICATIONS

The Committee considered what action should be taken on the Council resolution of D.c.mber 14th, 1928 concerning the state of the Polith Librusian nations. This resolution invited the Committee to report to the "Council on invasives that might be adopted account being taken of the international agreements in force, to remedy the struction from the point of view of freedom of commitmes tions and trainsy for to Issen it anternational reporturisations.

The Committee referred the question to a Sob Committee composed of its Chairman, Vizz Chairman and two former Chairman the Chairman of the Committee on Transport by Rail and Ir-land Nevoquation and the Vice Chairman of the Legal Committee, namely M. Schiger (Gormany), M. Veconcellos (Fortneal), M. Djouritchied (Kingdom of the Schis, Crnats and Showened), M. Baldwin (Grast Britain), M. Smigalia (Italy), M. Herold (Switzerland) and M. Dievico, (France) and M. Gier reto (Salvador).

The Sub Committee hald its fir t meeting on March 23rd. On the proposal of M Seehger, it elected M Vascon-flos as its Chairman and then proceeded to a preliminary evaluate of more concerning mens of completing the documentary material accessor for its work, which consists in the preprintion of a roosit to be submitted by the plenary. Committee to the Council. For this ourpare the Sub-Committee will be provided "with all facilities of producing at the disposal of the plenary Committee.

Two Committees were appointed One will collect all data which, if authen treated, would tend to establish the esact nature of the obstacks to free communications and transit referred to by the Council, and to esamine their economic consequences. It is composed at

M Guerrero Member of the Sub Commuttee, Churman of the Permanent

Legal Committee of the Transit Organisation, and of the following members of the Legal Committee, approved by him

M Beckett, Jurist in the British Foreign Office,

Professor van Eysinga, of Leyden University,

M Konigs, Director in the German Ministry of Communications

M Rene Mayer, Mattre as Regules has one res au Conse I d Élat de France, M Pilotti Councillor to the Rome Court of Appeal. These Committees will report to the Sub Committee.

III - PORTS A 4D MARITIME NAVICATION

On the report of its Committee of Experts on Maritime Navigation, the Committee passed resolutions on the following main points

Townege measurement in maritime ms galam — A Drafting Committee was instructed to draw up instructions for counse surveyers model tomage documents and provinces concerning transitional measures pending the application of the recommingdations of the Technical Committee on Tomage Measurement

B orage and L gitting of Coarts — A draft convention having been completed by the uponal committee dealing; it this question, the Committee prospect distances are international contents need on statutes Powers be convened in the latter hill of 1930. In the mentions the material for the Conference will be forwarded to the Convenments contented.

A study of the question of the pecul consequences of collisions at sea, raised of the International Association of Merchant Marine Officers following the vertical of the Permanent Court of International Justice in the Lotus case, led the Committee to the conclision that it could not take upon staff to revenimend an enquiry on this subject, which it regarded as belonging to the domain of international rumnial law, and upon which, and in the present state of international law their seemed to be considerable difference of ocusion. Selectfieless, in the interest of freedom of navigation, the Committee full solleged to draw the attantion of Governments to retrieu points concerning manning navigation.

With regret to remnes all agreements or the shaping industry the Committee in Perts and Martine Navigation, which had already collected certain information on the subject was instructed to complete its material. The results of this investigation will be communicated to the Bosonia. Committee, for the purposes of its enquiry regarding commercial and industrial agramments.

The Transic Committee further adopted resolutions converning the unification of transport statistics and the question of territorial waters, which is included in the agenda of the first Conference for the Progressive Codification of International Law

IV - INLAND NAVIGATION

On the report of the Commuttee for Inland Navagation, the Commuttee adopted resolutions on the following questions

Establishme t of certain sesters of river law — A preliminary study made of this question by the Committee on Pri ate Law in Inland Navigation — a body depending on the Central Commission for Rhire Navigation — led to the establish ment of death conventions on

- a) Regi tration and owner-lisp of inland navigation vessels, mortgages and privileges,
 b) Administrative measures for certifying the nationality of inland navi
- gation vessels,
 The unification of certain rules concerning collisions in inland navigation

The Tribut Committee, decided to request the Council to summon for the spring of 1950 a conference with a view to the conclusion of conventions on this question by the States conserved. It asked the Committee on Private Law to complict the drafts and to and thum to the Governments which would be invited on the Conference.

I militation of Transper Statistic—On the report of the Special Committee for the Unification of Transport Statistics for Ideal Navigation Committee proposed certain modifications of the sestion of transport set it is a which has been prepared. This proposal was codered by the Transit Committee.

Rivine Vasigation — Resuming its examination of the chapter critical services from the Inland Navigation the Inland Navigation Committee and the pleaser Francis Committee noted the "or's of the Central Commission for Rhine Navigation witch a view the revision of the Mannheim Convention and develop to the na further action on this paper of Mr. Hines' report.

V - RAILWAY QUESTIONS

The resolutions adopted by the Dransit Committee on the report of its Committee on Transport by Rail bore mainly on the rollowing points

Unification of Raugaw Tar jj Nomendatine — It was decid to appointed a Committee of experts to extinue the results of the obtained in this field by the International Railway Union taking into account the word for the unincation of customs nomendature and transport statistics and the general importance of the question for European and non-European operations.

The International Radies, Union and the International Chamber of Commerce will be invited to be represented on the Committee

i'nification of Railman Transpor' Statistics — The Committie for the Unification of Transport Statistics vs. instructed to examine this question, it will be assisted by a ports with special booklide of rulear our stons.

Migatability of Railway Transport Documents — A Special Commutice of Expects will be appeared to study this question. The International Rulway Union and the International Chamber of Commerce will be invited to sund representation.

VI - ROAD TRAFFIC

On the report of its Road Traffic Committee, the Transit Committee decided, in collaboration with the Tr oil Committee recently constituted by the Council, to take steps with a way to examining the question of taxes on foreign motor valuels. It further decided to consult Governm at an expect of ordain measures proposed by a Committee of Custom. F. perts with a wiew to simplifying visa and triptively formalities.

VII - 1 EGAL QUESTIONS

The Transit Committee endorsed the opinion of its Legal Committee concerning

a) Question relating to the interpretation of Article 20 of the Rulman Strutte (B ros Convention) and of the first paragraph of the Protocol of Signature of the Conniction on the International Regime of Pails ave

b) The suppression of Article 2, of the Scattle of the Permanent Court of Internation | Justice rostituing a special procedure for disjutes concerning communication.

The proposal is besed on the desire that sich disputes should be dealt with by the ordinary procedure of the ordinary summary procedure of the Court. In the event of Artule 27 being invitational the Committee proposes that certain other articles should be modified.

VIII - RESOLUTIONS OF THE PRESS EXPERTS' CONTERF SCE

The Transic Commission, considered this progress made in the case cheen of the resolutions of the Press Feper's Cost rence reserved to it by the Council In addition to the members of the Committee, the following persons took part in the discussion. M. Mar. Aris, So retary of the Association of Nesspirger Progressors of Grazi Dirtain M. Staphen Viell, Secretary General of the International Federation or Journalists. N. Gabriel Glatt, representing the Juessager as Haddete (France), All your Hermarth, representing the firm of Goorg Stilke (Gurmany), Vann den Berch von Hermatche, representing the International Air Traffic Association, and M. Wohl, representing the International Chamber of Committee.

The resolutions concerned the following questions

This graph, This pions and Wanders Garahour — On the volver of a Special Committee of Experts, the Transit Committee decaded to submit to the Telegraphic Conference of the recommendation concurring the methodists and or regular prices telegrams and wereless edigrams and a reduction in the rates for long distance press telegram. The traffer recommended but the tree for leng distance wards as the cost of transmission would allow. The Committee further endorsed the recommendation of the Pire Experts Conference regarding greater Faultiers for recommendation of the Pire Experts Conference regarding greater Faultiers for recommendation of the Pire Experts Conference regarding greater Faultiers for recommendation of the Pire Experts Conference regarding greater Faultiers for recommendation of the Pire Experts Conference regarding greater Faultiers for recommendation of the Pire Experts Conference regarding greater Faultiers for recommendation of the Pire Experts Conference regarding greater faultiers for recommendation of the Pire Experts Conference regarding greater faultiers for recommendation of the Pire Experts Conference regarding greater faultiers for recommendation of the Pire Experts Conference regarding greater faultiers for recommendation of the Pire Experts Conference regarding greater faultiers for recommendation of the Pire Experts Conference regarding greater faultiers for recommendation of the Pire Experts Conference regarding greater faultiers for recommendation of the Pire Experts Conference regarding greater faultiers for recommendation of the Pire Experts Conference regarding greater faultiers for recommendation faultiers for recommendation of the Pire Experts Conference regarding greater faultiers for recommendation faultiers for recommendation of the Pire Experts Conference regarding greater faultiers for recommendation faulti

Newspaper Tran port — In this connectious the questious raised by the Press Loperts' Contemps concerned transport by rail and by air and customs formalities

Depers contricts contented transport of an and over our vaccine vaccines as a register or transport, the linear Committee neted project of from the International Arr Trdin Association and the results of a primeter made in stributing genies. It is not of opinion that, as regards rates, the proposals made by air transport companies though the International Association and not whint of reductions against to those also adv obtained by means or period agreements. It considered in adheals to keep motor when any progress that might be made in this is pert and to draw the attention of Convenients to the international air transport of prospages.

As regards transport by rail and customs formalists, the Transit Committee detailed, in accordance with the proposal of a Special Committee or Customs experts and of the Committee on Transport by Rail to suggest that a Conference of Government: and competent administrations hould be summ and and that it should be actualed in an advance; equality by preparentative of publishing firms and of consigning and distributing agencies dealing with the transport of newspapers and periodicals.

Protester at partitus for tourist b — As negaris the no obtains of the Priss Experts Conference converging the reductive of travelling rates for foreign poursalists the framet Generative confers of the course of Exception to Rail that it was not called upon to gow an opinion with regard to the practical superist or the principle of equality of treatment between foreign and national pourrietts it left it to the General to dender whether it really proceed as it first directly done in respect of other recommunications of the Priss Experts Conference, e., which it is round many directly communications.

H THEY DILARY

The Transit Committee the examined the question of identity circle for journalists in the light of proposels submitted by the International Federation of Journalists. Without endorsing on irrely these proposals, it dres up a model and which issued by an international or qualified national organisation, would, in its opinion, consistent, is stistal tory in third for profusional distribution of journalists trivelling in irrous conditions them, undustated that each is earlier or all places a presport, when the little do unean was required.

IN - LEAGUE COMMUNICATIONS IN TIMES OF EMERGENCY

The Transit Committee examined the position as rigard, the impro-entitle of League communications in times of emergency

As rigards our communications, it noted that the International Air Trivite Commission was studying draft additions to the 1919 Air Traffic Convention with a view to defining the state of registered League intervit or after it on League set see also and lives of a first of said gene.

As regard, the question of an aerodrome near the seat of the League, mer ting the requirements of the latter, the Commuttee preferred to postpone its enquiry until the Assembly and taken a decision on the question of expenditure.

The question of the construction of a recless action to cosure independent league reminuenceations in times of energency was also considered. The Committee decided that the enquirer should be continued with a rose to the reconstruction of a station belonging to the League or the utilisation, subject to continue conditions, of a mitional Science should be committeed that the Assemble, the Committee recovering thospionages to the solutions continuentiated.

The Committee also touched upon the question of railery connections with the victor of the Lergen it noted that the connection between General industrial for principal capturals has itsnown to un considerable inserved and costemplated at ps with a way to the improvement of the connection between Geneva and Berlin.

1 - Omist Questions

The Communition moted that considerable progress had been small in the application of the recommendations of the Second Paraport Conference, these recommendations into a the samplifaction of the parapore spokens by many of the air into 6 the area of the area

The Transit Committee decided to summon for ne t autumn a meeting of the Special Committee already appointed to study the questions of cooperations between critical areas and of the international organization of the traffic

But, was an excluding of views on the enquiries undertaken pursuint to a proposal of the Himiganian deligation to the Third General Transport Conference. This proposal conversed measure, to be constamplated in the extent of grace occurrences of a general character differing communications. The sequiries will be continued.

The Committee finally considered what action should be talk a on irresolution of the minth A simbly metric ting it to under court to discover means of exhibiting international grounds the ensure in equiptable distribution of writely waste hearths under the virous countries in order to diamond the probriebity of disturbance on broadcasting. On this subject it heard statements by the Director of the laterational Bure on of the Telegraphic Union and by a representative of the International Bure on of the Telegraphic Union and by a representative of the International Broadcasting Union. Whole emphysising its desire not to interfer.

White profits of international occurationse exhibit hed by international international actions of international commissionse exhibit hed by international

conventions in the hilliment of the duty's entrusted to them by Phose conventions it decided to proceed to a study of international problem connected with broadcasting

To ensure the occassar, coordination between the annous organisations draining with irreducibing the Transit Committee expressed. The opinion that many case it was indispensable that it should remain a constant tourly, in these organisations

b) Establishment of a League Burdess station (B

Questions concurring the est blishment of a wireless station which would ensure independent communications for the Legier in times of emergency were studied by the Council on March 8th and 9th, Switzerland being represented by M. Motta

The material before the Council included a memorandum from the Legal Advisor to the Scori tariat and a note from the Swiss Government. The management of the Legal Advisor to the Swiss Government of the Legal Advisor to the Swiss Government.

The memorandum of the Jagui Advisor to the Secretariat and a note from the $S_{\rm CRS}$ Government

This manner and me that legal 4d-sets, prequired in accordance with a resolution of the 1928 Assimbly, dealt min questions of principle rated in a previous shousason and suggested a principle and them, with doe regard for the Nu s Government's desire, that a Swiss observer should be attached to the wireless station, and that the Assembly should stopt a resolution recognising this Switzerfaind can mour an exponsibility for the use made of the station in time, of curren not

The Saves Government, while making reservations on weveral points in the Legal Advisers memcranized magnets to the practical solution, aggressed by him concruming the chantition of the role of the observe—the latter being appointed to outsire the disc vertication by the Severally General of the obtainding on obstantion of measure—and a resolution to be submitted by the Council to the Assembly. The Saves note was accompanied by a draft module created between the Langus and the Saves Government, which highly be adopted if the station were stall times administered by the Saves of Government as arrangement for which that Government is present a strong preference.

The Council took note of the latter, acceptance of the solutions finally proposed and decided to forward to the Assembly the Legal Adviser's memorandium and the Silis Government's note, in its final form

The Countil further decided to refer these documents, including the modus addeds, to the Competter on Communications and Transit which is already making a technical manifestal examination of the question

1) Cards for ert grants tit Frat sil (3)

On Much 7th, the Council dead d to convent for June 10th a Conference to conclude as international agreement on early for suggests in true of

If the Governments of European States, Members of the Lengue, will be it and such good peer divisional and interested to the Conference in an adversor e-pier. The Genman representative and that his to crament, and the his resident out the participate in the proposed conference, although it has not vet reach to tall explained that, in his primon of the participation of the pastyper son of the pastyper very representation of the past, and proposed conference of 1920 round by Instead, the system of truest varies would no Lunger by of air minoritance.

By the draft model agreement prepared by the experts is a basis of discussion for the Conference, Governmentals undustable to authorise the transit through their respective territors of embrants holding special transit cards, without requiring these cards or the passports to bear their consular visa

The transit cards are microded for emigrants proceeding from Europe to over ea countries and will be resued free of charge to emigrants by the shipping companies. The emigrant must have the left for the whole journey from the proat of departure to the country of amongration, he must fulfil the conditions for admission had down by the country of amongration and the countries of transit, and must have means to provide for his substatence during tran it.

to provide for not substituted using that in the delivery to the shipping companies all the placed in the hands of a control organization. A list of the hopping companies substituted in the hands of a control organization. A list of the hopping companies withouted to carrel and ship emigrants will be farmed in each year by the Contributing Parties.

d) Application from the Sopror Po sory Railwas Con pany

On March 4th, the Council requested the Commutate on Communications and framit to orbinit a right on the application of the Sopron Posiony Railway Compuny to the Council, under Intok. 300 of the Tracty of St German, to appoint vibritation to "etitle a difference between that Company and the Austrian and Catcholouks Communication."

c) Request from the Lolding Volley Local Radian's Company

The Bolds i Salley Local Railway Company histing made known that it had been unable to reach an agreement with the Hungarian and Greeholds ak Govern ments, the Council, on March 9th, decoded to gree direct to its discuss of Esptember 25th (9 and appointed a arbitrators M Guerrero (Salt adee), M Kalli (Nutherlands), and M Mayer (France)

To enable the parties to make one more attempt at conclusion, the Council cereided that the appointment should not become enterties before May 15th, 1039. It requested the Chamman of the Commutee on Communications and Transis to offer the justices concerned, in the menatine, the good offices of one or more experts of the Trusts (Togansaulon).

i) Execution of Irticle 207 of the Treats of Lausannie

The Council revealed for one year the appointment of M. Stablo (French) as League Commissioner to supervise the application of Article 107 of the Trenty of Lausanne

g) appointment of the Chairman of the Permanent resumed Hydroulic Series Commission of the Danube

The Council appointed for a further p ried of the years M Carlo Posetti (Italian) as Chairman of the Permanent Technical Hydriaha System Commission of the Danabe

h) Se Meren, Suraman And AIII N a p Ge

V — Intellectual Cooperation

- COMMITTEE ON INTELECTUAL COOPERATION

The Council appointed M. Mariano H. Coming, the wellknown Perusian jurist and author to succeed on the Committee of Intelle tual Cooperation M. Lugones, who had resigned

2 - INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE UNIFICATION OF PRIVATE LAW

The Committe of Directors of the International Institute for the Unincation of Private Law held its second sussion on February 20th in Rome, with M Scialoja, President of the Institute, in the Chair

Besides dealing with administrative and budget questions, the Committee, gate its opinion on a draft representance for the harmonization of two on bills of exchange and cheques, prepared by the League Franconic Committee, which will shortly be submitted to a Diplomatic Conference

It further discussed the unification of laws concerning maintenance, and the sale of goods

The season was attooded by M. Rabell (Germans), M. Poullet (Belgum, replant mg M. Destrée), M. & Possers Hermes (Brant replants H. Fernandel), Sur Ceul Hitt. (Britals Empire), M. Garrigue, (Spain, replacing M. Santher Romang), M. Ambrone Colm (France), M. Rocco (Haly), M. Mattonid, (Japan replacing M. Addel), M. Gindman (Netherlinds, replacing M. Loder), M. Antonido (Roumanis, replacing M. Titulesco), M. Subburg (Swiden, replacing M. Unden)

There were further prevent in an advancy capacity M Weiss, representing the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation in Paris, and M Cabrini, representing the Director of the International Labour Office

3 - Interpational educational cinematographic Institute

On the proposal of the Italian representative, the Crimed appointed as members of the Governing Body (4)

M Louis Lumière Member of the Inscitut de France,

M Curit, President of the German As ociation of Educational Film Producers, Mr Carl E Milliler, General Secretary of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Jonner Governor of the State of Maine

It instructed its President, in agreement with the British representative, to appoint a further member, of British nationality

4 - Grants to Institutes

The Roumanian representative intermed the Council that his Government had placed at the disposal of the three Insulants screated under the suspices of the League the following annual subsides.

25,000 French francs for the Institute of Intellectual Cooperation in Paris, 15 000 Italian for bot the International Educational Community, applied Institute

in Rome

, 000 Italian line for the Institute for the Umbration of Private Is \boldsymbol{v} in Rome

⁽¹⁾ See Monthly Same ary Vall VIII No 11 December 19 a, p qu

On behilb in the Council and also on orbids of the Institute the President thanked M. Titulesco and his country The Colombian Government has greated by the Institute of Intellectual

Conneration in annual subside of £1.4 The Brands in Government has informed the Institute of Intellectual Cooperation

that it will grant it an annual subside of 13,000 gold frames, and a sum of £,00 for the publication of Latin American massies

5 - Preparation of a Bibliography of Latin languages

A meeting of experts was held at the In titute of Intellectual Cooperation on March 21st and 22nd for the purpose of compiling a bibliography of I atm languages The Chair was talen by Professor Mario Roques of the Sorborne

The following experts were present

M Mattee Bartoli Profe sor at the University of Turin M. John Haust, Professor at the University of Liege M S Puscurus, Professor at the University of Clus, M. Salverda de Gra e. Professor at the University of Amsterdam, M. Agolphic Perracher Rector of the University of Dijon M Maurice Grammont Profess a it the University of Montpelher, M. Mons Hills, Professor at the University of Gottingen, M. Jacob Jud, Professor at the University of Zunch, Mr. Parle B. Brocorl of the Carnegie Foundation, M. America Castro, Professor at the University of Madrid W. Le Gental, Professor of the Sortionne, M. W. Poll ierski, Profes or al. the University of Cracoa The experts traced the outlines of the proposed hibbiography which will be

published at regular intervals. It will have an analytical character and will deal ith the history, the present state of I am languages, technical and literary idioms dialects and slang

A central service will coordinate the information furnished by the intional officis

IV — Administrative Questions

1 - THE SAAR GOVERNING COMMISSION LOAN (*)

The que tion of the loan which the Sint Governing Commission proposes in issue for necessary public vorks was examined by the Financial Committee and the Council

He ing arrived at the conclusion that certain technical problems in connection with the love required further consideration, the Committee reported to the Council that in agreement with the Sour Governme Commission at honed to often hard uge stions at its mest session. The Council took note of this report

The Chairman of the Saar Governing Commission, Sir Einest Wilton, said that the request for the Council approval of the loan had been made by the Government Commission only as response in the writes of the population a expressed by their elected representatives, by the Chamber of Commerce and other important for ! bodies, and after ascertaining that the Freigh and German Governments vould have no objection to this men are. The postponem at yould be thought cause disappointment in the territory, but the Governme Congnission looked forward to the next se sum with the fullest hope and ontidence

M. de Chalendar, so along on behalt of the London A Commutice expressed the favourable opinion formed by that Committee of the magazine at the Said

⁽i) Raph ten ih Italia Pest vent the

finances—the firmly hoped that the trebuted conditions regarded as necessary by the Committee would be established by June and that the Committee vould then be able to give a favourable decision

Dr Stresmann (Gernary) noted that the Commission had already reached agreement with the Saar population as to the sase of the loan and intended to provide in the same was in following up the question. In these circumstances, in thought be might reasonably hope that agreement would be reached concerning the quastions which were still outstanding. This is considered all the mont necessively as the provided fit he had not not be used for the establishment of plant intended of both fit the production for years to some and as the represent of the loan would take plant side the expertation of the prevent question.

While viso regretting that it appeared impossible to earlie decision immediately, he considered that for certain urgent reasons, an adjournment was indepensable and was quite sure that the population would understand the necessity for post progretar.

The discussion which had taken place had not be a useless, as they had resulted in cleaning up to considerable. Went questions connected with the problem

2 — MANDATES (1)

The work of the Mandatis Committeen at its fourteenth session τ_i is considered by the Council on March 4th

On March αH_t the Council dealt with the question of the judicial system in Iraq

The layer raffs — The Council adopted and recommended to the Mandatory Function assume that the between the Commentum with the object of chrising the increase of the immorth of layer rate extrus territories under B mandate. For this purpose the Commission proposed, an increase and the units atom of datas and the prohibition of the sale of biques by unauthories of persons. The Council mirrover, noted that all the Mandatories had adopted certain definitions proposed by the Commission with regard so spiritoses brooms and requested them beneder to conform thereto.

Patities: — The Council approved the conclusions of the Commission with regard to petitions conserning Iraq. Pal sime, Syria and the Lebanon, Tegolind under Freich mandate. Western Samea and Youth West Africa. In cell-use is requested the Secretary General to lung them to the motive of the respective. Mandator, Per us and the petitioners one, mod.

distant Reports — The Scretary fines of was instructed to communists, to the Mindstory Po vers concurred the Commisson's observations on the annual reports examined it its astuma ws not filing Counterons and Degelind under British Mand de Ranach Urnadh, Porfice Handt under Japanese Mindste, Wastim Samas South Work Afficial resourcing them to take and who has might be required

The Rapporteur drew the Council's attention to certain observations concerning Iriq and South West Unive. The observations concerning the latter territory bear upon the status of the rul away and harbours. On several occasions the blandates Commission half wheel for information as to the ownership of these diminist the allocation of which under legislative acts, did not appear to be in conformative with the mandate. The Council expressed the hope, that these legislative acts might be brought into line with the stytements of the representative accordated by the Union at its lest session, so as in prevent any future uncertainty in the matter.

⁽t) Papp trieur the Finnish P presentation

In course case, which Comme some on extration constrainty from the British row contribute suit that the new large large treats, would be submitted to the Commit as some without becompleted by the multium and financial agreements under negotiation. He added that he would at that time be able to ressure the Commit in egant to may matters which might be a given new to many time.

The Council noted this statement

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At the roges of the Brit h Go manner, the Council approval, in principle, a shollton of the longle line of just player of March 25th 1974 and the introduction of a national section of justice. It without the British Government top opener in government with the line Government & tyled proposal to be submitted at a subsequent date.

At the Conneil meeting of Visich (the Person representative state) that the inducial optimised a present in force was one of the resonancy, it is had been impossible to stabilish freeably relations between his country, and living the copressed studyletion at the action of the Briti h Government in hinging this question before the Council

The British representative expressed the hope that when the matter eams ignal before the Count if an innous approxil soulid being on to the coform which, he emphasised a re-necessary not only for the internal order of Iraq but also for the establishment of good relations between Iraq and her neighbour

VII - The Protection of minorities (1)

The general question of the protection of minorities we considered by who Council with hit fourth issues in the request of the Canadian and German representations. At the December second at Lagana, M. Dandurand stated that he would rave in March the question of the procedure follows to by the Council in regard to minority petitions, D. Str. amana minimizing that he intended to open a debut on the principles of the protection of minorities.

M Danduring subsequently sent the Council a manner undum dealing with the procedure applicable to amountees patitions and Dr Stresmann wheel for the inclusion in the Council squade of the question of the "guarantee by the Largue of vations of the provisions concerning the protection of amounties."

Before examining the requests, the Council lend to take a decision in regard to an application from the Lathman in Government to sit on the Council during the discussion of the question of minorities. On this lubrect it sought the idvice of a Committee of Juri 65.

On March 6th and 7th the Council considered in public M. Dandurind and D. Streemanns requests adopting finally a resolution presented by M. Addition apports of three of its member. Constituting a committee of study, composed of three of its member.

fith 6 I see Miller of the Cittled mortions of March fith an a

The agenda also meladost several specific minorities cares or the form of the committee interesting minorities in Polak or German Upper Salesia. Thus protitions of were examined by the rapportess, M. Addate, whose conclusions were adopted by the Council on March pth. The German inpuscentative relationed from voting on the report concerning the arrest at M. Utite.

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Below are given

- An analysis of the Council debate and the jurists conclusions with regard to the Lithuanian Government's request,
- (2) A brief amount of the Council meetings on N Dandurand's and Dr. Stressmann's proposals together with an analysis of the final resolution.
- (5) a summary of M Adates's conclusions with regard to minorities petitions concerning German and Polish Upper Silvisia

The text of M. Dandurand's memorandum, Dr. Stresemann's speech and statements by the verious representatives on the Council are given in the Annax to this number.

I - REPRESENTATION OF LITHUANIA OF THE COUNCIL

As the Lithmanian Govarmment had saked to sit to the Council during the general discussion on minoritias questions and it is at thought that other Go eriminatis might present similar requests the Council instituted in enquiry with a view to reaching a decision which would apply in all such axes. For this purpose its ought the opinion of legal relaxess of the Bartish lithina, J pursone and Spansals deligations.

In its final report to the Council, the Committee thus constituted begin by classifying the rules for the execution of minorities treatics according to whether they were established by the Council on its on a authority or required the concurrence of the States concurred.

In the first class were no holded decrement taken by the Council to determine the procedure whiteby it everywes the park in confurred upon it by the treates and de lainttons, to determine the competitues of the benefative General in the question, and to determine the conditions for the recal ability of prittings. In the opinion of the pures, times decremen and a general enterter and relate to the working of League marbinary in a given spaker. This connot this refer be regarded at ranging a question 'specials', iffering 'a Morebre of the League, which the meaning of Article 2 of the Covenant. Hence, in so far as these decisions are concerned, the Council is under no obligation to invite States which have warmed minority obligations to be represented.

The sword class include altas 1 ch is also the perform a clay 1 ce State innerned of acts not excited by the immentus treates and declarations, and, generally specking, all rules affecting the legal situation as sanetsized by these treates and declarations. These tules require the agreement of the Council and of the States concerned.

Having proceeded to this classification, the Committee of Jurists a pressed the opinion that in some respects the proposal contain 4 in M. Dandwand's momentandom was not covered by the immorthe dicharations and, therefore, belonged to ruke colling for agreement between the Council and th. States ron errord

To such an agreement there ould be two parties, the Consuct and the State bound by monority obligations. "For this purpose of reaching its own discussin, the Council will not without embrying its mornal composition, the States bound by minority obligations will not be represented once its decision has been taken the Council will communicate it to those States for then acceptance.

RESERVE THEORY.

The Council adapted the opinion after the Roumanian representative and submitted observations with the Polish representative resourced himself and which give rise to an exchange of views between M. Tituksco and the President ato the recuming and scope of the opinion

A fartize Actinge of a west tool place bawcan the British representative, and the Lubianari representative, M Zwannis, is tool prit in the discussion, the latter string that he could not accept the opinion, is his Government considered that it was not for the Council to indige "bother a State was critical to sign in a virtue of Article of the Gornant It was the Council's duty martey, to take note of the stratment mode to it by a State to the effort that it was spirrally mixtured in any particular quiction under discussion.

The British representative, Sir Austin Chamberlaim, considered that the claim put for a vid by M. Zamino, would, if admitted, be destructive of the authority of the Crund and of its capitals for Not. He expressed his conviction that it has not only the right but the duty of the Council to reserve, to itself the determination in each case of the extense, of that particular intenset which would catally a State to strong the Council

II - REQUESTS OF M. DANBURAND AS D. DF. STR. SPMANN

The two meetings of Moren 5th vere devoted to these requests

The Candidate representative read his memory-adum, terminating with a brid commentary. Dr. Stresuman than explained his was concerning the general principles of the probational formations as resulting from the treaties, and the guarantic networked to the Langue of Nations.

The Polish, Roemanna, French, Brifish and Linnili representatives also multi-statements from which it appeared that, in view of the importance of the most continuities as a general agramment that it should be thoroughly studied by a special committee. The reproportion on minorities questions, M. Adatica, was requested to propore of draft insolition reflecting the views expressed by the various Members of the Council during the devisions.

of the Countri change me agression.

A re oldstor was submitted by 41 Addes and adopted by the Council on warch
7th. By this resolution the reportions is instructed to submit to the Council, an
collaboration with the Princh and Sponian rapic cultivies, a report on the proposal
of the Cru drawn and German representatives taking around of the different points
rapid by the virious Mambers of the Council during the discussion to which propovals now rise.

The exporteur only he colleagues man receive one observations that the constraints of states it indo have we upted the provisions for this practition of minimum man descript operant. Any State Member of the Fengin employed it is not next submit observations. These virous observations should reach the Secretary Convents before April 15th 1009.

The Committee of Three this constituted may receive such information and consult and present as a consider side while for the execution of its wird. The report will be examined in the first place by the Council in committee, which all meet for the purpose in suffice of time before the next session.

III - VINORITIES IN GERMAN V P POPIER UPPER SILENIA

I interested to premary imments is mets and to I enceddage of Scheme — The Council tools note of the opinion of the interest consulted by the trapparteur with a gard to the obligation imposed on pureous responsible for the education of children belonging, to the minerally to specify in per on when externed them for the immority schools and the attempt of mancarty schools and the attempt of managing schools and the attempt of managing schools and the attempt of managing school appears and the attempt of managing school and the attempt of the attempt of managing school and the attempt of the atte

The reprotect M. Adaes, informed the Council that the German and Polish the comment stant to be to the General Consention on Upper solvers. Indiagreed

to engage shortly in direct negotiations for the purpose of settling a number of points of interpretation of thit Convention. The negotiations will be conducted under the presidency of M. Adates: and with the ass-stance of M. Calonder, Churman of the Upper Sissas, Mived Commission.

Peaties, from M. Norbert Luber relating to his position are as employed of the Spoike Brakas" in Polish Depart Siks a — The Connect took note of the information formshold by the Polish Government with ragad to the alleged treatment of the petitioner by the directors of the Spoike Bracks, which, it stated, was a private institution. The rapportion informed the Council of the intention of the Polish Government to make an enquery into the matter without delay and to communicate the results for its information as regards the pressure which certain Polish school officials were alleged to have brought to bear on employees of the Spoika Bracks to withdraw their childran from the German minority school.

Use of the Polish larguage by members of the Polish minority its relations with public officials in German Upper Silesta — The Council tool not, on the information furnished by the German Government as giving a setificative vipolantion of the incidents described in this potition. It expressed the distre that cases of this kind should not be brought before it, before recourse had been had to all other legal remedies provided white by internal legislation of by the Upper Sile ian Gouvention.

Use of the Polich language by a sident belonging to the Polich in resently and from the Polich language by case of German Upper Sidens — In the opsition of the tapportune, the measures taken by the comptent German authorities and the instructions published by the Ohir Press deat of Oppela were, of a nature to allay the minority's apprehensions. The Council accordingly noted with estimation the information given by the German Government, at the same time expressing the hope that the steps taken would present the resurrence of incidents such as those which had given rus to this potition.

Faultize to be given to the P-thin minority or German Uopes Shiera for attending religious accessories— The Counsell noted the Cerman Government's explanation in this count-coining, at the same time recommending that the Cerman and Polshi Governments should endeavour to fear-fulled, incurred arrangement regarding the river of passports which would obtain the recurrence of invidents and difficulties of the kind which had given to be to the present petitivia.

drietzelf M. U.L. — The Detail of a detented of Polish Upper Silesia had drawn the Council's attention to the case of the arrist of M. Ultr., See retain General of the Folkshind, by the Polish authorities. In this connection, the Council noted information forwarded by the Polish Government to the effect that M. Ultra lad been repair oned under remain provisions of the great orde in forms. Polish Upper Silesia and that a regular underal enquiry had been opined concerning him.

The tapporteur expressed his conviction that the judicial authorities would do all in their power to lasten the proceedings and would awod groung the imprority to which the petitioners belonged the impression that the measures in question were in any way directed against it

The Polish representative, M. Zaleski, observed that as the case was in the lands of the judicial authorities it was clear that mether the Polish pushes Lake any international proposed and possibly intervent, in the ourse of Polish justice. Lake the rapporteur, he was you mend that the judicial authorities would conduct the case with the necessary can and speed, that the procedure adopted would be surrounded with all the guarantees of publicially required by the law, and that at no point would it be possible to interpret that procedure as directed against the minority.

The German representative Dr Stresemann expressed the hope that the process

dings would be carried through with all discreamed despatch. He further noted that the Polish represents two field out prospects of goarants.com not only the publicity of the proceedings, but also that these proceedings would not be directed against M Ultin in his capacity as leader of the minority. He observed that a definite integrant would only be provide, on the matter shoen, on the termination of the proceedings, the Commit would be no a position to see whether the expectations of referred by in the representance of an all Zaded is statement had actually been celested He added that with out formally opposing the report but it the same time without expressly accoping it, he would reserve his right to take up the matter again if necessary h for the Commel dist. the conclusion of the quite all proceedings.

VIII - Political Questions

1 - THE HUNGARIAN OPTANTS

On March 4th, the General tools note of a letter from the Hungarian Government stating that, in were of the fact third direct negotiations between Hungary and Rommans were in programs, the two Governments had agreed to "a," the Praudent of the Council to adjourn the quantum of the Hungarian optimits as it then stood before the Council until its new tession in June

A letter in similar terms lead been received from the Roumanian toxurnment. The Council accordingly postponed its examination of this question

The Hungarian representative, M. Gajzago was present during the evamination of this question

2 — REQUEST OF THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF SUBSTITUTE ARBITRATORS OF THE MIXED HUNGARIAN-SERE-CROAT-SLOVENE ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL

The Serb Creat Slovene Judge on the Mirred Hungerian Serb Creat Slovene Arbitral Tribunal having informed the President of that body that he could no longer at fine this document of the new "Arciduke Frederik of Habburg Lorraine wasse the Serb Creat Sloven, State, the Hungerian Government, in December, 1948, requested the Couriet to apply the provisions of "state cop of the Treaty of Transon concurring variances oversing washing the Serbian States."

Do M of 47 th Court of you in the filters from the Sarb Court Noveme and Hungarian Gouvernaments, stating that es a result of an interview at 1 susania between the Prevident of the Trounal and the p pre-entativate of the two Governments there was resent to logic that the question of the absrace of the Sarb Creat Slovene unbitation from the Tribund night be ametably sattled without its being processory for the Council to intervene. In these cramistances, and at the request of the parties, the Council decoded to po typing the matter until its June assistin

IX - Social and Humanitarian Questions

TRASPIC IN OPIUM (1)

The questions in connection with the central of the illicit drug traffic considered by the Council included the report of the advisory Committee on Traffic in Option and Other Dangerous Drugs and the enquiry into option smoking in the For East proposed by the Dritish Government

⁽t) Rupporteur the Canadran I pre entetine

One of the principal possis brought out in the course of the evaluation of the report of the Advance Committee was that half the number of Members of the League had not yet rathind the Centers, 1995 Convention, and the Council arranged for the Secretary General to enquire by letter into the difficulties which prevented Governments from or doing, so that they might be cranined by the Council It further instructed the Secretary General to make enquires with regard to the system for the control of a sports and imports of nationies in force in the various countries when had adopted the import central as its stant, to submit out all Governments a list of factories licensed to manufactors, drugs failing under the 1925 Convection, as ling them to verify and complete this list, to draw the attention of Governments to the fact that the ones drugs match legionnel and Pennsylet goome, found in the filter traffic, were by their composition, subsect to the 1025 Convection and to arge all States Members of the League to forward their natural reports regularly.

With regard to drug amagging through the post the Council invited the British Government, if prepared to do so, to take action with a view to submitting the Committee's proposals to the Conference of the Universal Postal Union, which is to meet in London in May 1930

With reference to the desire expose of by the Commettee to addisonal information with regard to opinin report from Persia, the Resistant report entitive, Michael Affic Man Enroqued they attacked to the fact this a government opinin monopoly had but revently been put into freez in his country and that time must be allowed in Government to oblant withcreastly important results for transmission to the League. His Government had not so far seen fit to ratify the Convention, but it was dividinging it duties as far as ky in its power and it would keep the League informed of the results achieved in wew of the statument, the Convention denied that the enquiry concerning the ratification of the Convention should not be retunded to Persia.

The Italian representative, M Scalois and that his country, which attached great importance to the campaign against nanotics, was all o unitemplating tile materitation of a state monopoly. He noted with regret that the traffic appeared to be increasing and drew the Council's attention to the infortunate impression which would cutturably be created among the public I L were ed to the conclusion that the Laque was powerfasts to object the reproblem.

The Chilean representative, M. Valdes Monderille, said that his country had not ratified the Convention, owing to the fact that it had had in the first plant to reorganise its public health service. Chile and annual reports to the League

In regard to the proposed enquiry into opium sinoleng in the Far East, the Courell had before in for consideration estimates of expanditure propared by the Supervisory Commission and a sepplicimetary, memoration from the British Government summarising the views of the Government someticed since December Hawing beam informed that the French Government intended to contribute to the exposes of the enquiry the same of 9,000 Sw francs (which it this equality increased to 300 Sw francs) that the British Government had meased its original offer of 50 coo Sw francs to 70 000 and possibly to 74 000, that the Netherlands Government was prepared to increase its origin of contribution by 10,000 Sw francs, and that vanous Government proposed to either hospital to the Commission, the Council, considering the financial arrangements sufficiently awared, appointed as follows the members of the Enquiry Commission.

M El strand, Swedish Minister at Buenos Aires, formerly Mumber of the Mired Commission for the Exchange of Greek and Turkish Populations, Chairman of the Enquiry Commission

M Mar Leo Gerard, Homorary Secretary to the King of the Belgians, D: ofor General of the Smiring Fund at the Belgian Public Debt and President of the Belgian Society of Political Economy D_{Γ} Jean Havlesa late Freed Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Czechoslovakia at Rio de Janeiro

**

The Council renewed for one year the approximant of M. H. Bronar (French) and Mr. L. A. Lvall (British) as assessors to the Advisory Committee—it appointed M. Sirks, Chief of the Rotterdam Police, to succeed as assessor Colonel Arthur Wood—who had resigned

The Permanent Central Opium Bourd was authorised to hold its second meeting in $\mbox{\rm April}$

X - Other Questions

1 - THE NEW LEAGUE BUILDINGS

On March 5th the Se retain General signed the contract (3) between the architects and the League of Nath no for the construction of an Assembly hall, new Secretarist office and a new library

The five architects — M. Nenot (French), M. Flegothermer (Swiss), M. Broggi (Italian), M. Ledovre (French), M. Vago (Hungaran), — hope. horthy to complete that plans, which will be submitted this month to the Spicial Committee of Five amounted by the A sembly.

On the proposal of the Venezuelan representative, the Council, on March o.h, took or tain decisions regarding the coremony of laying the foundation stone of the buildings

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The convention concerning the exchange of the Arisia and Scheron sites was signed on March 26th, by the Secretary General and M. Motis, on behalf of the Sense Government and the Sinte and City of Geneva.

2 - Allocation of expenses

On the proposal of the P^{ϵ} san representative, the Gounuil renewed the u.rm of office of the Committee on the Alloration of Expenses until 1032, and requested it to submit a revised scale of allocation to the Assembly of 1932

It invited

M Reveilland,

M Bogdan Markovitch,

M de Narvaez (succeeding M Barboza Carneiro)

Mr Phillips.

Vi Sato (succeeding M Sugamura) M Soleri.

Sir Henry Strokosca,

M Zahie,

M Wachsmann

te serve on taut Committee as regular members, and

M P Jacobsson and

M Paranjpye,

as substitute members

XI — Forthcom.ng Events

Ap 1 15th	Propuratory Commission for the Disarmament Conference Geneva
April 10th	Sub Committee of Laper's on the Unification of Customs Nomencla
	ture Geneva

April 10tu In offic in Women and Children Committee, Geneva

April 24th Squervisory Commission Geneva

April 25th Permanent Central Opium Board, Geneva

Meeting of representatives of international students organizations. April 25 26 Preparatory Commission for the Conflication Conference Geneva

May 6th Economic Consultative Committee G neva May 6th

May 6th Advisory Committee for Refugees Gineva

Supervisory Compassion Geneva May 22nd Committee of the Council, Madrid Inne 6th

June 10th 55th Session of the Council, Madrid Permanent Mandates Commu sion Geneva June 7th

The Permanent Court of International Justice (1)

1 - REVISION OF THE STATUTE OF THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE - ACCESSION OF THE UNITED STATES

Two important questions were dealt with by the Committee of Jurists for oint of by the Council in December, 1928 - the elamination of the Court Statute as prescribed hy the la t Assembly with a very to such amendment as mucht be judged desirable. and the accession of the United States to the Court pursuant to the sime and Governments' Note of February 19th and the Council discussions of March oth

On both points the Committee resolved unanimous conclusions which will be submitted to the June Council ession for decision as to subsequent action

The Committee sat from March 11th to 19th, with the following membership M Fromageot (French) M Grus (Ge man), Sir Coult Hurst (Pritish), M Itn (I spanese). M Pilotti (Italian) (1), M Politi (Greec) M Racsted (Norvegian), M Root (American) A Rungstein (Ponen), & Selatoja (Italian) A Urrutia (Colombian) M \ an Eysinga , Nother ands!

The following also took part in the work at analotti and M Puber President and former President of the Permanent Court of International Justice, and M. Osusky, Chairman of the Supervisory Commission

The Committee chiefed as Chairman M. Scraloga and as Vice Citiarman al. Van Еуыпда

A) Consideration of the Court Statute

In accordance with the metrustions it had received from the Assembly, the Committee aid not endeavour to recast completely the Court Statute. It had merely in view the possibility of supplementing or improving the Statute in the light of the experience already acquired. As the Committee stated in its report it was in general "actuated by the desire to give the States full assurance that the

⁽¹⁾ With the reception of No. 1 and 3 this chapter has been propored with this n d of information furnished by the Rept try of this Court.
(1) By a decision of the Court dated March 9th, pag. 9. It Poletti was merited to not on the Committee in the canacity of former apportune of the Conference of Court Signatures (1916).

Permanent Court of International Justice established by the League of Nations is a real judicing body which is constantly at their deposed for the purpose of hearing and determining their deposits and vluch possesses able the newseary juristic computers, and cylinence of international affairs.

The Committees proposals may be classified in two groups. Some were recommendations which, in the Committee someone, did not call for an amnoment of the present text and might be dealt with by resolutions of the Assembly, others, on the other hand, were defined proposals for an amnominate of the Statuti

The first entergers includes a communications consuming the distributive of mutationing any in, the qualifications of judges in addition to reforeused competence in international first the requirements of probable operance in this sphere, the submission by national groups in the Court 1 Arbitration, when nominating a condition of a statement of the scarter of the person momented showing that he puss sees the new every qualifications and the requirement that judges should be able at least to read the weather three difficult languages of the Court (French and English) and to spa show of them.

The second calegor, include proposals for amon has denorming the occupantum of the Court, the cectors and resignation of judges, functions and occupantum in our particle with mumbership of the Court, the working and formation of the Court the special chembers for labour, communication and craimit case, the chambers for summary procedure, rational judges salines of judges, advancy opinion.

The Committee proposes, more particularly to suppres the ports of daputy judge, and to increase from eleven to fifteen lie number of ordinary judges. Experience 'it way, has shown that do puty sudge, have been called upon almost constantly to sit on it. Ower, the reason being that the majority of them are educt "E top on a dive ere expandy" now, tradify as takit than judges belonging to other continents, this has tended to give the Europeans a privileged position. On the other bond as the deputy sudges have on fact be no placed on a looting or quality with the ordinary judges in regard to the work performed, without being valued to the same disabilities, the difference in treatment in this little respect has not been without its disadvantaged.

As regards the question of functions and occupations incompatible with mem benship of the Court, the Committee considered that it would be necessary to specify that Members of the Court choice of only refrain from currening any political or administrative function, but all o might not engage in any other occupa tion of a professional nature

son or a processome state proposes to secure a more regular working of the Court by providing, as in the case of national courts, for an international judicial year It accordingly suggests that the Court should, in principal, remain constantly in esson award during the middral verations.

Members of the Fourt whose homes are stuated at more than use days rormal journey from The Hagus shall be entitled apart from the ordinary vacations, to six months leave every three years

It would be for the Court to provide milt rules for the organisation of a vacations pro-cidus. Similarly, the provision, at present in force by which the number of judger available to constitute it. Court should not be reduced below eleven, and a goorum or may judger suffices to constitut, the Court will be maintained

The Committee further suggests anaeodinents as regards the composition of the special Chambers set up under the bitative for labour, transit and communications cases, and of the Chamber for summary procedure. Under the present Statute, is is impossible, or at least doubtful, whether the above mentioned cases can be dealt with in sammary procedure. The Committee considers that this should be presible in future. It further process, that the two special Chambers and the Chamber of summary procedure abould meriode national judges for parties which have no rotational among the judges sufficiently in these Chambers.

The Committee considered that the essential parts of extrain provisions concern
ing advisors opinions which at present only injure in the Rukes of Court should be
transferred to the Striate. This it thought, would give them a permanent character which to day, seemed particularly desirable in view of the special circumstances, intending the possible accession of the Dural States, to the Court Stump.

These are some of the principal amendments which the jurists propose to in troduce into the Statute

As regards the procedure, for branging those amendments into force, the Comsuggested that once that Perce horn approved by the Council and the Assembly, a special Proteoral Should be fraward during the Assembly of 1009, I'v which States would declare that they accept these amendments. If drew the attention of the Council to the necessity of taking proper measures to seen a thic criter into force of it e amendments in sufferent time before the election of the Minnlews of the Court in September 109,0 on account, more, particularly of the changes made in regard to the number of judges and the rules concerning the occupations incompatible with membership

b) Accession of the United States to the Court

The question of the vession of the United States to the Permanent Court was rund officially by the United States Government in a note from its Secretary of State Mr Kollogy dated Varich and 10% to the Segnatory Powers and to the Secretary General of the Lague of Nations, to the effect that on lanuary 27th, the Smatt has approved Annex on without by in the Court subject to the reservation, which required the acceptance of the Segnatory Power and

On Merch 1°th the Bottah Foreign Measter, bir Austen Chamberlain, brought the mettre before the Council with the suggestion that the most contenue was on agentating it would be the holding of a special conference. Accordingly, on September 1st the Signatory Power met in Genera, and diter a three week's discussion emboded their week in a Final Act and a preliminary drift Protocol to be concluded between the Dunklo States and the Signatory actions.

By this Final Act and Protocol the signatorics recepted the first four rearvations of the American Senate and the first part of the fifth reservation, which constrained advisory opinions. With regard to the second part of the fifth reservation, according to which the Court could not "suthout the consent of the United State intertain any region for an advisory opinion tour-hing any dispute or gues now in which the United Scarts have on them are fine the following retainment.

The cond part of the fifth reservation mules it convenient to distinguish between 200-very primon and old for in the case of a dispet to which the Verse 200-very primon and offer in the case of a dispet to which the United States is a part and that of advance opiniones also for in the case of a dispet on the case of a dispet of the verse of a dispet of the verse of a constitution of the control of the verse of a constitution of the control of the verse of a constitution of the control of the verse of a constitution of the verse of t

A regards dispute to which the United States is a party, it seem sufficient to rafer to the jumpropulation of the Centri, buth his schedy had consistent to pro source upon the matter of disputuo between a Member of the Leogue of Nation and States not belonging to the Lague Time jumproduces, a formulation in Advancy Opinion No. 5 (Eastern Carolin), green on July 23rd, 1925, cens to met the disput to the United States.

As regards dispute to which the United Scaters in oil y part, but in which the United Scaters in oil year, in which the United Scater, claims an interest, the Confirmence weder land: the object of the United Scate is claims an interest, the Confirmence weder land: the object of the United Scate to be to a sure to itself a position of equality with Scater represented either on the Council or in the Assembly of the Leegue of Nation Fine principles and the Scater Scater

however, has so far been tablished. It is therefore impossible to saw with centantly whether is some case, or possibly in all cases, a decision by a majority in not sufficient. In any cent the United States hould be guaranteed a position of equality in its napsect, that is no say, may give where a State represented on the Council or in the Assembly would possess the right of precenting, or opposition in cettle of these bodies, the adoption on a proposal to request an advisory opinion from the Count, the United States shall ensiev an row about right

Article 4 of the draft protocol tipulate that "should the United States offer objection to an objection to an objection to an objection to an objection the form of the Council of the Assembly, concerning a despute to which the United States i not i puth of concerning a question other than a despute between States, the Court will intribute to such objection this same force and effects as attacks to a voice against eaking for the opinion given by a Member of the Feague of Nations either in the Assembly or in the Council "and that "the number in which the consect provided for in this is one part of the lift reservation is to be green will be the subject of an understanding to be reached by the Government of the United States with the Council of the Legion of Nations.

Following the Conference, twenty four Go eminients, signatories of the Court Statute sent the United States Go eminient communications based on the views thereby expressed

The next step was taken on February 19th, 1929, when the American Secretary of State, Mr Kellogy sent another Note to the Signatory States and to the Secretary General further defining his Government's views. He aid his Government desired to "avoid in so far as may be possible any proposal which would inturfere with or embarrus the wor' of the Council of the League of Nations, doubtless often numbering and diment, and it would be glad if it could dispose of the subject by a ampl acceptance of the suggestions embodied in the Final Act and Draft Protocol agopted at Guneva on September 2 and, 1920 There are, however, some cluments of uncertainty in the bases of these suggestions which seem to require further discursion. The powers of the Council and its modes of procedure depend upon the Covenant of the League of Nations which may be amended at any time. The ruling of the Court in the Eastern Carelia case and the rules of the Court are also subject to change is any time. For these reasons without turther enquiry into the practicability of the suggestions, it appears that the Protocol submitted by the twenty four Govern menty in relation to the lifth reservation of the Unit d States Senate would not furnish adequate protection to the Laired States" To conclude his tated that ' the Government of the United States feels that such and informal exchange of views as is contemplated by the twenty four Governments should, as herein suggested, lead to agreement upon some provision which in unobje t enable form would protect the rights and interest of the United States as an adherent to the Court Statute, and this expectation is strongly supported by the fact that there "come to be but little difference regarding the substance of these rights and interests"

Debate of Assolution of the Const. — On March 19th, the British representative for Association of the Const. Association of the Council of th

Sir Ansten Chamberlain a cordingly proposed that the Committee should be

invited to "consider the pre-cot situation as regards accession of the United State So variants to the Protectol of Signature of the Shaute of the Permanent Court of Intranational Justice and to make any seggestions which it feels able to offer with a view to facilitating such secession on conditions satisfactory to all the interests concerned.

In conclusion, he drew the attention of his colleagues to the very sympathetic reference made in Mr. Kelloge's note to the Cououl and its work

The Members of the Coucel, several of whom had had an opportunity during the seveno of discussion these quections with Mr. Root, assembled themselves with SIY Austen Chamberlan's proposal and with the hope he had expressed of realing as agreement satisfactors to all parties

F ratings of the Cormettic of Jurials — The Committee eccordingly broad its discussion on the Braft Protocol of the 1970 Conference, Mr. Kellogs second Noce, and a formula precedent of by Mr. Root providing a procedure, whereby the United States Gow rament might make known its views in conoccition with advisors opinions.

The disrussion in the Committee showed that the conditions with which the Government of the United States thought it is necessary to accompany the expression of its williagrass to accrete to the Protocol establishing the Court weed their origin to apprehension that the Council or the Assembly of the League might request from the Court advisory opinions without reference to roterests of the United States which might in retrain cases be involved. Those discussions also showed that the identification stift by the delegate to the Conference of tools as to recommending the acceptance of those conditions was due to apprehension that the rights claimed in the reservations formulated by the United States might be exerved in a way a link would interfere with the work of the Council or the Assembly, and emberrass their procedure. The task of the Committe was to discover some method of ensuring that neither on the one side nor on the other should these apprehensions prove to be well founded.

The Committee felt it rould not is rounned that the system of whong the Court for advancy opinions be ab-indoord, as that system had proved of very great utility in securing a subtune of questions which could not conveniently be submitted to the Court in any other form. It also rejected another method, which consisted in recommending the adoption or a rule, that in all cases a decision on the part of the Council or of the Assembly to ask for an advancy opinion front this Court must be unanimous. Desiring to deal with the problem in a concrete form, the Committee endoacourd to provide some method by which questions as they arise, might be examined and views cochanged and a conclusion thereby reve had after each such that made itself acquainted with the difficulties and responsibilities busetting the other. For this purpress it revised and completed the draft protocol (f) to be considered by the responsibilities to be setting the other. For this purpress it revised and completed the draft protocol (f) to be consided but went the States which signs of the Protocol of 1970 and the United State Consequents.

Government

The fifth atta is of this Protocol provides markinnery by which the United States will us in the aware of any proposed before the Content or the Assimbly for obtaining an advisory opinion and will have an opportunity of indicating whether the interests of the United States are affected, so that the Content or the Assimbly, as the uses may be may drine its course of action with full knowledge of the position. The Committee considered that it might condicatible be hoped that the cyclinger of saws so provided for would be sufficient to ensure that an unduct anding would be rearched and no conflict of which would find the text language to the rear had and no conflict of which would be the first of the same of the propared to forego its objection, it may withdraw from the Court without any impuration of untriending is or unwillingness to cooperate, quantily for peeca and goody all.

^() The text of the revised I rotocol is given in the annex to this number

The report of the Committee of Juri to and the name of drift Protocol will be submitted in June to the Council. In health then decide as to subsequent action

.. - DEATH OF A MEMBER OF THE COURT

On March 9th, Viscount Finlay who had been a Hamler of the Court since its establishment, died in London

The death of Ford Probay creates a second variancy amongst the Members of the Court, the first being due to the death of M. Werss, Vice President on August 30th 19-8

3 - VACANCIES ON THE COURT BENCH

The death of M. Andre Yuss, (French), and Lord Finla, (British), having let two seams tests on the Court Bench, the Stort bar, General his informat the national groups of the Hague, Court of Artistanto through their repetitive Generalments, that the Assachily and the Council sill hold elections for these variances in September 1900.

The Statute of the Court provides that vacaning small be filled by the same method as that laid down for the first election in 1921, o anely

The Members of the Court in elected by the Assembly and the Council from a lit of persons nominated by the national groups in the Court of Arbitration

In the case of Mainburs of the Lergua not represented in the Perminent Court of Arbitration the lasts of candidates are drawn up by national groups appointed for this purpose by their Governments,

The normalions are made by the groups in a coldance with the following provisions

at least three months before the date of the election the Secretary General olders is a mixtur required to Members of the Court of Arbitration belonging to States mentioned on the American the Court of Arbitration belonging the League sub-equently, and to Members of the League not represented in the Court of Arbitration.

Each group may nominate not more than two capaidates for each vacant

sert,

Before making these nominations, each group is recommended to consult
its highest Court of Justice, its legal faculties and schools of law, its national
lead-mis and national actions of international academies of volud to the study

of law,

The Secretary General prepair, an alphabet of has a the persons thus
nominated and submits this list to the a semble and the Coun il, which proceed

Independently to their elections

To be elected, candidates must obtain a myority both in the Assembly and the Count'l Aspectal percelors a provided shrold the Assembly and the Count'l fail to got ... If the third ballot, one or more exists must untilled a joint conference of six member, these appointed by the sessibly and three byte the council, may be formed to letter analysis for the values sixes. Should the Conference not be successful, the "population" in made by the Members of the Court

The Statute remaids electors that the p roops nominated should not only posses the necessary qualifications, but should as a body represent the main forms of creditation and the principal legal systems of the world

Article 14 of the Status, provides that "A Morrier of the Court elected to replace a Mornier where period of approximent has not expired will held the appoint most for the emander of his producesor's term." The term of office of the two sudges to S. elected in Spitember, 10.0, will also ordingly expire on Decomber 31st, 19.0. In September 1930, the Assembly and the Connect villages of of the Coving exactive of the Court, as the mandate of the judges dected in 1031 expires on Decomber 31st 1030.

4 - NEXT SESSION OF THE COURT

In consequence of the death of Lord Finlay, M Low movitch has been summoned to take his seat of the eltraordinary session of the Country edite beginnen May 13th 1020

5 -- Case concerning the territorial extent of the jupisdiction OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF THE ODER

By a letter dated March 26th, the Polish Government requested the extension by one month of the time allowed for the filing of the Case in this suit. The Presi dent of the Court has partially granted this request be deciding, by means of an order of the some date, to modify the times for the bling of the documents of the written procurdings as collows for the Crees Menday april 15th and for the Counter Cases, Monday, Jun 10th, the vo ill the retore be ready for hearing in time for the Court - Ordinary St. sion.

6 - APPOINTMENT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE GRECO-TURKISH MIYED ARRITRAL TRIBUNAL

By a letter dated January 22nd and transmitted to the President of the Court on Pebruary 29th, the Greek Manister for Loreign Affairs, referring to the fact that Biron Noidenskjöld, President of the Green Turkish alred Arbitral I thursh, had resigned on O tober 18th, 1928, and mentioning that the two Governments concerned had been unable to a rea as to the choice of his successor, requested the President of the Court to undertake this appointment in recordance with the terms of Article 02 of the Treaty of Leu anne

The President has accepted the task of realing this appointment

Annex

1 - The Protection of Minorities

(Extract, from the Mondes of the Council Meetings of Ward 6th, 109)

Mr DANOJRA to submitted the felio ing memorandum

"The Council has more than one considered the procedure to be followed in the discharge of the dute continted to to t trat much upper to the prototor of minorities

It may be well to relevanting this quision in the light at expensive.
"In interpreting these treaties, the Council has laid down that the immorities have no legal nersonality enabling them to submit their complaints direct to the Council, but the all that they on do is to forward individually to the Members of the Council information on the bear of which one or more of those Fember can refer the complaint to the Coun il in their e en nume

"The view are based on the sollowing to t

""[The countre concerned] agrees that the supulations in the articles [in question] so far as they affect pursons belonging to racial, religious or linguistic minorities, constitute obligation of international concern and shall be placed under the guarantee The countr : concerned] agrees that any Member of the League or Natrons of the Council of the Lague of Marions hall have thought to brane to tile attention

or the Council an Infraction, or any danger of infraction of my of these obligations and that the Council may thereupor take such a turn and give such direction as it ma, deem proper and effective in the circumstances "Had this narrot interpretation of the trents a been in no var monified, it would

have been the dut of every M mber either to forward the information automatically to the Council or to make a proliminary enquiry on his own account

"Before a Member can art, he must necessar by receive information from the complument. All the Mamber of the Council may receive the same complaint, in which case they are all equally object to iscertain whether it is well founded

'The Council took the view that the data of each M mb r became the duty of the Council as a while and agreed that the information should be received by the Secretariat, and that a Computte, of Three should be set up to examine the allegations made. Th Secretary General, in a note submitted to tac found I on June 10th 1076, explains th rulations between the publishmer on the one hand and the Secretariet and the Council

on the other. The substance of this note is at forth below

"The Secretariat goes an entirely formal act no sledgment of receipt of the petition and dues not state whether it has been held to be reen able. If the point on a held by the Scorntariat to be receivable, at is communicated to the interested Government for observation and is reculated to all the Membe's of the Council. The President then alls upon two of his colleagues to examine the do aments with him. It the question is then referred to the Council by the Committee of Three, all the gocuments relating to the cas are accessible to the public, but, if this procedure is not followed the patitioner is not informed of the roat ats of the observations of the interested Government on his petition, either by the Committee of Three or by the Secretariat II the Minorities Committee (the Committee of Three) does not refer the question to the Council the matter rests there, and the Secretariat does not inform the petitioner of the result of his petition

This procedure has not given satisfaction to the immontie which never use e protesting through all the channels at their disposal. Although the method ha vielded good results at leaves the manority under the impreviou that its case has not been heard and that it is being victimised by the maction or indifference of the Council The minority complains but is left; sporant what action if any, has been taken on its repre entations his complaint is zon relly referred to its Government, but the latt it in rily is nover

communicated to the minority 'Outo possibly in time cales out of ten the complantant is in error, but, as this is not made their to him, he preserves his grievance and loudly proclaims his di content That is not that the framers of the minorities treaties intended. Their object wa to calm the atmosph re and establish harmons in the newly constituted or reconstituted

"M Briand, as President of the Council expres ed the feeling of all his coll-agues when he said last December that the interests and rights of minorities vere stared and

would rever by disregarded

'The treaties do, indeed, lay down that every Member of the Council shall have the right to bring to the attention of the Council any infraction or any danger of infraction? but what Government will be willing to conduct an enquiry in the territor? of another State? And why should one Government do so rather than another? Which count t is in the best position to know what is going on beyond its frontiers? Surely the neighbour whose former nationals the complainants probably are. Along most of the frontiers in Europe there is an interimentary of races. Is it in the interest to of the League that such interference should occur? Was it not intended to entrust the Council offi the fluts of presenting any such interference by a foreign Go ernment?

" In more than one quarter the establishment of a permanent Minorities Committee

has been advocated, but I propor to put before you's different solution

Whatever anyone may have said or thought, minorities ill not lease to exist in any country where they form a manderable group. They will permanently retain their languige and religion without their loyalty bring in the least impaired. The problems caused by their presence in the nation call decline in importance and vall ultimately be settled in o far as a benevolent and generous spirit is fortheoring to with them. This is the only means by which national unity will be achie ad-not in the assimilation, but in the diversity of rices and culture

" These minorities one to this countries and Governments duties which they should

hold as sacred as their rights

It is on the basis of the obligations and rights of the citizen in the State that I desire to put before the Council snother formula for deving with monority complaints. This procedure has been suggested to me largely by a memorandum from the delegation of the Polish Government dated August 22nd, 1023

" The treatics have given the minoritie a right to appeal to the Conneil but it was

not their object, and he'u'e no' be their effect, to loos in the honds which unite all nationals to the Stab. Hot one of the agnations of those treaties can have been intended to allow a compliant to appeal to an informational tribunal before laying in compliant before his own Government.

'This is the assertion made in the Polish proposal. It is asked that every individual or collective polition from persons belonging to ratial, religious or linguistic minoritie.

should be submitted to the Lague through the interested Government.

The arguments given in favour of this view are formulated in the following terms.

"I Any action taken by the local administrative authority by which persons belonging to minorities may regard their rights as being infringed would be immediatly made known to the local authority, which would thus be enabled to satisfy without

delay the legitimate grievances of the persons concerned

11.2 The minorities would be an assurance that the central authority whould

not fail to consider their position, and the, would not seek to obtain support from any foreign Government, but would take up a loyal attitude to the State

"", The Polish Government is, moreover of common that by this provedure the number of particine to be forwarded to the Council would be reduced to a minimum, in view of the first hint a cry Gaernment could directly satisfy the rea onable demands of perthone."

"The consideration of these petitions concerns all Members of the Council in an equal degree ϵ

The reproach has bun levelled against the Committee of Three that it is the only section of the Council this come does these complaints. It has also been crimised because it could not give sufficient time to their consideration and had not sufficient evidence.

before it

"The Netherlands representative V Beslactrs van Bloldand, is not the only one viole has observed that the delegates to the Coursel, being too much absorbed in their work vs. frequently ablight to send substitute to the section of these Committes of Thric, which is a turnification with visit the Coursel Thric composition of those Committees were constantly, and their members gain only a abstribly and casual knowledge of the questions with which they are realfed upon to deal

"For all these reason I suggest that munority complaints should be referred to a Committee of the Council which will meet for that special purpos. The delegates to the Council will be able to appear substitutes, as we done in writer of the resultion prope of by M Bones in October 1924, "bernby the Council weat into Committee to draw

up th programme of the preparatory work for a Conference for the reduction of armaments.

"The p needure I propose will have the advantage of bringing the manorities into closer touch with their Governments, leading to a settlement of many difficulties, and

dispelling many misunderstandings by ordinary normal methods

The number of deputes submitted to the Council will decline, and the files sent in will be more complete, because the partie will have exclained their views as regards both the first and the Lw.

"The Council will probably wish to form this Sub Committee in such a way that

its members may be able to specialise on minorities questions

" I have the honour to move the following resolution

"** P. Libors concerning mend, religions be clasgrate, unrentice, whether individual collers up, of a country which he supper 4 Morenties Treats, and ongo justing either in that Stare or outside it, must be addressed to the Government concerned with the request that it forward them to this. Secretains of this Livyus of Phonos within thirrt daw of renept of the Gov. rement does not feel it desurable to reply to the retitioners driver.

nº If the Government fails to satisf, the complainants, the latter, having received its reply, more give their reasons for maintaining their claims, and may at the same time request the Government concerned to for and all the correspondence when this is been changed to the Secretarize of the Loque of Nution within theirs diversity of receipt of their final really.

"I'The Government mu t comply with this reque t and inform the petitioners that it has done so I will at the same time communicate to thom any additional observations

it may think fit to add to the file.

"If, within force days following their request that their compliants and the vhole
of the file be forwarded to the Scretimat, the pertunens on one receive notice that this
has been doon, they may themselves forward to the Servitants of the Legic deploters
of the documents forming the fil, or simply their compliant lone should the have
received in regly throm the Government.

" In in except and in a of a trem urgency the petitioners may, in additioning their petition to the Government oncerned, inform that Government that a copy of the petition has been addressed at the lame time to the Sceretury General. The latter may take the tops laid down in the procedure now in force for argent asses

" In order to be can idened by the Council, such petitions must conform to the rolloving conditions

" (a) They must concern the prot stron of minoritie as provided in the

" tol In particular, they must not be presented in the form of a demand for the rupture of the political ties between the minority in question and the

State of which it form part, " (c) They must not come from an anonymous or mentherently specified

"(d) They must be events ed without violence of language, " (e) They must contain information or state facts which have not recently formed the subject of a pention to the Cource

'Should the Government concerned contest for any rea on the receivability of a petition, the been tary General will by the question of recursability before the tommeter of the tours if a constituted blov, when my if it then hit appoint a Sub Committue to make a preliminary examination of this question

'To eramine the e putitions and the documents accompanying them, is described above, the Countil drudes to form a Committee, composed of all the mem

bers of the Council or their ubstitutes

" Special meetings of this Committee will be held on dates to be n ed by the Committee itself

"In investigating those petitions, the Commutate of the Louncil may, if it

thanks he refer the question to the Council, which will deal with it in such menner and will give such directions a may some proper and effectual in the encomptances of the cas If neither the Committee of the Council not any member of the Committee

make a report to the Council, the committee hall decide as what cases and under what conditions a public examinate ation shill be made."

"The providure I am proposing to the Council does not in any way modil the principles alread . I sid down

"I am well aware that certain countries which have by treaty accepted the Council's intervention in the treatment of menoraties are inclined towards a restrict a application of this right, since they regard it as an encrotchment upon their sovereignty his à ois

the other nations "Three countries should not forget that they have the contributed to the estable is ment in the world of new sustam, which will be regarded as an honour to the twentieth

"I need only recall the rivalnes which arose when the ecclematical principalities in Garmany were being weglarised and when their partition was being discussed on the basis of the amounts paid by the tax payer in 1802, the peoples had only the right to only and not the right to thin! Are not the signatories of the minorities freaties obliged at least morally, to respect the same principle, and were not the openiciples unan month accepted by the Assembly in 1922?

With regard to the resolution prupo ed by M Benes in 1004 whereby the Coun il Went into Committee to draw up the programme of the preparatory work for a Conference for the Reduction of Armaments (see above). Mr. Dandurand observed that if he were not my taken, this general Committee of the Council had included other experts and that it had at for more than two work.

He add d that, in submitting these proposals to the Council, he had been actuated by a sense of sustice and by a de m. to do his duty towards the League of Nations

In many countrie public opinion was unen und confidence was shiken. Without doubt, the Lague nace in the part accompassed good work but the atmosphere of mistery and of silence in which minorities were investigated encouraged the hele I that the League was not carrang out fulfy the obligations incumbant upon it

To dispet all doubts and to remove any embrance of justification for fears which had been so often e-pressed Canada was ender ouring in a spirit of complete di interested

ness, to contribute to the solution of the minority problem

In coordision, he wished to couple size the importance be attached to enlarging the Committee of Three He did not propo a that it powers should be extended, for he appropriated the fact that a Member could not be bound to lay a complaint before the (nor it lie felt, however, that the least which the minorities were contribed to a part

from the Council was that all its Members should be in a position to acquaint themselves with the facts

Di Stresswam Daning this par, the Lague of Nations will bring to a close the first ten y are of its work. Looking bede over their pared, it is impossible to apply to the time of hish his elipsud since the surface medical supplied to ottate enough to the time of this his elipsud since the time of States, and of poples have been so profound, and e olution in the sourd aphen, within the boundaries of very ottat his been o great, that the e-auts of the et on yours has a give or rise to problems which in other periods of the worlds. Insteady which has been of great, that the e-auts of the et on yours has a give or rise to problems which in other periods of the worlds. Insteady which has not been periods of the pople, ind to e-plain all that it has meant to the life of the poples of the world. As regirtly, how ever, the outstoom with which we are deadlog to day, so an current of gening all of within the Lague tracted by recent in the Lague of Mytons within the lague tracking as wall as out they whether the old; of the founders of the Lague are citally reviewed in the semi-flaght within the lague tracking the within the lague tracking

Donny the cour of the last servin of the Assembly 4 rould be inferred from the spaceches of some delegates that the rouncant his came in the development of the arrival of the Lague which it would be useful to look last on the manner in which the problem of memorials also folk bert hard. On the by me deprenence, and by must, therefore the decreases the decrease and the lague who is during the carried when the decrease and the lague who is during the carried when the decrease the decrease and the lague who is during the carried memorial to a decrease the advanced to the lague who is during the analysis of the lague who is during the carried mechanic of which the decrease and the lague who is the decrease of the lague when the decrease and the lague when th

take fresh decisions in regard to certain aspects of the problem

Aims those aggestions were her tangle at the A-wald's in September I set thay have taken a more denime form in the very important proposals which the rape critative of "Guada has set forth in his interestion memoration and which he has explained in the specific to which you have just likeword. I myself left one doubt, and asked myself whether we want not running the risk of undequated putting into protince at clear directions. This procuration left in its state, at the last session of the Control, that it would be dentable to examine the question of principle or regard the attitude which like 12-ague of Nations has adopted ton risk immortant. It is not my intention have to implease the last and conditioned this of certain minorities in any particular country, for the pressure discussion concerns the principle involved. What is important for mis is to denible the Langua of the language of Nations and force from the guarantee, naturated to the Language of Nations and form the fights and dutter-which the Language and Nations and form the fights and dutter-which the Language and various has a fine of the design and the state of the design and the state of the design and the state of the design and adopted the control of the design and the state o

It is unnew sarry to a *P which is the primary and "buch; it the secondary of the two appeals of the question—procedure or principle." In proceeding the decisial constant, with it actually reflect the attitude which the Leyeng of Nations has adopted to said the principle. Turther, any attitude adopted for and the principle of about it was in order that the noble dee, instead of being less may be timely based on rubitly, and that these peoples is himself been so often deceived in their begins should not be created to adopt an attitude of distillusionations or sexpension. In principle, which is the sex of the distillusionation of distillusionations or sexpensional movements which notifier registation on persimman cast indicar? Do not force that these sexploses to evolution, and that there is a forward movement which notifier registation on persimman cast indicar? Do not frought that the respection, this passiming, is never more strong than when there is a flagrant controlled not between the promate and the reformance

As a matter of fact the problem of monentus usually comes before Members of the Council ment's on the form of questions of detail and of the particular wakes of a special group of persons then, at instraight, seen only to be of accordary importance, and what the properties of the problem of

I cannot better d arribe thes fundamental ideas and their essential importance in connection with this present a neutric of Europe than by a forming to the Note submitted in 1919, of a hick you are all aware, and in which the impresentatives of the Allind and leverith I forcer. tited (cash) and definibly the motives and objects of the first con-

vention concerning minority The menority system, the Note state , is a nece sai consequence constituting in a central part of the new system governing international relations inaugurated by the e tablishment of the League of Nations. Under the old system, the guarantee that regulations of this nature would be entorted vas visited in the Great Powrs Lapertence has shown-I am all quoting from the Note - that his was not feasible in practice. For that reason, in the new s, tem the guarantee as vested in the League of Nations. To day, the Powers in faced with an entirely now situation, and experience has shown that new processors are necessary. The territories coded by the terms of the Treaties of Peace—I am still quoting from the Peace—include burnerous populations pe king languages and belonging to races different from that if the people with whom they were incorporated. Long years of force nostilit i had caused the most encus divisions but can various races. These populations would more cardbe one reconciled to their ne saturation if they knew from the beginning that they would recor - the necessary production and quarantus against any danger of unjust treatment or of oppression. The mure knowledge of the exist nee of such guarantees would materially aid that reconciliation which was universally desired

I have mixedy to add to the quotation from the Note a gas age from the report authoritied to the Council in 1700 by the Rapporteur—a report which forms the hars of the entire procedure, which his Longue applies to innomina—to show clicitly that the meaning and object of the great repossibility entirested to the Longue had at that period boar fully under tood in its resent) it points. That therepare depict the guerantic is now which nece sarily maintained intact his provisions relating to minoritie and at one which nece sarily maintained intact his provisions relating to minoritie and at one which more duple to the Longue th distribution of minorities the regulation, concerning the pro-

button of minorities are invitedly applied

P What I rem misr this tundemental principles and contrast them with actual fraction, I cannot but fird that the ore and practice lies e not I ways walked hand in hand In any cars, we cannot forget the undoubted fact that this impression is dominant in the minds of the minerities there it was and that as a result they have grave form as to the future of their evaluation. It is easily with exhibited that the designormation which they have had to ordine it has expected itself in strong ordinates of the organications of the Legar. This is not the first stime that such criticals fine led to long discussion which the Legar to the superior that when the such criticals fine led to long discussion within the Legar to the surface of the spectrons which may be reconsistent by accordance loss acceptation which may be easy to be provided that the Legar district of daviats from the principle, which forms the bas of the protic time of minimise.

Trainer ratio as this point from referring to the statement made by a former Reporteur to the Council in 10°5. This statement had a considerable effect, as did adial for Council of a cose on which followed: It finds that extending and in the decision, erran information that were an to be found regarding the object of the provisions for the protection of minimum that were and to be found regarding the object of the provisions for the protection of minimum that were the provision for the training to the interpreted as meaning that each provisions are nacefuld to one when the over a hand of termstoon provide delete, the final disappearance, of minimum care as unchestate to say, is cover a high office the final disappearance, of minimum that the training the training that the providing the providing that the minimum to said be absorbed by the imagent of the population of the State to which they belonged. If his a do lis autom was result in interpret of a some that the total of the state of the dam to the helver—I, a stay rist, when the first response of the Council might had one to their and the state of the distribution. The state is the state of the state of the distribution and the state of the s

ing varie covers a training one protein instruction in 400 to 6 crouse anapirar vincinities. In this someone mother point of principle, naise At the moment the existing procedure, is omitted to defining with petitions addressed to the League. No institution of procedure covers, again term petition, for putting into operation, in a gastral manner, the guarantee earns to do the League. There is in however, be no doubt that that guarantee earns to the huntred to settling converte cases in which the virtual or threatment doubton of the right of immension has local hought to the knowledge of the League.

\3tions

The fund untital report of 1500 to which I have through reference applicable which the trits the date, of the Larges of Matters in continued that the provincing for the protection of magnitude are consistely applied. The relation has primary also inspected certain suggestion for the 1500 Minut of a Perminnett Monthete Committee. It is, earns to main many case meeting to take into account the way in which the Larges of Nations may beep Left. Outstoomach yelders also the state that the second the way in which the Larges of Nations may beep Left. Outstoomach yelders also the state that the second the monthete.

The provisions for the protection of minorities imply a duty which it is neither impossible not beneath the dignity of a Sovering State to fulfil. The fact of belonging to a minority and the special position resulting from that fixed are certainly in no way incomputable in the accomplishment of the duty, of a loyel citizen towards he State. The

being so, it equally follo as that the interest taken by a conner an the interests of another country, an interest which many take the form of an appeal to the guarantee of the League of Nations, cannot be aggarded as an inadmissible point call interference with the domestic

affairs of a toreign Power

I am well aware of the political consideration which are urged against the ideas which I have just developed. It is said, for e-ample, that the rights of minorities may have the effect of supporting a movement which is directed against the integrity of the State and that it may lead to an irreductive agitation. Frankly, I do not think that we have in the present century established a condition of affairs which is eternal, and that idea is very clearly expressed in the Covenant of the League of Nations These, however, are considerations which have nothing to do with the question of minorities to which our attention; nor devoted. It is quite a mistake to say that, in supporting the rights and the educational libertie of minorities, use is being made of a weapon with which to break up States. The peace between nations will be all the more stable in proportion a the appeal of minorities threatened in their cultural life is more widely reflected in the public opimon of the world. Anyone who works in detence of the rights of a min to his mother tongue, and of the maintenance of his race and religion, without prejudice to nations or frontiers, is working at the same time for the maintenance of peace, and not "ith a vew to provoking excitement and violence. States composed of several races and cultures sometimes of re entermitten, will love nothing of their importance or prestig by offering an example in this field. I would point as in example to the fortunate country in which we are at present morning, whe e, in spite of difference of rate, language and religion, to e of a common country who he has become rooted for many cutture among the people. has never been disturbed

What methods must the League of Nations accept, in conformity with a ting treatic

nd guarants . , in order to atta n the object which we have in minds

I have aheady referred to the necessity of forming a clear idea of the way in which

the guaranter may be realised even outside the sphere of petitions

As regards the an attent of petitions than ever, Mr. Dundurands mean annual emphase as it is the procudure follow due to be on out, the actual is pout of which is the monthitution of Commutates of Three, we may among the puttoring minorine to the impression that their grain, sees we now heard and that they we do. technic of the invertivity or indiffer all of the Council. The impression is due to the fact that the minoritis learn nothing at the steps, when to deal with their compliants and more pational common against a of the attributed adapted by their or in Government. This is one of the principal shortcoming of a tack the minoritie have manimized, simplification for a long while. The minor by which Mr. Danderin dendersource to execute the difficult varietiem, and deserve our most varietied attention. I should be keppe to contribute to evertiment of this gostions have explaining in outtine mit on an 12 or on the

matter Those ides point in the same direction to Mr Danaucand's

At the time of their institution, the Committees of Three were entrusted with fly task of tacilitating, on behalf of the members of the Council the carrying out or their duties and rights towards monorates. By mean of the work of the Commuteres, the member of the Council were to be enabled to duide whether there was or was not good riason for n detriuting the control at the tra interceous on a territor at reservous of rule training too the protection minorities. In practice, the system has worked in such a way that the whole procedure has been confined to a discussion within the Committees and these members of the Council which were not represented on the Committees were not informed of what was taling place. It seems to me that one of the logical consequences of the reason for which the Committee were appointed that that, in any case, the Committees would submit the result of their work to the Council in order that the latter might really decide wheth rit desired to proveed with the matter or not. Moreover, some means must be found of leeping the minorities informed of v hat is being don, with their petition during the pursue of the procedure. If it is not considered possible to communicat directly to the minorates the result of the examination which takes placen the Committees. the object in view might, without disadvantage be achieved by giving a greater publicity to the procedure a is whole. It might, for example, be considered whether it is not desirable to time to the annual report submitted to the Assembly on the work of the Council a summary of hall the publicons received and dealt with by the Committees. The publication in the Offician To anal of the League of Nations of the reports submitted to the members of the Council to which I have just referred sught also be contemplated

It would, mercover, be extremely a cful, m my openion, to haster the procedure, block the Commercian. Its zime that it would be dished in the majority of cross to call what changing the commercian commercial that the commercial is magint, however, be possible to haster the cultiment of pertoine downing the promo between the seconds of the Coural by subjecting them to a positionness, commencial which would be entrusted to apprecia taking of the promosal defension. It can so me town any, mercent, or consider aborber due work of the Committees might not be rendered man, effort or if the Committees were not only to get an to track with the Covernments of the countries of the monthes in que how but were all on the to arbite authorized expressed stress of the mannettee that where, or their compressive experts, to formet them with complementary information in cases where the Committees might final it taked to one to

It has on previous occasions been used in objection to such proposity, which contemplate participation of the immenty in this procedure that such participation, beyond what is contemplated in hit treates and destrations in force, could cut on foot a controversal procedure as hereign the minority and its Generament. Whatever value may be attributed on the objection, it is ample request (or information which

would be made on the initiative of the Committees

The representative of Canada desires that the Commuttees should be colored and modified so that all the Member of the Council might be report ented on them. I think it is essential to follow up the idea in any case, the pessibility should be considered of strongthening the Committee of Three, perhaps according to the degree and importance ittached to each particular race. In the reep tates in my opinion, nece are to consider again the decision taken by the Council in 1925, in accordance with which the participation of the Members of the Council in the Committees is subordinated to certain definite conditions I am yell aware that I am touching on what certain people may con ider a delicate point. I think, however, that I am a rying the cause which we all have at heart by copies ing my views frankly. The reason underlying the decision of the Council are apparently based on the idea that certain Members of the Council, owing to their relation with certain minorities—relations who is are defined to the decision in quistion—cannot always be regarded a ab olutely impartial, and any appearance of a lack of impartiality must be avoided. If I had taken part in the discussions v hich led to this decision, I should have opposed it even though I full, realise the importance of the reason on which it was based. Without desiring to insist on the fact three the competence and knowledge of the Members of the Council ir question might be of the greatest u e, it seems to me, in principle, insidmi sible to deny to Governments which are theught vorthy to be par manent or temporary Members of the Council confidence in their impartiality. I think that in many cales the participation of the Members of the Council at pre-ent-excluded would contribute assentially in halping the Council in the discharge of the high mission nery ted to it under the provi ion for the protection of surrouties, which consists in removing magivings who have politically dangerous and in establishing peaceful relations between the countries concerned

why hold is not trust in the discretion of the President of the Countil for the appointment of the Mindows shows be discreted to see participating in each special is a to the Commutative which are attracted with the pressure in muration of minorities questioned. This seem, to be all the more necessary in the votes of the Mindows of the Countil of the could evanuable be enclosed relation. In every (i.e., of decreas o importance in disaling with

the ouestion in the Council itself

I their it moreover, my dety to enund you of mother solution to which I bondy for fired and which places a certain part in the discussions of the list was not of the 4 ombly, mandly, the cread-places of all Permisses Monorius Committee. This idea is do noted importance, that it need to be cartailly a manced. Only a study of the quitons of delab bond up with the cart species of the solution and proprieting, a study of the competence of such a body in relation to the visit, of the Coursell ittelf will combine to the decision of the matter of the competence of such a body in relation to the visit, of the Coursell ittelf will combine to take a decision on the matter.

F Whotever may be the form which vegree in future to this procedure, we are all available that even any term of regulation which seems to office every imagin blo technical prefection which the quarantee of the League of Witness we designed and of the print which should

inspire the carrying into effect of thet guarantee

The conditions which I was post had down hid mu to the following conclusions. That which I do not not all an and V high I recommend to the source examination of the Council of first, a carried enally of the assisting post halbac for an improvement of the procedure applied to postures. Secondly, I would sk that the participation of certain interacted measures should be considered instance of their crebwon's interfered. The ridge is a grantered control of the posture as a guarantic order the pheter of peasitons. I finally, I think it of importance, that the principles of the posturence a sound by the Leopus of Ashtons con accomparé its debut: the spirit project of the posturence as sound by the Leopus of Ashtons who which is the proposition of the control of the spirit project induced of J other reads that their is too great and on important it is for us to be called best of the posture of the project in the control of the posture of the project in the control of the posture of the posture of the participation of the control of the posture of the project in the project in

for it, object. It bould afford the non-inhits of grain, on a sight is all the appeals of the problem. If we give sufficiently present instructions to such a committee it will containly be able, within a recommable period, to achieve results which may constitute a defail base for the final decisions upon a beach a chall subsequently have to embart

Foats have been a pressed on the part of public opinion that these discusions may inaugurate a conflict between two opposed theses within the L ague of Nation not share that new The Learne of Milbons would be untrue to its purpose if it abandon d the one code which form the good but when it we epted that sked gour intering the nebts of mino ities I was good to note that the representative of France, at the December see ion of the Council, issuee-savely and solemply endorse I the principles which govern the protection of minorities. I would add that I do not admit in this question any distinct tion between interested and disinterested namers. The problem with which we are dealing is a problem waith never-unity converts the League of Nations as a vibole. If we toview history, we shall see that there is in the life of nations a perpetual change in their relations. On many occasion dominion e treased ny ere nation has been followed by a period in "high the members of its race and environities has been subject to the over reignes of a foreign State. It may be said that bestore endeason a to prove the truth of the saying of Go the, who port men, bratis and nations on their guard again title inconstancy of forture. If I understand rightly the idea which inspired the creation of the League of Nations and the guarantees was in the League has a similar the protection of minorities, I should say that it consists arecisely in the desire to relieve the atrum quite naturally produced ha new a teatrons, and to effect the by a just treatment extending to men of another race, religion and language. The ideal towards which humanity is tending is the assurance of peace for all time, even though we med not share the belief that humanity will ever attum this ideal. We must do our utmo t to create condition for ourable to such a peace. One of these conditions is a peace b tween the vanous national civilisation. More effectively than by definite engagements and Inder standings, peace for all time may be assered by a regime of justice towards all the ortho craim the vital and elementary right which is theirs to speal their own language and to safeguard their faith ant their souls

M ZALDAN — Before discussing the proposals of Mr Dandurand and of Dr Streemann, I wish to make some preliminary observations

As you are aware, no provision was made in the manerities treaties for the application of the procedure out of the electricity, established as an act of grace in the interact of minorities by common and voluntary agreement between the Common and the State seems when have sented interests in tertains.

It follows, therefore that this provider has been drawn up by the Council magreement with the States which have signed minorine treation, and that a thout the as out of the r States such a procedure could not and would no have been put into a portation.

Is it not very for me once there to remind you that the States which have signed innorties treate have, 60 name one occasions and again quite recently stated that it was impossible for their to agree to any change in the water at present in torre which

would impose fresh obligations olely upon those State?

Since the idea that the immonite breakes should be a general obligation is at the moment eccentrizing ensure obstacles, and now his point of via we fit in State. Which have agreed smoothes frames in veil known, I think—without giving any of the many other reasons in support of what I have suid—that it object of the discoveron which is was taking give must, if it is not to be purel, of another interest be to discover whether the propo at just made are in the nation of a new procedure which will modify the enting obligations a separal by the State-bound by the momenter close to be pitel like sectived. In registing the report of the Commutee of Junes which are submitted to in the morang, I and the state-out which the Commutee of Junes which are submitted to in the morang. I and the state-out with the the Commutee of Junes which are submitted to be in the proposal of Mr. Dandar edg gos, in certain respects, beyond the pre-cut scope of the moments extracts and declarations.

Consequently, I have the honors to a F you to append a Rapportion who with the side of two floor folloagues shall study the question and hell submit a report to the Council a soon a he is in a position to do so

It is of see purpose that I have confined as aft to melong these for reserving, at han in from may long comment upon the one time of monthing these agreed. We see "Il deeply convened that the defence of the lagromate, tree was if monomies is an interference properties are monomies in an interference completed that the defence of the lagromate, tree was if monomies is an interference that the monomies is a management of the monomies and the monomies is a monomies in the monomies and the monomies are defent to worse do not watern and regime man and the trial given means convenience good for this low we set into adopting a productor which made it is possible to apply more exist, and more efficient's the monomies treated as for 100 p

Neverthelast allow me to a mind you that the be t saw to help in contast is not to

lam on turn behalf own view providence and more and more complete guarantees, but to tri to make use of what already counts by endeavouring in every way to realise the main object of the treation—that is to sat, to harmonize and to conclust copposing interests and to grant to minorities such systefarbon as is "egitimate" and compatible with the interest, of the State

If we really dest e the good of the manorities we must try to do something that is usful, prefective and attainable. In evanturing a manorities question, we must not tong to the possible effect on the feedings of the majority in the State, for it is only with their agreement that we can greateful and effective and to the majorities.

The continuous action which has to be taken as a result of the complaints, more or less fixed, extress public opinion and makes it sometimes less favourable towards the acceptance of the solutions domained by the min ruly.

The advertisement which some wish to give to the examination of any minority complient, the publicity which it is desired to give to any documents conrected with the procedure being applied, may sometime lead to an under suble courton in public opinion and obscur, the main object of the remonities freshire, which is to achieve peace and non-ord among the various elements of the population.

May I make one last obs. Thom? I am aware that enterson of the present system is underpread but I think this is due to the fact that the public on general only sees the pragratisation. However, the properties of the construction of the constructi

Do not be to forget the magnitude of the task hitherto accomplished. Do not let u be hypotised by certain details which are open to critician. Ecfore enticing the present vision, let us comprise the education of the microties, not with something which is idea and therefore, impossible to realiso in practice, but with the situation of those

minorities before the war.

These are the considerations which have led me to contine my clf at this moment to putting forward the property such I have the benour to submit to you.

M. Throusson — In the name of the Poyal Government of Roumana, I have the bone, "All," to a on to ", "I " in the "interest mode by "the Polish spread with the promosal to appoint "apporter whome by the Court and assisted by two of our reliespuse to todo the question with the the suggestions made to us do or do not overall the polisiciance was might not got the monometer treats."

overca the congagons ever ing in writer of the minorities areafore.

I releve my night to apenh again at a suitable moment, in order to make any obser vations which may so in to me to b, neres or

Sr Austen Crausers is — I desire in the first place to express my tense of the apportunities of the number taken by the representative of Canada and the representative of Grancia in opening a public and general decession upon this question, and I hope that the result of our description will be useful to the countries concerned, to the minorities for whose protection the circuits were igned, and to the Council stabilize the given the grant of the type of its drive.

Notes of u can be urrough of the many currents of enterior which have amen in re per tome times of the extent of the Council interestical as pected of its alleged interior, in the mitter of the posterior of immersite. I have had some experience of the voir of the Committees of Their or which frictional has so often been made. It is important to remember that the Committee of Thee is a Committee which same constantly, in it, in interhalp. It is not compared of the self-undersor of the Council, or of three States, which have been close of real time to ex-time these continents, but it is composed of the Precident and the member whom he are orative with himself for the examination of a vorticular guittine or per thous pre-carried on the oration of any one of one some

I would ask you, in the fit place, to can other the position of the Consol itself, and nessequence of the Consontive of These in relations to these matters. We are not offening in this case with the query I provisions of the Concernal of the Lergue of Nations. We are not verying in pursuance of any article of the Concernal of the Lergue of Nations. We are not testing in this place in the query exclude the by the greater or the, originate from the minorities for district them developed the Concerl has no power Lavary those treaties or tog octated the limits which they indicate

The treative contemplat, that it should be the fineally right of any State Minther of the Council to draw the attendent of the Council to what it might consider to be an infraction of any of the removables travets. That was an individuous, a thankless, task to impace upon the individual States Minther, of the Council We have not yet reached used a validative to materimeteral Histories that any of us velctions even the interferent and intervention of another nation in a hat we council to the out-domestic affur, and that was invertibly some danger to a manifoldual intervention by a particular Proof calling

attention to what it considered an infraction by another Power of a minority treaty should or-ate disturbance, produce ill will, even embitter the relations between the State which feltitit, duty to bring the matter to the notice of the Council and the State of whose action it complained

It might be feared, and I think the Council did fear that this task wa so go at and so individious that indivioual States Members of the Council might be nowlling to dis charge it, and that, if we relied upon such individual initiative and on that alone, we might full to warely over the treaties as it was intended that me should do

The Council therefore, with the assent of the minorities States, made the a rangement which i embodied in the examination of these perstians and complaint by the Committee of Three, that is to by instead at leaving the cach individual State Hamber of the Council, to satisfy itself whether or not a connition had ansen which oece litated it individually to dray the attention of the C until to the matter, three Members as the Council, chosen from time to time among our ranks, would undertake the dety of examining each polition, and if those members thought that it was necessary to bring a me ter before the Council, they would jointly call the attention of the Council to it. By this mean the dangers, the difficulties and the individual on son s of the individual intervention of a particular State would be avoided

It should be noted, however, that, though the Committee of Three give to the Council the satisfaction of knowing that every petition is carefully evanuated, that Committee ean neither by its notion nor by its inaction deprive any other member of the Council of the inherent right to take the initiative if he thinks fit to do so. The Committee of Three may see no ground for action of any kind after examining a certain publish. Never thiless at it within the right of every member of the Crunul, if he feel that be can assume that responsibility, to bring that same pointion to the direct notice of the Council, are n though it has been rejected by the Committee Similarly, in cases where the Committee of Thee has other noted that atisfaction has been given to as much of the dimand of the potitioners as it thinks in a onable, or where this result has born obtained by its own negoriations, on that if does not bring the petition to the nutice of the Council, it is yet the right of every member of the Council, if he feels it ompatible with the re possibility which he owes to that body, to declare himself to be dissatished with those private nego tistions and to bring the matter before the Council itself

I think that the very fact that no member of the Council has thought it ner ssarv to bring to the notice of the Council a putition which has not been by ught before it by the Committee of Thier is the sustrincation before the Council and before the world of the eare, the attention and the unupulous fairness and sense of justice with which the Committer of Three, however constituted has discharged the responsible dutie placed upon it I must say in this connection that those Committees have been ingularly aided by that Seet on of the Secretar at which has been specially charged with the study of these questions I have heard it and that the Committees decide upon insufficient information, that they have not the means of testing the allegations that are made or the rectly which is offered. I do not be lieve that such criticisms would bear the rest of c reful a amination, if indred it vere possible to examine such a question. The information which individual membe s of the Council may derive from their own particular sources is supplemented ov the information collected by the Secretariat and I at any rate as a member of the Council, desire to declare my deep obligation to the Minorities School of the Surretariate and to 11 Colban, who for so many years, and until quite recently we at its head

I believe, therefore, that, in the main, the worl ha been well done. I believe that in the main, the purpose for which the mino ity treaties were igned has been attained. I de not say that satisfaction has always been given. A petitioner whose petition is rejected. is seldom satisfied, a Government whose netion is endused is not lik by to be wholly content, but I believe that an empartial person having accests our precedings would be satisfied that they have not merely b en conducted with scrupulous furness and with a great desire to see justice done, but that we have in fact ach eved in large measure those

purposes for which this system was instalted

I should be currous to know, and perhap at may be ascertained in such an enquiry as los been suggested what number and what proportion of the actitions have been rejected in 10'0 b, the Committee, what proportion has been settled before they became the subject of enquiry by the Committee owing to the fact the tention of the Government wa called to a grickance by the pre-entation of the petition and its economication to the Committee, and in what further proportion wither in the Committee or a - result of it work some arrangement has been rewhed between the partie concerned. I think that the two l it cases, the peritions to which satisfaction is actually given by the Government before they come up for examination by the Committee and tho e to which satisfaction is obtained by the Committee, would cover in the opinion of any impurial person, practically every case of solid grievance

I do not want to say hat the Committees have never made a mistake

human nature never to zer. But I hope it will be remembered iven the Commit eer hore to consider the permanent utfersets both off the minum; and off the Strice, and them not perm next and the notes important interest of boths is their they bend if crim to live together in peace and nature, and there the need for record to per tours to the Tomond and for the intervention of the Coursel should not true every because they send their grow need between the true; and whose the intervention of the Coursel of the Coursel should not true the record to the Coursel of the Coursel

I repeat, I do not pretend that we have never made a mistake. Feither do I wish for a moment to at eff that our procedure is notes and perfect o final. To delful thick have been mentioned which I think are of some convegence and for which I should be

glad to see a remed a found of that were po tole

First of 31 there is a combined to the very point of the present time as to that, in fact, are the results of the criminetone by the Committee of Three Certainth, there are some datgine in connection with qualitative and the same some datgine in connection with qualitative point of the criminetone by the Cammittee of Three Section 1. There is the danger lest we should inflate particle and the same of the theory are possible to the danger lest, in no a clid, test of public, opposite a fine of the same possible to the danger lest in the case of the perturbative and the removal of grismans. The secret of our delibrations in the Committee of Three hast are virted in the advantage that a Governance could have a concession without any fact that in doing so trust low-ring its dignitive or authority in the face on nationals of its works. The secret of our results of a substitution of the conference and the dark with the conference of the conference of the conference of grains are substituted by the conference and undertaking which it could present the resolute to its owner-writtee or it gladies authorities a sales proceeding from its own volution not ductad by any external authority and there for more each committed to a national opinion which

I have man one or these langues which introduced any effort to make public out proceedings or even the result of our proceedings. No eitherten I hope it may be found possible to give a greater publicier in future than have be may even in the pack, because I helieve that by the mean or given each of misupprehavious will be r moved. A given the our unsaging will be allayed and this hability of good feeling will be more assured.

The oth riddets not present as even with a stable must all be considered in the data when from that e place belon, a final decisions in restords regarding ownering in the data when the have been called upon to increase; it is not easy to see how complicate can be made upon to merged time must be given for the Goyersman room, rood to make its observation. Time must be even for the extinuation of the path on and of the act, by application information is deen captered, and the raine of its path in the top protein. But it we was not a way of expediting our proceeding, at any rate in the supplement, a little shadow, and a way of expediting our proceeding, at any rate in the supplement, a little shadow, and the supplement and the control of the path of the supplement. Think that the shadow little shadow and of the path of the supplement. Think that the shadow little shadow are supplemented to the supplement of the supplement. Think that the shadow are supplemented to the supplement of the supplement of the supplement of the supplement.

De Stemman, in the same of the version costs of statements which he made that ming referred deep reviewed at its norther type the most help count this. I was and reasons mutuated by our finner college, M. de Mallo Franco, who had taken the trouble to made to extend at dy of what I may coll the in tors, not in relief to the monther travite, but on models — his "if me red the result of the cody and has reflections for the inflict mittee of the coll gives. De Stressmann reduced to a pass give in the declaration in make M de M the Practo spot of the purpose when bunderly the numeric treature and which have impried they premote as a following to prove the contract of the press, which is the purpose when the declaration in the first price when the contract of the price of the college of the colle

"It were, to me obvious but those who concreved this system of protection did not mell certaining within cream States a group of inhibitants who would regard them do see permanentation or to this organish follow nearthy of the contrary, they will dish, demand of the population contrared in such a grap to employ a state of key freely and which make they may respect for invasilability of the prior in all its spect and which might by dually present the walfor condition necessar, for the tableboard of a complete natural with

In the sub equent discussion, I called attention to these voids, which appeared to mendian bly toup press he purpose of the frenties and the nature of the charge commuted to the Council - I mind in the dien ion a word which was not quite appropriate.

"The object of the "warnets county", and of the Council in discharging its duties inder them "\(\mathbf{s}_1,\mathbf{s}_2\) for following inder dud, to come for the manorities that means of protection and suspers his mould gradually proper them to be mixed in the majoral community to minch they believed?"

The word "merged ' was indupersity the en- I did not mean for one moment to sugge to that it was intended that the cultimal charact in ties of the immorty population should

be submerged or abohabed. I did intend to indicate, and I hold that this is still, that the purpose of the traities of the make conduct on in the amounts countries such that the innentice could be and were loted members of the nations to which they be origed.

D. Six, commandar dithet M. & Meho Franco and Fragorous the tractes, Specific Arrayst cond, "Networks to a view mitter matter generation." I programs on the promisence view but I do rish the hope, a Hind vitted at this lagranging of my observations, that the need for having recognize to the council whim not be personneath, be such an council critical for I though between the more conservation and the States to which they belong my take on a clin receive that morther any application to this body unneceds a part undestrable.

As I concrive, the authors of these treath, upped in the way. As a result of the texts of press, tage populations have been restored to nation I cloning to the same race as the modes. Owing to the consisting certain remotities of other races were both the contraction of the war left that has a with the raises should not become a non-pression, and therefore a danger to the peace, of the world in the future, and the minorities were therefore guarant of curron inghis which were correctly and the future rate of the contraction of the Council, and cache Member State of the Council was given the rights. I fined a see, to call the attention of the Council to anything which the state considered to be an inflation of the treath.

I hach that State considered to be an intraction of the treaty. The dr. go word, adaptive the trust of so, as it prederessor M. Propad to selemnly observed, when he closed our tast tession, a second ourly which the local city all never neglect. This afformation cannot be made our encouple to their his containing correlates to it which needs to be said. If the Government of a mannet wife were distincted in the mine try to cope that minor the one loyal alregance to the State of which it they forms a part. The rights which there we from the minority very see backel good the allegance which towns to the batter of which it for a few parts and the rights of the mine rity cannot be sign that for the part of from the difference which the own following the mine rity cannot be sign that following he had been described in the mine rity cannot be sign that following her had been considering the one

must tak into account also the other

In this conniction I regret until this option, I think unions any for an purpose, which was midd by the properation to Gentruly in the speech that final visus not human and the hastory stugil, is that change, not up the market that final visus not human and the hastory stugil, is that change, not up to every the home that the control of the Cove nat a hypotal is the matter of Article to of the Cove nat under the conditions named wheneve the occurrent natice. But no use Article 19 in no intervals with the inventor's terrorise can not mid the little to Cove it will arrive 19 in no intervals with the inventor to the control of the Article vision of the Ar

I ago, with one presentative of certains, and with other vib has a spoken that has a too large, a sobject or draws no many defeate question to be comessal as a vinde to a too large, a sobject or draws no many defeate question to be comessal or as vinde to consider the property of the proposed of the proposed of the with the vibration of the solid question. I map that was the his with he vibration and marketals a careful south of the whole question. I map that we have made to colorage, there may be left due viscer totation. I map that we have a many open which has made better where the time I can thinking her of what the representative of Roumanns and Thes Committee would not dook civily detrop that may open which has made bettered what a compared in the trants and that which is outside the translation of the translation of which may require their view to before the case of the translation of the case of which is no becomplained will be on the word to so sink character, and will give to this Goven, I and the object to can go must be a translation of the case of the case

That is all that I wish to s y at the prount time. On particular visits of one ford or another I would wish to risers, may primon u inlithe Committee has reported so that I may have the benth of the information that it will supply and of the judgment which it will make.

M P ocope — I wish to make once very her and mode tob-er ation, concerning this Lemons and important matter

The fact that the question of immorther in general, and in principar the processors speciable to prizone based on the transhe, his one more them long-the offer the Countil has been referred and the great satisfaction not only in the countries retrieved, but also in those which have no direct interv it the probe in The question accuracy affects the Lague wa a bable it affect to both the o'Mambaco the Lague wa have undertaken. engagements to adds minorities and those who, all is the assemble my own country, have no obligations under the head

In the admirable spiceh to which return e has occumate several times to day, and by which the President of the hastes now All Brand, closed the discussions at Lugiane, interred to the rights of minoritie as "sacred" and recalled the dutie of the League and of the toward in their respect. The cowords have had a side-with throughout the world.

of the control in further report. Into I waves save, may a more my trongouter went of The protection of minorine, and it corresponding duths which fall upon the Council undoubtedly constitute one of the most important appear, of the work of the League. Their duths are based mireculy on one or the funcamental principle, underlying the whole work of the League that is to ensure the maintaining of justice in the ret bross between

p opie. The que toon is, on the other hand, ware complex, and remost he settled rigidly and according to formula. That which in cutain curamentanes, might be regarded a great step toward may in other circumstanes give rise to an endortomate. The question mask, therefore, we studied whole taking account of the existing post shites, of the practical requirem on as, and, above all, of the other findemental principle.

The question must, therefore, be studied white taking account of the existing poshibits, of the practical requirem ints, and, above all, of the other fundamental pinariple of the lacque which is to contribute to the good understanding and co-operation between nations.

It is not my intention to begin a defauld study of this question at the moment. We been issued to the admirable sittements of the representative of Germago, and Great Britain. We have also before us the scheme proposed by Mr. Dandurand, and we have learn a camber of very more may object expenses and objectors part forward by our Polish coolleague. I think the Cascolle has been a little Implement at the thought of entering upon a discussion on procedure. It has been a size that the threaten smerely by contraining many of the center of our work must not be to extend the "angigenents a'ready under taken by it in the result of our work must not be to extend the "angigenents a'ready under taken by a bestien." I fally understand they not of www. Once, admirate, mover, it must not prevent ut from trying to set up the best possible procedure in a cating treemstance if junctifie, has be a laid down by the traster, if pend hants for our guidence have been embodied in those treates, we must find a procedur capable of perting them into practice, orthrows the promable will resum a deal letter.

The schume of hir Dandurand has only been before us for some days. It would recount to be ash to give any openior on the new 1 thm suggested by the core entance of bands until the became thought a great them. I than that our conseque has not

pur forward that system as a default, propo all but sait or as a boss of disca son.
After having much have reservation, may I say that, may yots, this, where
contains in our aim copycing great advantage, and makes considerable programs possible.
The exhibition is build on thru, landamantal prompter. In the aim plent, greaten publicity
must be offered a S. c.melly, the preparatory stord of putnoss must be reorganised.
I intel 2 of cult must be objected to the direct first any minomity protocoss must rule future
to forwarded to the Langue, through the Occarminant concerned, which will like the Privathe opportunity, if it so detere, so change the sustains of which the patitions complian,
and or curvet the que ten first having bought defere the organs of the Langue.

The proper also varieties are represented by the property of t

I thin's try impossible to reach a definite decision on these various whemes, agreement and obter-attors during the present distance in larger with the proposed that a committee of the Council should be appointed with instruction a study the suggestions made during this debite, and prepare if at thinks fit, a more defined a programme of action

i would, however, on let up a mail obtervation. The cooperal has been made that and apportunishould be appointed. It, nonever, my memory is correct, the representative of Japan was appointed happortunish autumn for all questions of opening minerature.

Or Street IANN — May I make ome remarks in reguld to the observations in idea inomentugo by the representative of Great Breams, which were addressed to me pursoundly

For Au ten Chambertan began by sying that a or cussion on minorities problems might be of great value. I entirely agree with him and, moreoust, I train that the decision which we have bad to day has already proved its value.

Sir Austen Chamb. Lim next referred to di cossions in the Council which took place on the placement in 19.5 and he allieded to the observation then made by M. de Mello.

France and limit if two those observations that I has not mined when I said in my specia this morning that, if I had been on the Council at that time, I should have had to state opposity views

I was flad to hear for Austin of Chamberlann say that the English is, it of his Assatument might have gones to inneutorisation ing that he also not what no mention in the time run, and manatum rempoing the minorities must meat, that race and exclusivious in those of the minority is his act they have been necessitated but that he had must weptered the hope that, athough they are not promote on would be perminent as day would come when it would be no longer new, any to apply that sy tem brace is there sould no longer hear gones me. He had mixed, many would complish see that for that the greatest logistic was necessary on the part of me someter towards the Governments. Or the point of me are in the largement of these conveyed the same where is more on the seed of the point of me of the conveyed the same where is more on the same that the greatest of the point of meaning the conveyed meaning the conveyed the same where is more on the same than the seed of the conveyed the same where is more on the same than the same that the greatest meaning the same than the same tha

I would make a consider vision has Austen the make line in it is speech stated that I cynic sed cottain andsen able opinion in my peach this marring—opinions which might lead it a may from the end we all trying to attain. I am some that Sir Austen could not have made a system enters and my peach had I been able to summit the exact.

fext of it to hum. May I recall, once more, what I suid?

I posted out their training a wengty alogs, that there is be fiscent the rights of generates at the had of a new mantagen, the imaging to the exist to which there amounts belonged and this, they were provoking an irredentist against a Vasionamed by asying that the conduction of affairs establish of it was creamy as no. cand, little ladded at once that the earth contractions which have redening two with the que tool of months to which out attention in not devoted it is onto a mantar to on "that me appending the rights and the educational abortion of months, once is long sourced it "second with which to break up to paster. The parts between contract of the calculation of the posterior as second with a different contraction of the paster. The paster between a wiscover will be all the more stable in proportion as the appear of memor tens the attend in their outstand info. Is more widely reflected in the public common of the wild.

I am, in ny invitation, in agreement the whole to have just have for the bit full chambelane. He used that the memoral will seen comes "beart will not looke them as not to have notion" or of the Consortium of the animonal to are concerned. I am glad to write that was a cent agreement at the end of the little resourcest. Furth, if I failly agree with what has been suid on the value of the discension as when a vector about on other in regard to the questions or amounts.

Sir Austen Ce , isselain - a am g atelui to Dr Stresemann for his volunation?

I suppose there is no Empire while docume more nummes that the Birch Empire an indeed three are many parts of the British Empire where the Entent by acce, and atili more the English man, is in the moment. I have never thought that we used merg a Somema and ar Englishmen or an Englishmen are as Englishmen and a Sosteman and it has not a control to where Asoteman or in Englishmen to cannot pre-create or one of that character, they and must own cultival qual-hardons without example, the and must own cultival qual-hardons without example to be loyed members of the routiny and the Empire to which to both bridges.

All that I enture to mast is that he observed on the battle to the minority are the counterpart of the obligations of the importy to the bath. The two obligations are recuprocal, they cannot be considered apart and those who come to the Council for refere, of their gire gares cueft to came life also thade, in a Court of Law, with clean had,

if they desire justice by this tabuna.

M Bases — Mr. Pr. along you will understand that at the point which the discussor in resolve and in over of the kury entaint 19. In or not a confidence at least so far as we say the to do this at the post on moment, I shall not be so indicated as in which complies are extrain considerations, and I leave at the more optic to the source sections, speakers who have taken part in this action have quarted view which I are dy both at least season of the Assembly of the Lappen at Protonic and more cost by a the last service of the Channel — Land-mad I is not a tradition, the copy exponential the region of momente view acreding at I shall prove that the copy and the view of the contraction of the Channel — and the view of these members of the Co and who have spoken I do not thank that there is an affective of opinion on the point.

It must be madful to derline publice—in a reflection, has been made or justice it is protected and contained that we should and contain to do jo tote to consider—that, it regards the protection on monotonice, the Deepe of bluttons has never at any monoton it will be easily its bollycline or, perhaps is bloudd say its sacred duty. The Langer of Nations, has even us to take any monotonic production of the same and the size of the same and the size of the one of the same which are inherent both in the nature og though and also in the peculiarities of its constitution, which is the or and as a made of the same and the same and the same of the same and the same and

The League of Nations, has the composition and its rules, a obliged to place about only other annual crafted a respect for national sourceignty. That is the print plc which

governs the Legger, though a do not propose to dissuit as if. Sinchmost it is good print policy to a critical and against certain import of schemes, which may be disprose. Sometime, it is a bompeting pamerph or above it in he is necessary to suck for compositions in an entry topic to read poors and good under trading a feel must be only much its certain When against the source of the topic topic topic must be used in the source of t

We have issued to a most intricting d but between Di. Stresmanning Strikusten. Chamberlain. Our German college of a noted to us this morning in a let, fine plane septical diguilition, of gentinduces and distinction, the full force of his go it ideal.

In afternoon in another poorly, it is no Chumbalini who has been associated with the Lengue of No ingo some who thought the Disk from chaining about only by his hose one-cased mingrish about the problem and principle of the problem and the problem and principle of the problem and the p

In a daing with minimite, I feel composed to take up any position in the appear of rating. I do not wish to come dot whither concentrations are more on the prematent, with their indeed, the are carried of of where I also I think their indexing with a stone it is not a cloth time to be them be leven in the case, Centry. It is an averallic index, is unable them to segme, a certain within. It is a gueran of a permanency and a the major time is the contraction of internal and other currants may take the place of the charming of the Marine of the Contraction of t

Juding from his specific at the morning Dr. State revenue seems to law, and of allowing of primar and of the operative for feature makes, and I congruintly. It is insured his in law late. Thought the pair re, of points in abort spot in the feature of our behalf in man makes at drop some in the utilities as at a futive variet stage, a statement accome to remark his of this succeed in its wring once of them Mich, here very are min and even morning in his visit change at the rives of extent continue, the results of the min and even morning the stage of the results of the stage of the results of the res

u we should be certain of solving it in a satisfactory way.
Unfor unrich independently of us life gors or, and I shall ease no suppose when I that, I the majority of countrie, there are a sertain number of people-rather too large a number-who have shot I bould call a hareful in uniteen towards politics. In order to satisfy this singular but hery common toot - this do not he state to look about them for crysling which may give their interests. In achieving political combinations, they of sunly know how to apply an objective intelligen of the most active description Wit in they percurse to certain a why constituted countries which have no orbed amous othered lements, igns of misgroung, depte sion, r seour, or discontert, and then the take o curs to them to use the belong to the purpose of the tank notitical activities of int test to themselve, they do not he itale to do so. The e things will happen. It is only not any to read certain article, and namphilits to be consinued of it. There is only one step between this and quality turning to viter as a use the faste for propagnida which is so common in political trefe, and Akien prints run doc noch, the to take it He takes it with istory hing rapidity and at one senses upon the e minorities. He is no doubt an maind by the most r sp ctable sentime its but, instruct of a king til a mino rate to view the situation calmig and to do then atmost to show that they are re-sonable he profer to use v ords of bitternes, which are hable to trouble a existe their minds

We rate offers through man on assument of undistanding and parts. Our lockdepend unterly upon the existence and the permission of the visitor of pose. In all the problems with which we red driving we must undexnow to montain the proof, and the simulation is mark things to the weight man to the contraction of the distance of the man that the force say that y be so succeeded that it one, of the achievement, which make the force of N one was in the amount of waiting to Newton the say, the man time be and too difficunt for us, and of the in-parable ensurement of the minimizer rise of divices to use this conde of Dr. S. o. musta, and a part of 1 the varie of the N. o. musta, and a part of 1 the varie of the N. o. musta, and a part of 1 the varie of the N. o. musta, and a part of 1 the varie of the N. order to shake the position of the Governments, disturb their authority and national strength, if attempts are made, as they have been made, gradually to associate all these minorities in order to create general discontent and continual grievance, and if these efforts meet with success. I do not think they will bring about an atmosphere of peace. What then will be the position? We cannot help having some misgroings on this matter, for it cannot be denied that certain efforts are hing made in the direction I have indicated There have been quite recently evample of them and it is our duty to speak frankly to the minorities in terms which they must be brought to understand

I have listened with the greatest interest to the little controversy which has taken place on the use of a certain viord between Dr. Stresemann and Sir Austen Chamburlain The question at issue was how the racial or other elements may tend to be merged or to disappear within the nation to which they belong or how, on the contrary, they may preserve their identity. It is in no very to the interest of a country that any dement of its population which has its own value and its own obera terrstics should disappear, and a great country which realises its own strength does not endeavour to bring about any such disappearance It does not try to reduce its population to a uniform level. On the contrary, the strength of a country consists in assimilating various elements of its population vithout letting them lose their own characteristic and qualitie. It is the way that a country develops and acquires it full strongth which enables it to e pand. Those who only think of reducing a country to one un form pattern by suppressing the individual characteristics of each of the elements of its population is deemed to many reverse. Before the war, many such mistakes were made. That was a per od in which regard for minorities did not exact by flourish, and it may be said that if that regard has sine, developed, it is thank to the L ague and to the fact that the League has done nothing to bring about its disappearance The League must do nothing to hinder that respect for minorities from developing further since it is a noble and worthy sentiment

That, however, a not the real problem. The real problem is, while ensuring that the m northes shall preserve their language sulture religion and traditions, to keep them as a kind of small family within the larger femily, not with the object of weakining the larger family, but with the object of narmonising all its constituent elements with those of the country as a whole The process at which we should um is not the di turbance of the mmorrities but a kind of assimilation which will triad to the greatne of the nation as a whole without in any way diminishing the importance of the smaller family. That is how I understand the problem of minorities

In order that this problem may always be presented and solved on those lines, it is essential not to create in the e minorities what I mad wall the spirit of controversy and subver ion. It is essential that they should not be placed in opposition to the nation with which they are called upon to live and it is in their own interest to avoid such oppo When cuntroversies such as those to which I have referred become too acute, when they become too irritating and exasper strag, when they give rise to unrest, the nation which is affected by the e controversies will in the last report take measures to defend itself and those measure are always rather drastic. I do not ee how ite an benefit mine nities to be led into such dang your paths. It is to their interest that these difficulties should be settled directly between themselves and the State of which they are ortizens

When I look at Europe, " beck has been grafoundly asstudied by the war, I find that in certain countries minoritie ha e not only ended by certhing down comfort oby, but that they are even participating in the public life of those countries a la result of continual contact and closer relations between the different achinical elements. The e-minorities are forming the habit of pleading their own cause directly in appropriate terms with the Governments on which they depend, and they regard it as a great achievement when a dispute is settled without any intermediary. I consider that the Council of the League should also consider it a sign of success when they do not hear anything of the difficulties which may arise between a State and it. minoritie, for in such cases these difficulties are being settled as they arise. An agreement has some there been achieved and this procedure is in barmony with the rhythm and progres of the Le gue of Nation

I will now venture to refer to another question

I have constantly heard complaints made against the unfortunate Committees of Three. The composition of those Committees is niver the sinc so that they can accept environ without being overburdened by it since their duties are transitory. I have myself been a member of those Committees, like every other Member of the Council I therefore accept my share of the cuticisms which It is said that the Committees of Three have been deaf to all complaints from the minorities, that they have not considered their gnevances but have consigned their claims to the wastepaper basket and have never done any work. Is that the repu tation which the Committees of Three qualit to enjoy in the eyes of the public? Since we a c speaking of ju tire, such a reputation does not do justice to the Committees. If that reputation had been deserved during the last ten wears, there would have been a regular revolt of public opinion in the countries concerned against the Committees. The

fact that no such forcible practed has been made shows that, it relates, the Committees have, by working questly and bound the some source a crow of question. But what greater fault can be found in any piece of voril than that it has been done in secret.

I see, for examel that, dening 1998 also, the formathies of Three dualt with the potentions of the kine pight at he received, a some from a glob countries. These Committees of Three half force four in sings, to a since the application of the half affords bear the red for over a single district the dy do not decive, such angestude. The Committees have settled most of those question in various way, but in any case they have stitled them. The fact that the have then corper in ord shores that the naction of moments disring the part 1908 is not neclected. By all means by improving the procedure let us to do better. If this is possible well and agod. Cate should be tall as lowest in sacking the procedure not for it at superar usual jurisdiction before, their groups of our ins, more or less vector to the the means which I have, memored, count to plead that or in a treat of gray to that flow aromatics. Such a position whoold not help the consolvation of or the offer about the means are not such as the property processing the consolvation of or the old the Lago in order description.

will become impossible I do not draw these considerations and negation and historian. I merely say that, in dealing with this question, it is obviously necessary to convey a very electrimpression that the Lengue of Nation de one to fulfill its task and to perform its fluty. It must, however, but careful not to adopt a procedure this hailf have the offered of on ating central of discontent and di and within itself. One is non-unced, in reading ar icle 12 of the hir t Treaty of Minorities, to t those a linearched a right for mine thes found it extremely difficult to discover a suitable means of groung effect to their right. There is the right itself, there is the use to be made of the right, and close at hand, there is the abuse of the right, there pond, one step Let een the it and the abuse. Dudently these who drafted the reicie sere inspired with a mobile ideal more annious eaving created autions; to ensure them life and permanence, and, having conferred open them national overcionty to do nothing which might impair that sovereignty, , hile, at the same time, they desired to protect the minorities. The difficulty of the question of procedure arises from the c con iderations It is impossible to do anything seriou without igreement, and without ensuring the co operation of the countries concerned or in other words, the e who are responsible for the minorities. It is assential for us to achieve such an understanding. In asvery glad to hear the representative of Pel nel and Poumanes e press a 1 li that the Council should clear its mind on the subject by means if a report a complete is possible, concern ing the pie ent ntuntion. It has been suggested that a Rapporter rehould be appointed and two members of the Council a sociated with him. The is a matter of small imporrance. We already have a Rapporteur, ith whom we are all acquainted and in whom we have every reason to place the introduction fidence—V. Addition I would suggest that M Adato, alone or with the assistance of other members of the Council a sociated with him for the purpose, should draw up a report which may enable u to idopt a sate factory procedure. I cordially support his proposal subject to the reservations which I have just made

Userly it is dispersion for the League to combinate to sell halloud the second, more its supercised for performing rise way. I shark it is suited by the objective means on publicity, it, for extrapt, the persolated issue to an public of a report on its verse. All the operations would, of concert be betain in a bit is between the age of Gerts Bertum silicated in the expect of its described by the expect of its described by the expect of the second in the expect of the second into a speech. I also think that it would be a good think, under conditions to determine of the Commod to be informed of the sections. It is would thus to per bif for the Commod to be informed of the sections. It is would thus to per bif for the Commod to be informed of the sections. One that the substitute of the theoretize of the Commod to be red on the red of the three three transports and the sections of such that the continues to be considered with the understanding the continues to be considered as so not of enough meet to such transfer to the such that the form another the maskets of plorable carrier querous for the League of Performing meet to such transferrors.

Such, gentium, are the objections which I desired to make on the quotion Lapologies for having perhaps energies upon them rather man, fiely than I intitude

We Do awako — I hay no objection to the appointment of a committe to resist respectations of bipment the investigation of the contentions is a clear red to day, and of the proposal which I have made to the Connell. Allo me to point out it it till proposal may have ceeded one select volumenous to those who do not know her the pre cast produces a special considerable of the necessary of the considerable of the necessary of the transmission of the considerable of the necessary of the momental cyclic trust as few conditions.

The point which has struct the mining gred to the minary in which the Committee of Three worl—I was and still time as in miner of one of those Committee—as the striking made miny of the information at our diposit. Find information take the torns of a

request—I must not use the vert compliant though it means carefy the same—and uch a register must measurely contain some kins of empliant on the part of the period with their right, have been uninsigned. This righ instant is repeat, commisses the pettion as well as the observations of the Government concerned, and that is absolutely all Obviously, the Committee of Their can a kine Government for further information. I have been a member of committee which have done so, but what appears quite critization and y to obtackly, a self all as tomaty representatives who have said on these Committees of Three, is that even the person who believes that he, possesses rights which have been intringed completely disappears. He has land before the Committee with the intermediation of the Servicians, a complaint or critical information and there the mitter ends. He enter known with the Shappeard

The Commettee of There has before it outling but, to a documents. I muntain that these obviously constitute in insufficient amounted information. Consequently, thought that there is, is ground for imprising the precedence in order to obtain rather more, one into the most provided in the proposal control of the most provided in order that their may be made with or which with a deposit and in the tree may at he a the in a point to know that some land of high, but the Commettee of There or a larger Commettee, has studied their question. As if present they, are not waver that the has been done. This been present to do true that terms of move offered with the same than the property of the property of the present they are it in Me war, therefore, more cross-viction of the necessity of notifying builty the per one submitting retiness of what his happened.

In the resolution which I have proposed. I ha e-said that the Committee might decide the cases and conditions in this publicity might be granted if we report is made to the Committee to affair becomes public if a port is to make — or no make the possible of that Committee to eliminate providers complyings, or compliants which are in the instance of propagation or which are traditioned and this only to lay bridge, the world at large that or compliants, which are tell founded. For that reason, I chook the form of 'ords which is now before you and which I read the months."

So far as the other point is roncerned, which is of a certain degree of importance, and by which it will be per libt for the Commutate of Three to obtain stainfactory information. I have not incorred the clauses of the treaty. I may reflain any on the year of which the perrow limits of the treaty and of the por edure to which countries with minorities have consented. I have not forgother this fact. I looked the high of one Styrts posses may minorities traits, and I have a clements of very great adverse; in the Point proposal

Poland has suggested that complaints should be forwarded through the Government concerned—that is easy, through the Government complaint of sepheron they reach the League of Nation, is neder that that Government may have an opportunity of setting on the part number of questions. I Consolered that he but the proper procedure, and I have adopted it. As far it their complaints are concurred which are, not settled on the spot and which therefore come, these the Goundard to the Committee as has a processed, I have tread to dense a scheme whereby their should be recommended with sufficient information.

In assuing a national to address himself to this Government, the dignity of that Government will not be after tal, because it will have true to convince that national that he is a the right. In the α -frictionstance, whether the initiability to sow med that he is wrong or whether he maintains his viet's an asial bit that compliant to be oversided the Louise will be no per soon of complete information. I think that in this I am following the principle. Find down in the Polich proposal. The Committee of Three or a larger constitute of Three or a larger constitute of the most hard by the observation of the density of the table.

I must confass that I have sometimes had occasion to note that the information a sable is not entitlect for us to turn to the person undung the complant and say. "The rollowing reply has been received to your complaint, the facts are depoted this paracolar legal argument has been per forward." In the above errountances I he is thought it but for us to ask the Government to all the matter over with the ananom concerned and from the results of that conversation; e-may be able to obtain further information. In any was, we shall have the dissour of the case before us.

I hope, therefore, that, if this committee be appointed it will be in a position to alway the question whether then is any means, which is following the method which I have proposed or by some other method, of obtaining mere complete information to be placed at the disposal of the Committee of Three with the assent of the countries possessing monomies treative, for I like to kept that all the e-countrie, desire a side other members of the Council, to three full light on questions of interest to them.

2 — Committee of Jurists on the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice

Draft Proto el adopted b tre Committee on March 2861 1929

The Sales agrations of the Parits of of Signators of the Statist of the Permanent Court of International Instrug, dated to Nomber 16 150, and the United State of America, through the indestraged duly authorized representatives have mutually agreed upon the following previousne researing the adhlerence of the United State of America to the and Protocol subject to the five reservations formulated by the United States in the Resultion adopted by the Smith of Juneary 27, 1976.

APTICLE I

The States signatures of the aid Protocol arrept the special conditions attached by the United States in the five reservations mentioned above to its adherence to the said Protinct upon the terms and conditions set out in the following articles:

ARTICLE ^

The United States shall be admitted to participant, through representative designated for the purpose and upon an equality with the signatory States, Members of the League of Nations representation the Council or in the Issembly, in any and all proveedings of either the Council or the Assembly, for the select on Judge's or dryuxy judges of the Permanent Court of International Justices, provided for an the Statest or the Court. The vote of the United States shall be counsed in determining the absolute majority of votes required by the Statute.

ARTICLE 3

No amundment of the Statute of the Court may be made without the consent of all the contracting State

ARTICLE 4

The Court shall render advisory opinions in public session after notice and opportunity for hearing substantially as provided to the now misting articles 7, and 7,4 of the Rules of Court.

Arucri 2

With a view to ensuring that the Court shall not without the connect of the United States election as wrigest for an all airs opinion betweening and digitate or question in which the United States has no claims an intent. It has Societary General of the Langue of Nations Shall, through any channel of legislated for their purpose by the United States, inform the United States of any proposal Enter the Countil or the Assembly of the Langue for obstanging an observe opinions from the Court, and thereupon, of distort, on accelange of views as to which an interest of the United States is affected shall preced with all convenient speak observe in the Council or Assembly of the Langue with the United States.

Whenever a request for an advancy openion owns to the Court the Resisters shall of the Rules of Court. Litting a resonable, time him fixed by the Project within which written statement by the United States concerning, the request will be received. If for written statement by the United States concerning, the request will be received. If for any reason on exilicant opportunits for an exchange of wakes upon such repeats about have been affected, and the United States advance the Court that the question upon which he spaties, of the Court is add of some other affects the interests of the United States, proveedings shall be taxed for a period sufficient to stable such an exchange of were between the Council of the Assembly and the United States to take place.

With regard to r questing an advisory opinion of the Court in any case covered by the preceding paragraphs, there shall be attributed to an objection of the United States the same force, and effect as attaches to a vote up and salving for the opinion given by a Member of the League of Nations in the Council or in the Averably

If, after the exchange of vn we pro ided for in purisingly 1 and 2 of this Article it shall appear that no agreement can be reached, and the United States is not prepared to forego

its objection, the exercise of the powers of withdrawal provided for in Article 8 hierof will follow naturally without any imputation of unfinendings or unwillingness to co-operate generally for place and goodwill.

APTICLE 0

Subject to the provisors of Article 8 below, the provisions of the previous Protocol shall have the same force and effect as the provisions of the Statute of the Court and any future signature of the Protocol of December 10th, 1920, shall be deemed to be an accept ance of the provisions of the prepart Protocol

ARTICLE 7

The present Protocol shall be ratified Each State shall forward the instrument of ranfication to the Scoretary General of the League of Nations, who shall inform all the other signatory States. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited in the archives of the Scoretaria of the League of Pittons.

The present Proposal shall tome and force a low- a law States which have a shed the Protocol of December 16th, 1020, and the the United States have deposited their ratifications.

APTICLE 8

The United States ma, at any time noutly the Secretary General of the L-ague of Nations that it within my its adherence to the Protocol of December 10th, 1000. The Secretary General shall somediately communicate this notification to all the other States againstones of the Protocol.

In such that the present Protocol shall be so to un lorce as from the receipt by the Secretary General of the nationalism by the United States

On thir part, and if the industrial ray one united States of the Control of the State of the Control of States and it the life Control of States and it the State of States that it desires to subdirew it acceptance of the genual conditions attached by the United States to its Addressed, to the Protocol of December 16th, 1920. The States Control States of the States States

Done at the day of 19 in a single copy, of which the From h and English to its shall both be authoritative

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MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Vol IX No 4

Published on May 15th, 1929

TABLE OF CONTENTS								
I Sn	sumary of the Morth April,	Pag	VH	Social and Himaryorian Qu's	Page			
	1020	1,0	i	ttor s	107			
	bitration, Security and Reduc			1 Pretertion and Welfar, of	,			
	on of Armamerts	121		Children and roung Peo				
	th Session of the Proparators	,3,		ple	10,			
	Commission for the Disar	1		Traffic 19 Comm	17.			
	mamunt Conference	1,1	vin	Other Questions	17.			
	gal and Corstitutional Ques	.3.		1 The League Buildings	17.			
	tour	155	ł	Meeting of the Super mory	1/2			
	International Equipment	173		Commission	173			
,	- Registration of Ir.s		176	Publicators of the League of	1/3			
	be	155	1 **	Nat crs	1/3			
2	Codefication of Internation	153	!	I The Armoments fear Bool	173			
	sal Law	154		Statustical Year Book of the	1/3			
IV D	Technical Organisat ons	154	1	Trade in Arms, Ammu				
11 1	The Economic and Fran	*34	1	artion and Improments of				
,	cial Organisation	144	1	War	174			
	a) Inte national Conferen	*-4	1 7	Fortherm ng 1 verts	175			
	te for the Suppresion		1	Ti Permaren Court of Inter	","			
	of Counterforting Lur		1	national Justice	175			
	tench	164	1	I comtonal figures of the re	"/"			
	b) Twenty Eighth session	• 77	1	risdiction of the Interna				
	of the Economic Com			ticisal Commission of the				
	mittee	15/	1	Oder	1,5			
	c) Application of the Re-	, ,,	1	2 Designation of the Presi	-, .			
	comm adations of the			deat of the Gree lur				
	Economic Conference	161		lish Ifixed Arbetral Tri				
	a) Customs Normariature	194		bund	175			
	Cortinun calsons and Tran		1	appointment of Assessor				
	sit	104		for Labour Cases	170			
	Application from the Bold		1	4 International Agreements	,			
	a Valley Local Ralway			concerning the Court's				
	Cumpart	161	41	Jun det on	175			
V I	Hellectual Cooperation	103	1	•				
	erting of the Directors of Na	-	î	44.84				
212	tional University Offices	165	5	Preparatory Commuss on for the				
VI P	obstead Quest on	165	1	Disarmantent Conference	176			
	nnual Report of the Straits			Texts Drawn up at Second				
	Commission	165	1	Reading	1,6			

In order to rusur, it is now raped delivery of the Monthly Sammary in English speak by construct it has been Leaded to have the English either sprinted in England as from Yu'i hart. At the wave time unfor some to a P or made in the quality of U e paper and so were respect, much my distinguish explanative.

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I - Summary of the Month

APPIL 1929

The sixth S son of th Preparators Commission for the Diamament Conference and a Go decrease for the suppression of the erms of countrificiting correctly were the principal League event in April. Then were also ammerous meetings on international law and committee and open develope.

The sixth Serian of the Preparatory Commission for the Distribution Conference opeled on April 15th and confined into May - I write four States were represented, including the United States, Turl V and Russia.

Dieng is three weeks as one, the Commission began the econd nating of the 1997 feet Convention, the wip is well not like and proceeded it is those opther sain of a time of the principal quistions and off in function with the prepration of a Distribution of the properties of the preparation of a Distribution of the preparation of a Distribution of the preparation of the preparation of a Distribution of the preparation of the

Naval di armament was dealt with in an important scatement u_{τ} the American delegation to τ high the dilegates of the principal navel Powers replied

An evamination of a draft currention and replaced cupe it u.b. the Sourt of ligation and the Commission to alone a resolution concerning the inclusion of directional sources. Proporal from the India and Climics delegations were no read for the Directional Conference.

The Corms on adjusted to go of the Governments on and in the another comments of the American Augmentons or granding mand dustreaments to sever the Governments to move the Project of the progress of their region tations, or that he might convene the metal consens with a full knowledge of the facts.

The International Conference on the counterfering of currents set from April 5th to 5mth and dres up a Commentum that we immediately signed by the rife of the future five up a temporal. If it is commented committee present this study of the most fewered nation closes, said factoring, which of citings adequately and search Committee (a Expert) continued work on contributed output in convenience of the contribution of the co

The Adverty Comm soon for the Protection and Welfur of Children and Children and Chang Respi. half it mental "ensour The Commission, which consists of the Child Welfure Committee and the Committee and the Committee on Triffic to Women and Children, praying two Gonesians on the Assatiant and repairation of Grouge miners for the summating on the Commit at sudard the position of the Assatiation and the Committee of the incompagnity in relation to child a cliffic, the whole time of the resed house of numerous other questions and numerous other questions.

Questions relating to a survey of min national law and the public tion of conventions were considered by a Communita, of the jurista, which commend over 450 conventions. The number of treatms repetered while the Lague Se retainst reveled two thousand on April 28th.

The Straits Commission in Constantinople and in its annual report for 1928

The Permanent Central Opum Board appointed by the Council held its second ers on and the Supervisors Gammi sion considered the League budget for 1930 and the audited accounts for 1928.

II — Arbitration, Security and Reduction of Armaments

STATE SESSION OF THE PREPARATORY COLUMNSION FOR "HE DISAPMAMENT GONFEPENCE

This Pegastatop Commentum to the Disarmentum Configurate set at General runn April 13 to 10 laxy 6 to vita M Loudon (becauserushy in the canac (). A sit first meeting, on April 13 to in the morting the Commission was not called uson to adopt an agreed in the strict series or the world but to consider the procedure in regard to the following dis mirrants: this draft Concention of 1477, a German proposal concersing the exchange of minormation and observations submitted by Court Bernstoff on the determination problem, and the draft convention presented last year by the fall gating or the Union of Sociality Sovice Republis.

A fee day later proposals on submitted by the Turkish differential non-criteria for the reduction of armaments, at a by the Chinese delocation for the abolition of compulsary multiply service

In opening the session, the President half bears the Commission as programme, which gave the to a directional, following which the President's prior the near adopted, on the understanding that the order of the items might be changed and that the principal quie means is a medican commission then examined the Soute draft, the Chance, a proposal long directional on connection with the question of dilute we. At the request or the Turkish deal cathon, the Turkish proport is were reserved for the Durmanicant Confirment.

The main work of the Comm sion concerned the draft Consention adoption in first redding in 1007. It heard an important statement by the American dule gate regarding the general principle of diamament and the nevel problem, to which the delegations most directive converted replied. There were found that the consecution of the sessibility pairs of the 1007 data; (discovers, in particular the limit tation of a rate or the sessibility and the 1007 data; (discovers, in particular the limit tation of a rate or the 1007 data; (discovers, in particular the limit tation of a rate of the 1007 data; (discovers, in particular the limit tation) of a rate of the 1007 data are also as a second of the 1007 data are also as

The Commission finally desided to adopt a new rote to enable the Consensation concerned to make a thorough continents not the Analysis mento of a marsi distantance. The concernments were made to inform the Provident of the progress of their negotiations, so as to enable him to Justicion the Commission with a full knowledge of the facts:

It is virtually, impossible in a publication like the Month's Summary to reproduce all the statements, reservations, amendments, connect amendment etc., with figured in the memory of the Commission and were diversed during the three recks of the session. The following analysis contains general indirations on the printical points distill with ~ (1) the debate on the agenda, (2) the decasion of the Soriet during all proposeds, (-) them all weeking, (if an invaria, etc.) general quistions, (6) the navial proposed, (-) the question of efficiences in purious the limitation of trained receives, (5) the limitation of material in reserve, (9) the slow of the reserved and faiture extension.

Although these points are taken nother in chronological order, one in the order of the discussion, it is throught that, subject to the abo it reservation, they may give a fairly complete and exact side of the work of the Commission and of the principal subjects dealt with at this session.

The text, adopted are published as an Anney to this number

⁽a) He Denom haven fellera iff one of the vine of sol and M Poblas food the classe from April 10th 10 Va., 5th Ac its first among the Commission of the M Column (Spans) to not of V Ve what as vice presided.

I Debate on the Agenac

At the first meeting of the Commission the President stated in his opening speech that he did not consider that

"the tim had yet come to take a s roud reading of the whol of the prej minary draft Convention or win up at the first reading and to frame a had text, marking the completion of the preparatory work."

He added that "as regard, the negotrations between the Governments concerned-with shom to had kept in touch-agreed solution which would make it nos ible at this juncture to fore a the final success of the Commi sion's work had not yet been reached. As I have sait many times, he aid, "and now repeat once again at will not be possible for the Commission to agree upon a draft convention as a whole, laying down the principl's or the limitation and reduction of armaments, until the Powers concurred have reached an under stanging on certain points of capital importance upon which they have hith rto been divided. Let us hope that this will be before long. Public opinion is growing impatient and rightly so | Thave bud a striking proof of this in the very large number of letters which, as President of your Commission, I have received during the list few weeks. These letters come mainly from labour organi ations in different countries some of them representing not thousands but mullions of persons. These letters have been classified and are on view. They express the opinion that it is expected that the Prep ratory Commission bould complete the work as soon to po the so that a general convention may be concluded, thus fulfilling the solemn promise of disarmament made to all the nations of the infining the science promise of letters urge that it form ral Distribution to conference should be convened for be year 1020. We are glad to see public litter texpressed in this way, and I venture to hope the titles supported and directed in all civilised countries by a press conscious of its real responsibility in the matter, it will bring preveasing pressure to Lear upon Governments v lose action in this field more thin in any other depends on the will of the people.

The President then submitted a programme with fourteen stems, including the Soviet draft convention, the German proposals concerning the exchange of information, and all the articles of the draft Convention of 1927

Count Bernstorff (Germany) resalled that in March, 1928, the Commission had deaded to tall othe extend regards of the draft Convention at its next seation. He urged that this second reading should new begon and that the essential questions—effect us and material—should be dealt with

The President said that the suggestions submitted only concerned the order in which the various points of the 1927 draft might be discussed and that in any case the Comins son would proceed to the second making of the draft Convention

Pollowing exchanges of Ames between the Prevident, Count Berretort, Lord Collowing Common, Mr. Gibson. Pl. Messell, Dr. Ruddell, M. Zumert, and M. Intendit, it as deceded that the order of the items might be is language, that the drift Conventon submitted by the Umon of Social to Soviet Republics should be dresured from and that the excellent quantum effectives and material—should be a named

The Furkuis and Chinese delegations deposited proposals concerning respectively the image of enterior for the reduction of amissions and the abolition of innivered computersy military serve. It was decided that these proposals should be driven seed in come that with the relevant into the of the roay of off Convention Letter on the Turbiesh delegation decided to rest were proposal for submission to the Disarmament Conference, in view of the fact that it concerned the question of enterior on which the Conference could have to take a decision, and in order not to increa, ethe work of the Commission.

As n gard the German proposal for the e bange of information contemplated under Article 5 of the Cournant, it was decided, in agreement with Council Bernsonff, that the Commission should be many in resonethical with the chapter of the 1927 drift Convention concerning publicati

2 The So net Drast Concention and Keschilton

Before the Commission discussed this subject M. Latvinosi made a stateme is criticising the earlier work of the Commission and urging that it should change ν_2 methods. He said ν_1 for ν_2 that

It must now be obtains to all that the preservent features of the Preparatory, Common on are stimburble to the path it has before use and and the method on what its over this beam founded. The fundamental defect of the method can ast in the fact that, stated of as substing a officiarly for the reduction of armanuses which would be equalished and obligatory for all countries, it provide for the individed invaline of armanuses to be applied to each individual valuator, along ages arounded at le-perful prilataly, geographical, statege to oncur and other factors, the despite ob ion makes the forest principles and of invanional statements of the reconsequents of only Nature.

M Littened added that on the one hand he reversed messes of varients the other the conclusion of the Kelling Port ought to attendance forth with a view to disarrament. He asked that his draft should be studied in detail and thoroughly discussed.

The transmet deligate of the Union of Sor with t Soriet Remobles M. Langovor, then o planned the principal prosperse of the draft. The main principle of this convention is the proportional or a draft son of the draft of the draft of the convention is the proportional or a draft so quantity of the draft southern the continues of alternity, budget are expenditurely based on the position on a road date for each of the three important categories of armain sits — military, navil and are—count as were drawled into three groups according to the senk of their armaments.

In each estrogery the conflicent of reduction is 50 per event for the strongest Powers, 35 per cent for medium Powers and 25 per cent for the weaker Powers The Stytes whose armaments have been fixed by the Place Treates form a special group

The Convention is intended to be completed by a certain number of supple mentary conventions regarding details of a creation — to be ratified within any months from the coming into force of the principal concention.

The Japanese, Chileen and French delegations gave the reasons why, in their opinion, the Commission could not take the Soriet dealth to a basis for its discussion. These reasons may be summissed a follows:

- 1 The Sount draft does not take account on the comme true, established by the Lague Come and between desamenance, and security, one of the implications of the notion of security in the examination of the goographe, a struction and circumstraces of each State. The very notion of security is, to some extent, proper to each State. The Sount p'es start from a mathematical and impersonat but, which was rep'ed by the Lague engone own when ago.
- 2 The Sover dreft would level the Gommesson to skong its methods, and even to increased upon the domain of the future Di armanent Conference. The Commission's instructions are merel, so bould up the techne at framework of the Conference. It is for the Conference at veil to the pourse.
- 3 Defore the Soviet draft ceases into force fourtien special conventions must be concluded. Its application would need in anomalies. It would also involve inequality and required.

Court Bernsterff (Commany) evancated the hope that the rech ideas contained in the Sovet drift would turnate, the work of the Commansium. He recalled that, as stated by the German Chamellow Rospender, 1985 the fact, they of the armanent could and must are obe, an approvable reduction of the present saturation of remanuels—a reduction as being all clammats of ambitant, revisal and armanenests—are reduction as being all clammats of ambitant, revisal and armanenests—are reduction as being all classes of

armaments. He noted that these basic condition, were contained in the Soviet drift, which further provided a new and, to some every, mechanical system designed to facilitate the fi ing of sign es. He concluded with a statement to the effect that it was not so much the method which was of importance as the sim to be attained, a a, the appreciable reduction of armament

Tev fil Rouchdy Bey (Turl ev) ob ared that the Soviet draft contained very interesting and valuable principles and that it would be desirable to study it carefully before examining the digit Convention of 1927. The Turkish proporale

should also be evammed and decure d

As the great majority of the Commi sion did not seem inclined to change its methods and t he the Soviet deaft as a besis of discussion, M. Letvinoff asked that it should express its opinion on the three principles emouded in that draft, namely, the reduction of armaments, the proportional principle and airmental conficurts To this cid he deposited a draft resolution is any the Commission to prepare a draft convention ha ed upon the principle of 'the appreciable reduction of elisting armed force,

"To embody in the Draft Convention method of reducing armaments, based upon the proportional principle, or a similar impultial criterion,

" Formelude on the Draft Consention number als offer ent for the requesion of armaments'

The Commission sought the original of its Bule to as to the measure in vilich it could deal with the Sount proposals, ha my regard to the in truction it had received and the scope of its worl. The Burcau gave the fullo may opinion

I The Preparatory Comme ion for the Disarmament Conference for be n instructed by the Coureil, not to effect the reduction of arminments but to pre pare a scheme for the requestion of national armament, to the love t point con sistent with national afety and the enforcement b, common action of inter national obligation. This plant to be abrest d for the consideration and action of the Government, t Jung par in the Conference

The Committee is propring a chare to easier the Conference, "hun it meets, to effect a ubstantini a politic a reduction of national armaments -on the uncurvatuding that the Convention idepted shall be subject to recons

deration and r vis on at least every tun vent-

2 The Commission has not seen it way to adhere to the method of reduction based on the proper tropal principle. At the same time, there is nothing to prevent the Government representatives a scalled at the Conference, when they finally come to draw up the Dearmament Convention, from taking account of the principle or of any other smaler objects e criterion in addition to those indicated in Article 8 of the Covenant

3 The numerical coefficients for the reduction of armaments con titute a method of applying the proportional principle had donn in Point 2 of the Soviet draft resolution. Consequently, the organisms et forth above in connection

with Point 2 hoply equally to Point a

Fixing regard to the foregoing consideration, the Bureau is of opinion that the Preparatory Commission while continuing the evamination of its picbrur ary direct of 10.7 snould decide, if the Soviet dele, tion o de ires, to append the Soviet den't convention to be report to be submitted by the Commission on the conclusion of its pr = edings, in I to be subsequently I iid refo e the Disar man at Conference without prejudice to the right shared by the So let dile gation and his file other delegation, to bring forward amendments to the articles of the 1927 recliminary draft in the source of the discussion in the Pien rators Complission

The Conem sion idop ed this opinion, the Coviet and Chinese delegations voting against it. The Jurkish d legition had automated its intention not to take part in the sore

Several delegations made statements before voting

Count Bernstorff (Germany and that he could agree to these proporals, "I'm a view to conciliation, but that he would at a be willing to agree to the first to a points of the Societ se alution and to refer the third to the Conference

The tout dray out by the Lureau referred to national scentary. Count Bernstorff recalled that the Assembly of 197 had adopted a resolution archding to which "the pre-continuous of security would allow of the conclusion at the prient time of a first general convention for the reduction and limits ion of armaments" He trusted that the So let delevation would take advantage of the facility offered by the text drawn up by the Barcas to repeat the proposals at the course of subsc quent proceedings as amendments to the points under discussion

M Sohal (Poland) thought that it should be under to d that the opinion of the Bureau had been adopted " sthout comment

General Islang Teoping (China) said that, as he was in favour or the propor tional principle, he could not agree to the opinion as a whole

M Latvinofi sub equently cin alated to the delegations represented a statement criticising the methods followed by the Commission since its constitution. This statement contained the following ral agre-

"the conversion is of these facts might pistify the So act delegation in

withdrawing from the Preparatory Commission

"The Soviet delce tion remains in the Preparatory Commission in the hope that the other Governments there a pre ented will and themselves forced by the pre-sure of public orinion, and especially by the demand of workers organ schools, to agree, if not to complete disarmament at his t to substantial n direction of armaments, then their representative in the Preparatory Commiss on mult inevitably be forem to turn again to the e very Societ proposals which the present in tructions of their Gov in nents have so far caused them to n nect "

3 Chamcul Watfare

On this point the Commission adopted a text (see Chapter 4 of Anaesi which gave rise to a long discus ion

The dis us ion bore in the next is tance upon the point whether the Convention should include a chapter containing provisions on themical warfure, or whether, in view of the fact that the prohibition of the use of cortain weapitis was not directly connected with the limitation and reduction of armaments at would not be preferable withir entirely to suppress the Chapter or to struing, that the ratification of the Convention in the reduction of armaments would enture the facto acception to the Protocol of 1925, when had not so far been raisfied by all States

The Commission finally adopted by a small majority a proposal of the Delgian delegation, providing for the maintenance of the two most paragraphs of Chapter 4. the profit bition of channial warfare, subject to reciprosity and the ab plute profit bit tion of bacturological methods of warrare

On the proposal of the Societ deligation the Commission also adopted a resolution recommending that State which had not yet done so should ratify the Protocol of 19.5 % con as possible

There was also a long discussion in paragraphs, and 4 of the 102/ draft, which aim at the prevencion of the preparation of themseal were use up are time. The French deligation submitted an amendment with a view to givin' more precision to these paragraphs, but the debate howed the considerable pro-tical difficulties which the application of such a provision could on ounter, including the question of cyrafull supervision. The Comrus ion finally decided to supplies paragraphs a and 4, straing that this should not be it be procted as implying that the obligation incurred under paragraphs I and I should in no way be real ened. On the proposal of the Polish delegation, it received it right to re-une discussion on this point and to submit to the Contenance proposals with a view to the completion of the Protocol on this subject

The Commission also discussed a projocal of the Reumannian and both Croat Slovene delegations for the diganisation of a sy tem of mutual assistance and anctions in the event of a State intringing the provisions of the Protocol This proposal was not put to the vote and its authors reserved their right to submit it to the Conference. In the course of the discussion the British, Canadian, Ge man, Roumanian,

Serb Creet Showne and Turi als representatives stand that their Go emments had just ratif ed or had decided to early the 1005 Protocol. Jord Custington added that he was authorised to make a similar statement on behilf of the Governments of the South African Union, Australia, the Irish Pree State and New Zealand

This Protocol has already been ratified by Austria Belgium, Egypt, France, Itely Liberia, Poland, the Union of Soviet Societies Republics and Vencauch

4 Asr Warfare

Count Bernstorff (Germany) and deposited a proposal that unships should be probabled from hurling any implements of routbut from the air. He observed that bomburdment from the air was one of the most effective forms of attack and a direct mence to the circles population.

"The terrors of air ""tack," he said, ""vill increase is time goes on if we do not take far eaching strps to prevent these attacks. Our work not be complete if we merey probable of the up of ges and allowed explosives or intendiary bombs to be thrown from air hip."

H added that, it airships were prohibited from hurling bombs, it would male it unnecessary to maintain bombing machines, thus, the purely offen we side of military acconauties would be abovered and it would be possible to arrive it a volution of the problem of air material.

routing of the present of a materia.

This proposal was finally rejected by the majority, file diligations voting for it. The delegations forming the majority subsciouently stated that the rejection of the German proposal in no way implied the substiance of air attacks upon the enthan population.

The adverance of the German proposal pointed out mix all a that the sum the Commission should pursue was not the prohibition of any portional form of marker, but the prohibition of any reticular form of marker, but the prohibition of any reticular form of marker, but the prohibition of any reticular form of marker, but the prohibition of any reticular form of an industrial should be made to minimum it within the sphere of the limitation and reduction of immanents without attempting to codify the lives of wire, which did not ionic within the completence of the Commission

within the competence of the Commission. It was also obserted that the penniple of sparing exthins the horrors of warlian for long formerly part of international law, that, if bomoing arrestly, eve an instrument of attack they might also be an instrument of defence, and that, as regards measures against strend forces, there was no great diffe ence between bombardment by cannon and bombardment from the air.

Count Bernstorf received he night to lay he proposed before the Conference

5 General Questions - The Naval Problem

On April 2 and the American delegate, Mr Gibson, made a tatement to the Commission explaining his Government's views with regard to distribute and the reveal problem.

"Our fir' duty, he said, "is for each of us to examine all phases of the problem before u with a vive to discovering what measures of concession can be effected by worth disciption. Agreement upon a suije text can be reflected by a minimum of such concession.
"I feel that we are all be offert to be and suitable per with the people questions."

on our agenda only it we bear clearly in much the recent important changes in world conditions.

Since our last meeting, the nations of this world have bound themselves by solution undertaking to an once each an initiament of national policy.

We believe (and we hope that our belief is shared by the other strongs, that it he apprented real friming jummarity will to proceed with advance the cause of consistences by removing bother sold from which in the past has count into an prompt of states. He has recently been my properly of consist period problem of charmonics, it can detailed, he had, with President House, who had alsaws from an article structure of pinces and grow understanding 1 and a position to malies, purhaps as well as arrows, how cannotity the first that the Pact for the Removalem of Wing presides as an unprecidentic apportunity of advancing the cause of disammarism, an opportunity which admits of no post-positions.

"If we are inneat, if our selema prome in the Pate means arwhing, tone is no justification for the 5 of inneaths of war task appear. Great a mamenta are the relic of another age, but they will remain a necessary relic until the present dashlors. I have a noil that are he ecomplished only by the content of the Powers possessing the greatest amountains to instant measure as of reduction."

"Fundamentally, our purpose should be to release large numbers of men from militery severe to productive effect, and eccounty to reduce the heavy burded of the texton of the states of

After stating that, as regards hand armaments, the American delegation sould be when this quision was reached, to defer to the countries primerly into tracted in the subject with such me use of concessor as it trusted would materially facilities agreement, between this Mr. Galson made the following statement in regard to make dearman, the control of the countries of the countri

Mr country a defence is primarily as small problem. The Amer in Government has found no reason for modifying its view that the simple t, fairest and most practical method is that of immutican by thomoge by catego re-a mith of which has been g or pustical and sate factor, application in the Washington Treats.

The American delegation has urged this vertw acrossphort be fit readingles in twe of the manesphality to some onthe delegation of our unmiddle thesis, my Gazermen's his scoglit in the version mich dis precised some solution wants implied off- the passion of our unmisses and general acceptance. It will be, mencelle red that during the fand seeson of the Priparticy Commission, the Price is delegation brought forward a method which was an attempt to combine its original tital tomograp proposals with the method of tomograp by carbon to our delegation brought and tomograp was energed to each matern and the total devided camograp extensive of ships by specified tomograp. If I am not metalan, certain modifications were engaged in informal discussions, to as to provide that the forminge allocations are single or my given entagory might be metessed by a certain pervivalege to an agreed upon, such in reace to be transferred from any other extensions.

In the hope of inclitating general agreement as to naval arraments, my Go ernment is disposed to accept the French proposal as a base of discussion

My Government is disposed to give full and frenefly consideration to may perplementar uncited of in matters which may be calculared to make our proposels, the French thesis, or any other acceptable to other Forens, and if seven a course appeare desirable, my Government will be presented to give come detarben to a method of estimating equivalent annul values which takes account of other factions than displacement tenings whose. In order to arrive or a basis of compare on in the case of estimations in which there are maybee cananisous as to unit consistentially in the consistent of the consistential factors when professe these valuations.

such as age, unit displanement, and rabbre of guns. My Government has given carried consideration to various metrogs of orinjanson and the American delegation will be in a position to discuss the abject whene or it comes before the Commission.

The willingua. of an Government, I may uses any its experies, to go to by let six be sheed upon the fendinessal sheef that an all needs are relative, namely that what we may require for our discase depends that's hay not be a red of the an a remained by out in "A die from the approaches of the 'Na highton T arts, there is no conservable consummant on havd power which could threaten the six' yet of any of the purposal aread Powers. Thus, it terefore no not not mountain large naval armanements as stometh the crit of the world. As between the proceeds as all Powers, white justifications can there be for the powers which lead in the respective. As e of a vowal vessels to assertion terther building regarders in those classes? In the case, of the funded States we less eal of cycris of a re willinguess to agree on a basis that would meet a substitution depletion of our practic destroy's read submaning force. In the cave of crusters, it is only you assort that the substitution of the present building programme.

My Go entment has all-ass that that we need no exact balance of sings and guns which ran be based only upon the idea of conflient—what is residuantly as wanted as a common sense agreement, but on the idea of conflient—what is residuantly as a considerable of the conflient of th

Statements on the same subject *ere made by the British, laptness, Canadem, French, Soviet and Italian representatives. Lord Cushendum expressed himself as follows:

No one can find to b we been struck with the funding contentatory, and helpful sport of lfr. Gibbooth declaration, and I should thee, to be with an ended up iting on betail of the Branch Go errount, to "y " at " w m th " sport that " a lab desire to approach that were complicated and difficult que bon, and this, so fars as there, are posts in all parks, either with the United State or with any other State represented here, we shall enderwork to meet them in excelly the ame sount.

I cannot commit my off at the present mem at with regard to any specific proposition contained in that declaration to which we have just listened

Certainly I am in agreement with the garcality of the remarks that he loss on the the conneight, which he has had down. One thoug that he not live come particularly, and that he has allowen—the was only a priving alls non—to the Kollege Part.

Another point on whach I am in full agreement with if Gibson is when

Another point on which I cut in a unity ground with in a consultation of the arts that in avail matters "e desire i or only huntation but reduction. That is shouth do I of the British Governor it, many e, like the United States, do no limitation, and reduction to be applied to all classes of a seeds.

When or is spaling, shoult noderloon, I hope I may be allowed to remain to Comm on that the time they were much say I public is intimated birth the British Government used be glad to e.e. a furth renderloon in the late of the shaps in those extegence covarid by the Wishington Ausenment and also the moleculation in the late the first of mose shaps, what is to evay a longer period should deep to fore, they could be registed. We also internated our nationes; it our collicious would agree, for the stat abulsion of submarines.

One very important matter which was had do no by Mr. Gibbon and on which I cannot say very much until I see his words—but I notice how very important it is—in a when he pole of equivalent caval values

I do not like to say very much upon that point until I lince further infor nation but I may say that for mixed I entirely agree that it is along those lines that we ought to use tight it problem

Finally, may I say this I turn, that his declaration is so important and has such a close bearing upon the whole of the naval question that it must profoundly affect our work hole

M. Sato noted with sail faction that Mr. Gibson's and Lord Cushindun's statements heiped to clear the atmosphere as regards the general question of disarmament and the piccal question of naval forces. He said.

The United States representative has shown us the path v^μ must follow no order to bring about a reduction in naval armoments. My Government vill of course give careful consideration to all the points rused by Mr. Gibson

Lord Gullmoden touched upon the question of the compressive value of mayal force. A regardle the few money in HE Guorne statement 1 agree with Lord Cushookus. The study of the new question by the Government of the Burst States will be of messent, at us all, and it will afford visionize in the earth for a mapel solution for the question of the Turst States.

My Government will considers that the reduction of nevel forces must affert four categories of warships

Out effects are being directed towards revising the division of ships among the various categorie. We have carefully considered he observation made at the Conference of Naval Powers and the estince communicated to our Government by "see all oth I Power."

We have thus found it necessary to modif, the existent of division, more particularly as regards the sub-division of the categories of autilities surface ships and current curriers

Dr. Riddell (Canada) and that the Canadan delegation would be prepared to cooperat, wholeh-actelly in solving the disamination problem and he thanked the speakers for the imposites they had given to the preparatory work for the Conference.

M Mostigh (France) and that, if the question of land arriaments were discussed in the spirit of concination and realisation shown by Mr Gibson, it seemed that the Commission could not fail to mal "ripid progress" He said

It is remember indeed that all the quotations of principle now under discussion were directed in all their aspect, for marky we nomitial a capit, of years ago, that all the arguments on the subject wave do eloped at length, and that "ill the eligations are now intil, a copt under which one anothers, point of way, if we remember that we have come here two associations of the proposal and not to revert to questioner of principle has to firm levels, if we comiscurative to submitting to the Comus soon cediants anotherines in regard to penficiple in the "subsidial has no disfirmal principle clearing the ground."

pecific points we should have no difficulty in rapidly clearing the ground.

Mr Glison has informed u that his Government is prepared to seek a
solution on the basis of the proposals which France submitted in the Preparatory.

Commission by way of a compromise in April, 102,

I need not assure you that the Franch deligation is proposed to as not into task. I may add but, rune to the spart of accommodation and conclusion of which it gave proof at the deconvoise on the first reading, and enlightened by the thirty-enti-discourses as to the delification and requirements of entrances are made to the delification and requirements of the master, my delicystom would not dream of urging an addition which finded to task them delification, with a complete final reading the requirements.

The honourable delty are for the United States upole past now of the Errang Reliefgy Pass, and the responsibilities wisher his you soon. The F cand Govern ment and the Trench Birnester for Foreign Affans took too log a part in the framme of their part for their to be any double that their concentration can be counted on in advance in any pulsey designed to translate into derivide the finishment of the foreign and the foreign and the foreign and the foreign and the finishment and the contract with the first yields and the finishment and enduction of armaporation of press, and the himstensian and reduction of armaporation of press, and the himstensian ard neduction of armaporation of press, and the himstensian ard neduction of armaporation of press, and the himstensian ard neduction of armaporation of press, and the himstensian ard neduction of armaporation of press, and the himstensian ard neduction of armaporation of press, and the himstensian ard neduction of armaporation of press, and the himstensian ard neduction of armaporation of press, and the himstensian ard neduction of armaporation of press.

M Littinoff said that he had been glad to identify in Mr Gibson's statement a certain number of theories and arguments that he had himself ad ocated

Suffice it for me to say that, like myself, he too insisted on the needs it; of doing away with the much abused term "huntation of armaments" and of

substituting for it "ends from." I would faulth "mack bt it be Arris on degate seemed to me to support all of be principle of propertional r dietion, since he reminded that the equal application of the pump ple of reduction to all states would not after entirely admit to force, and would file the control of the destroying to the security of any state. It will be even also to the fer reples substrate much by delegations to the three fanomer and questiones put to the Save it did given his more been added a definite replet, it do by the Arctinan different

General de Marmy stated that he shared the retrifaction shown by the only gates who had applied before him in regard to the spart of fundamers and accommodation shown by Mr. Green. He thought that this statem at yould tend to expects the progress to the voice.

6 Effectives - Trained Reserves

The important quiction of the limitation of truscol resists whe raises in connection with the commission of the articles of the raise of the raises of the r

(a) Trained Reserves — Chapter I (Effectives — Article A) (?) of the 1077 draft Convention contained reservations made by the America, British and German delegations concerning the non melavion in Article 2 of the limitation of trained Tractice.

When there texts were discussed by the Communstan, the American delegate, Via Giscon, stated that, while remaining the words he had expressed in 1017, he would, as regards by question of trained restrict, support the opinion of the majority of the countries whose land stores constituted their chief military interest. He said

We have strays maintened that is used at extra should be nucleared with the number arminister a row both country extra time of prict. In our extra matter than the country which is and composit tarted exercise in a provided prict and the country which is a single country than the country of the man that the country of th

In these principles which we cool oming the first read by a certil to inches the cool of a read of the cool of the

I renture to expr. s the hope that as a corollary to the attitude the deligations of other countries will in like moment ranks the maximum of such concesnon as they find possible. I do this in no sport of bargaining. There are two

^{. . .}

⁽i) The P in Corington, Plants is such most effective to the order control late a red and formation equal of one with to Long a plant to the formation equal of one with the Long and the formation of the formati

ways in which the Commission can proceed further. The initis for each delegation in hold up the cance was it is prepared to made with the last mustic, some in hold up the cance was it is prepared to made with the last mustic, some or was in the case of the c

M Massigli (France) replied by a statement containing the following passage

I have pet licewed with deap emotion to Mr. Globart statement which is certainly of a name to advan - our wal not only speedly, but effectively. By country, any basing has advan in brail of the locks that the safeguarding and the same period of the locks and the locks are considered any concerned in eight to travel reserves. The French foliapsion adopted that attitude, nontrivitationing the law or of its hand to mak all concerned in eight to the work of the same period to the same period of the locks and the same period of the same period to the same period of the same period to the same period of the same period of the same period to the same period of the same period

The statements are professed, changed. The Given in the load cools and on just aware as he invited us to liv our cards on the tiple and complete our work. I may be metable in any floots, but it has always been in an once I have been here to by my cards on the sales. For that reads, in expressing my thanks it of M Gho off or the deviation to the just it made, I should he totate in righty that so firs as the French delegation is recovered it millionation to both the game with its cards on the table, and to make every constitution to be the fig. and on the table, and to make every constitution.

which it is a thin its power to offer

M Sato (Japan) expressed humself as follows

To countries in which the conscript syst in its stall in exterence this de la ration opens an entirely new propert. All the difficulties encountered at the

nrst reading with regard to trained it wives are now removed

After contains of the feedal system, when we had an army composed of voluties, and regular i [1], which cover on a gr at deal of trouble, we adopted the system of oos emption sixth warm ago. This system is still in for a and I can stat. demnitely that my Government will not be prepared to make any indical alteration in that years may be a sixth of the state of the st

For the eason it was very difficult, and even impossible, for my country to accept the proposal to limit or a date trained reserve. The system in force in Japan necessarily results in the formation of trained reserves

The de laration just made by Mr Gibson has, however, reassured us, since it holds out re as the good bits of amintuming this said multiplicity or waste.

of limiting trained reserves in any wax.

On behalf of my delegation I desire to express my since e gratitude to

Mr Gibson to, the very important concession which he has made, without departing from his own standpoint in meand to train direct eas, in order to tall a account of our difficulties in this connection.

I chould like to state in its turn the language defection will do it introops

I should like to state in its turn the Japanese delegation will do it utmost to make every politic energial during the forthcoming discussions

General de Marino (Valv) as ociated himself with the statements of the French and Japanese delegations

If also desire to pay a tribute to the broad spirit of conciliation displayed by Mr. Ohbom and, I would add to the cumwrall, practical rose and the grasp of realities of a lack he gave as and wer tangolise practs. I congratulate myself particularly on this of assignment became any matrix-thous would not have allowed me to abandon the principles from t luch we have always appreached the question of truned freveroes

Mr. Gibson concluded his statement by maning us to place our cards on the table, I blank I have always given you proof of the feathers as it is which I have extend my own ideas and my for erminals point of this I had pure that the Italian delegation will begin the discussion of the

very important chapter which we have new to come de

Count Burnstorff (Germany) said that his country, could not consider a disarmament convention which did not provor for an appreciable reduction of armaments. He continued

Indeed, how could my appreciable reduction of avail armuments be made in the solution of the charge values for a second miles and the solution of the appreciable reduction of the appreciable, reduction of armaments? In more than the solution of a separation of a separation, reduction of armaments, Germany, who is herall completely desired, has no conservation to make. The innortivity point for as it to know which the other States who are interested in land armaments are prepared, in exception of the Tractice and of the Convanian coordinately an appreciable reduction of timenties for them of the solution of the convenience of the con

In the observations which I made on the ex of this assent, I referred to used a concession in regard to the problem of trimed careries, which possible not strated arms a particular interest for us. It seem to me that that is entirely in conformity with the spart of correlative which has been referred to. I explained into the observations that the Gurman Government to graphed to c.k. for a puth which may lead to a greenment in this flow.

It my opinion it is quite possible to arrive it a method which, for purposes of comparing military effectives, would enable a smaller value to be attached to trained reserves, particularly the older classe of reserves, then to the effectives serving with the ordours

He drew attention to the concessions which Germany had already made

"Tho logical consequence of this view", he said, "would be by demand the entire the body of the problem of the control to the said of the value of trained seek which is the problem of estimating the value of trained reserves would sole tabell and the company on between different armies would be greatly feel to the base. He was the company of the company of the company of the control to explose this panel—the view skild for any precriabilities of computing views of the the fund restrict one was the Comman law made. They entered to viv to—made the secretar concessions, firstly, it refraind from tabing from the general abolition of the concessions, firstly, it refraind from tabing from extension of the concession of trained reserves—and extensions of the concession of the concession of the views of the concession of the views of the control of the views of th

He set forth as follows his country's reason, for masting that the Convention should deal with trained in erves

A degraement convenience is the algebraich the question of trained revermight be oncewable of all the supermy Steft. In all free the observant events
of mittary services which emitted the not form trained or or extension which do not called them to do not. But there you leve a group of signat
ters, Str. c, some of home to not, po sees that fractions of clinice, but who are
objected under the cut ingit not in give up the for motion of trained or cervaand a fluvramment communities which in specied we importunit a consideration
could not be "regarded as equal, this

and urged that the delegates the had a prefed their readiness to make concessions would note at a upon what these concessions would be at

M. Putgers (Notherly etc.) explained why his del gation, while maintaining its

views with regard to the limitation of trained reserves, had decided to make the same concessions as the American representative. He said

We must remember that the problem before us not a tenneral or an arthmetric problem but a pinneal problem. If we are not we at practical ratiols, it is no use taking a stand on logical arguments, however irrelatable, because it will be a long time before they can proval. The Netherlands delegation us anamous that the work of our Commension should at the land to definite value in order to obtain these results it is absolutely exential to renounce a certain number of proposals made at the finite reading.

While mantiaming the veets providely part forward by the Netherlands delegation, we have decoded to male many concessions in order to achieve results a questive an possible. The supplied in the first place to the question of the limit tation and the gradual reduction of trained rescrees. In Sob Commission A, as well a in the pleasary Commission, our delegation and others have strongly advocated this limitation. We have not changed our opinion and we shall sear every opportunity of effecting this limitation. We are willing to estimate proposal for view a partial limitation, but we realise that nothing can be guized ecopying a character which consists which his real risk ourse.

We would lave tries on the extent of our concession, which implies in effect that the limitation and reduction of ormamonts will not affect large armic

M Vestman (Sweden) and that, like Mr Gibson, the Swedish celegation had not changed its opinion on substantial points but would also be prepared to make a concession

A limitation of land armarisals which only extends in proops serving with the colours will pract very hardly on countries which only maintain professional armies of have only very small trained reserves, and also us countries which have a consumption system with a very chort period of military service and which thus could not make any lumber reduction sufficient requiring the annual contincent studie.

Suche a principle of disarmanees might very easily mean that countries having a long period of mitter service will maintain the whose of their available force intact at the outbreak of war, whereas the forces of the other countries would be very appreciably reduced

Such a result is, in our vira, far from catisfactors

Such a tracter, in our over, an international delegation 1 to withdraw its opportunit to a decision, teached by the Commission by a large majority, to prepare, a text on the base of the limitation, of defeatives with the colours, with no limitation of trained reserves, it is because we hope that appreciable results will be attained in other fields of disviruments.

M Litymoff expressed his delegation's disappointment at the concession made by the American delegation

"It is quite obvious", he sam, "that unit, a the drift con-ention provides for the reduction of trained rescrices and was material, the shole work of the brain mament Confe end will only lead to a certain quite insignificant reduction of officitives in service, this is to some demunition of variousless in respect to the mount nance of efficitives. The reduction of budgets will be of an extremely limited nature insusued as provision for the companies of armses and for miltary stock will not be talk not if them and will not be reduced."

I have not been sent here for the furthermore of the specific interests of my own country, no, ore agreement with other countries,—based on their taking into consideration the special interests of my country,—in a change for consense to their attrests. I am authorised to deduce that any agreement on the reduction of all sorts of arm, of all arms of tores, both effectives in service and trained exercise, will be averaginate for the Union of Republics which I necessarily in home reduction applies equally to other countries.

The Servet del gatton will there for retinue to defeed and upport all proposals extending the scope of disarmanent. The Sowiet delegation considers the reduction of reserves as an essential and integral part of the real reduction of armanents. To resource the principle of the reduction of train of receives will main the removation of disarman in in general, and the run of any hopes for any satisfactory solution, whatever of the problem of dr a mament by the Preprinters Commission and the coming conference.

M Sol al (Poland) observed that it was not entirely arrunte to say that coun true, which were opposed to a limitation of trained releves had not littherto made any concessions.

"I rould draw worselvanom", he was, "or toe fact that the preliminar of rate convention below us his been adviced to a first rading with that this first reading offered a stailing proof of the conclusions "part shows by MI States, invising the which are now opposing the ministion of trund reserves. The draft Convention new under discussion would not e set if no concession had been mad, by those States."

As regards the immitation of truned reserves, I am personally of the opinion that the arguments submitted by certain delegations in favour of this limitation, while they are do erving of respect, are not all entirely legical

We must do one of two things we must either limit trained corress in all their forms or we cannot limit them at all

It is not possible to limit athlete, organizations whose members receive including it roung. It is not even possible to control them, and we full know that in also genumber of constitues the many set organization, which really constitute trained traces, a and to which the provisions of the Consection can never apply

These who are in less our of the lumin one or trained reserves appear to freque the by including slitter of you are industry, when my sweet of the residual for the resion is harry the mentioned, it is not by the rounter all trained meaning by the rounter all trained meanings by the training postures reference. Do so doing a solad, I think, he is long the mass step towards the goal down do be all countries. I for ears that pulse opening with the countries and with the farmer satisfied than it is wor, to letter that the Common and the countries and with the farmer satisfied than it is wor, to letter that the Common and had body in their because it and not then Table to see I when there guestered and trained conserves.

Lord Coshendon stated that, Although the British dilegation had not changed its views as regards the immution of trained reserve, it would be ready, ill - the American and other delegations, to real - a concession. He continued

I want to ment that we have not hanged our opinion, but I think it is not willicently realize of peop, that to under trained reserve is a system incannot be combined with a sy tem of concreption. I have though a great defeature in graining on to any of concreption of the combined with a sy tem of concreption in graining on the system of concreption any efficient injustation of trained concrete as a similar of concrete interest of concrete the contract of additional training or urgest, a selemin of different values for different cases of reserves, and he intimary, if the opinion of the tipon those lines it might be possible.

Well without having had an opportunity of carefully considering what he said and the in eronce to be armen from it, I think is would be very complicated and probably quite un atisfacture to make any estimate of that sort, and there fore it seem to me that coe emption and limitation of trained re erves are closely bound up with each other. I need not say that Great Britain is opposed to cons uption. We have never had it in our histo v. with the single exception of the emergency of the Great War Immediately the var vas over, we went back to the voluntary system and of cour e we naturally think that our system is the best. Not only do we thunk it is the best on all grounds, but it appears to me to be creat that you showed have a really far maching and first in system of limitation and reduction of armam ats combined with a system which enables a country to depend on the whole of its manhood at the outbreak of war. That is our view, but we make it is one which does not largely prevail on the continent of Europe, and we are are notions to get something done. We do not want to run our heads again t a brick wall, and as Mr Gibson, and, I taink, M Rutgers, and this morning we recognize that we should only be obstructive of real progress if we insist upon our view But let me add that this is not, we hope and believe, th fi al work buch well be undertaken in the direction of discrimament. Let us recognise that all we are doing now is laying the foundation. We are taking the first stop in the direction of desarrament-an enormous movement-a movement that twenty or thirty years ago no one would have believed possible, in that all the nations of the world should be simult meon by gathered together to deb-maine upon a system of disurmament

could not conceive of a draft or relation for the tofurthen of armaments which failed to take a region of treland reserves. He added that his delegation believed that it has forested the key to the problem in its proposal for the deletion of compulsory military serves.

Following these statements, the President noted that a large majority of the Commission agreed that the Convention should not deal with the I mitation of

trained reserves

b) Fore aim corgained on a military bar. — During the drafting of the article concerning the limitation of theories in this 1929 draft convention, the American elegation had man a general recreation with regard to the inclusion in that article of formations organised on a military basis.

On the proposal of M. Fierlinger (Cr. Hoslovalia), the Commission decided to accept this reservation, stating that the Convention would not apply to troopplaced under the control of the various States of the American Federation.

c) Computery Midday Screec — In submerfact his proposit to the Commission the Chinese representative, General Tsiang Tsoping and that in his opinion, it was the only fundamental solution to the question of the reduction of effectives

He explained his proposal to the Commission, snowing the advantages it presented as records the maintained of practi-

If the abolition of were of aggress toth, he end, as to be the sum of our presents work, the most presented and "easible envil a obtain us is in our opinion, the abolition in suc.), in all compositing errors, thath wall not only limit the post birth of large and learn the owns of war.

In this of large and easier sent on, but wall then order and limit the own of war.

Count Bernstoff (G means) and that for his park his had with frawn his proposal for the abolition of computerry serves busines he revised that the importy of the Commission rould not accept the proposal and he desired to mall unconces see

Now that another delegation his moved the abolition of computeer militar value. I desire to seve that Controlly a count on well with the reguments which lives been advanced by the Chinese of legation, and if the metter is brought to a vote I shall my vote for the abolition of compusers so are.

M. Litternoff said that be wis not appeard in principle to the Chinese proposal. The Paind or resulted that the question of consections that ben't by the Commission and it midday. Sub-Cramission and asked the Chinese delection not to insist on menutations it.

Gen ral Tsiang Tsoping said that he reserved his right to by the question before the Conference.

d) Limitation and Reduction — M. L. tynoif proposed to substitute the wood "reduce appreciable" for the words "fluid" in Article A (Effective). In this connection, an explange, of views tooly place as also Commission with regard to the meaning of the words "functional" and "reaction".

M Valdes Mendeville (Code) put forward the logal and political arguments which, in his opinion, vioud make it impossible to suppress the cord "limitation".

In regard to the legal espect, the gas a major red the delegations here parent as representances of the Nation Reminus of the Desgue, events depart from the privague of the toward and the terms of inference given by the Assem bits, which stand for our conduction of amount and set the reminus of inference given by the Assem bits, which stand for our conduction of amount in desgradual on the four full of the conduction that is absolid be colored in with matapinal advertion and reministrates of each be outload in the fig. grayinghal advertion and reministrates of each State should be taken into a word. That is to way, it allows of its simple little taken in the conduction of the state should be taken into a word. That is to way, it allows of its arribe little taken in the conduction of the conduc

HORDIST BEHNAPT

a too small in even of the circumstances referred to. To Assembly, having criented the "Preparatory Commun son for the Conference for the Prediction and Linutation of Armanismats" (for which the rame. "Distrimance Conference," is merely an observatively, had down Lat. Suprember in was definite to an example come to the end of the first rategor in the reduction and immitation of amments. For this reason, which has legal one and very interest not experience important to recept the size of finantiation and com deep obtained for the reduction of a manners.—whill has that of any approaches or substantial reduction.

There are furth r, very important political considerations which make it es ential to avoid any even service exclusive or ing d terms in the unist Convention. We must never forget that the draft we are preparing is not intended to Lecome a Convention for one or to exortin ais, but a general Convention binding.

the whole world

At must, however by recognised that with respect to these problems of the reduction or insistance of armoments, the Latin American nations are, generally peaking, in a position appreciably different from that of other parts of the world

I farry the Commission is unsammon in desiring their a large number of lain American collections should be present at the future Conference. To my own part I win morely say that I ransently hope o, for others we the p neare of a small invarience of them would give an entirely after impression of the nearest order of the small of the sound in the tempsation of the first stage, of our gent a to k. I om make their northinghous possible higher that it eventual that their resolid be no nightly in the terms of the dust't Convention, because it is a general Convention or dive we propriate a dust't fail should be adaptable to the different studient. I have referred to, with which you see all familit of our the document behavior.

M Folm Jacquemyns (Belgium) said that the Commission had a two-fold object

It hould be under tood, he said, that countries which have dreads sufficiently redu of their armaments should for the present be allowed to minitian that himit will out projudice to any further reductions.

M Massigh (France) observed that the Military Sub Commission had drinted the pression "limitation of amounts" as follows

The limition of amountain news 'the front of the livel of amountain the countries undertain out to even! We have been writing in the lass of the debrained for sever! estains: I do not therefore and it tand the pass of the pre-rail does now. We have not been called upon to fit that from Schrall reductions will be the rail of the difference between the limit. Fired by the Conference and the amountained, where the Conference of the Amountained Conference of the Amountained Conference of the Confe

M Litymost reminded the Commission that it had adopted a resolution

containing the word "reduction"

Count Bernstorff noted that M. Valdes Mendeville's statement was not in could at with the principle for which the Cerman delegation had been working that

s a pertain levelling of armaments

Lord Cushendum thought at would be difficult to substitute the worn "reduction" for "limitation" without going beyond the provisions of Aircle 8 of the Covenant

Article 8 law it down that there shall be reduct to to the level which is compatible with national safety. We entited tell at the present moment what mation f airly, have already reduced to tast level, consequently if we were to insist upon reduction a. well as limitation in the present Convention we might very well be ground beyond the obligations of Article 8.

On this oreasion he gave definite figures convening the reductions to which Great Britain has already proceeded as regards effectives and military expenditure. Resuming the debate, the President pointed out that there was no need to change the drafting of Article A which, in its present form, allowed of any reductions that might be dreimed possible

7 Material

The se is adopted in 1027 on the least-tion of material for land armanents tool the form of two different purps als, one submitted by the German delegation and based on their young a numerical last of authorised in trend; the other presented by the French delegation and based on the unitation of budget expenditure. On this occurrent the American delegation had submitted a revivation of a general scharter to on the failure to incusting provisions for the limitation of material both in the mands of forces surving with the colours and reserve in iterral of land and art forces."

The Japanese and Italian delegations made a general resenation touching the German purposal. At the set the session the Sourch delegation submitted a proposal based to some critent on the general times of the German proposal.

The discussion on the fundation of land and art material in reserve lacted for to days and no include more than twints in statements by a vicen deligate. The discussion began with a statement of the American representative, Mr Gibbon, who, after recalling that in 1027 the American delegation laid endeavoured to persuade other nodepations that mater at in material should be limited, amounted that in its matter is in that of trained enerview which had been discussed earlier, the American delegation while maintaining its our actions, shoot could to defer to the convention of the majority of these Powers whose deem a was primarial, minitary

During the debate two arguments were put forward, one, mainly supported by the German elegation provided for the direct limitation or material by the restablishment of measurem memorical limits for each eacegors of material. The other proposal, a bose principal supporte was the French delegation, provided for the indirect limitation of material by limitation of expenditure on upkeep, purchase and manufacture of war material. The athena and Japanose delegations adhered to the latter system during the discussion.

The partners of direct homeston pointed out that this method alone enables States to know the armaments or respect of material post-scale by other. States and in custred the possibility of aggression, propressed the componention by material factors or a reduction of effectives, and it was perfectly feasible because it had been applied in occurron of the provisions of the Teace Treates concerning disarmament.

The appearant declared that the direct method would restrict the freedom of internal organization in regard to the armses of individual countries, that it is a difficult to compare land armanuse, that this method would be liberry in view of the difficulty of defining and hinting the manufacture of spare parts, that it would operate unduring against amalier countries which were obliged to buy war material from other countries, and might even compel them to set up national war industries that this method was calculated to aroses, suspicion and district and, health, that it was difficult to conceive how a could be applied without international supervision, which most countries did not seem able to accept for the moment

The supporters of the indirect, method of limitation through budgets observed that this system was cutriently elastic, that it made it possible to talk account of general connection conditions on any special conditions in each country, that it was easy to understand, that the progress of such limitation could be rollived with the high of public documents and that their would be no difficulties as regards control. The adversaries of this system thought that this method did not cover the matural in control at the closure of the Convention, that the information it gave was orefined to the commenced value of stock, without that the information it gave was orefined to the commenced value of stock, without

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At the self at the 60 to 10 th, do noted tool the Communer was some are an address in the charge of both addresses of contract of an analysis of the feeling and for the charge appropriate contract on a substitute frequency, then but in the American advisory had fortunate a norm shelf a three of the 10 th per and 2 methy traps 3 to the contract of the 10 th per and 10 methy traps 3 to the contract of a Contract to the contract of the 10 methy traps 3 to the contract of the 10 methy traps 3 to the contract of the 10 methy traps 3 to the 10 methy traps 3

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ी १० च की रे वालनी कियार ज्यान को किन्स्या एवं स्वर्धन के जन्मभूत्रके कुल्लाह क चौरते कि कुल्कों में किन्स्याके कोच्छा व कारी (जो १) जो किल्लाका जुल्ला किल्लाहे

grant open a name and a fact in an analysis of the special and properties of the special and special a

have been diminated which cannot however, be origited from the Convention if the latter is to have any rist effect.

The Commission has therefore last at his first task at any take as far as the

The Commission has therefore lost or his test, at my tate as far as the disarmament of land forces is concerned

You were part I have be a consenting with all my trength in the Commisson word and I have caused on all its exponsibility of the Plan my Government be averteffix it or one means in doubt—made; two venucions I would remain you of the special mode by the Gorman Chaprellice of the last Assembly and of my consistent with a strength of the Commission—"have could not accept, even a a list large a solution which would not include of the forms of arguments, and hash need for those global my which would not one of the forms of arguments of the previous for the Commiss of the previous or of the Commiss of the privacy of the Commiss of has past of any solution of the commission has past of any solution to consider the commission of the processing the commission of the processing the commission of the Com

I i shrest unne maare de tel 300 mer nove nor mee'd l'erget, tot turn scheit the Commerane de tals, shee tals — By expects and my entirerms vould e, even mer keen if idd not remaid mes if that or present ve are will ally in the proper, or ve age. He nos the "ase Commanson, het at cher de cassions and erge sally tho, of the Dazenment Conference that tar final orbites due so on the "able problem will be taken."

In wow of the greater of the standard, I bare flow appeal it all these Govern much. Producing the opening of the Dia armanent Conference, I've them my and understand at his what is required by public opinion, and it has to the more and more ingest wow of the proples of the world. Let them give their delegate other materiation, than the v. which have note, if the most of the Communion, it is instituted in the conference with do aim of the future Criffs is not which it was much of the great of the most of the conference with the aim of the future Criffs is not which it was much of the future for the great of the future for the conference with the aim of the future Criffs is the producing the future for the future for the future for the future for the future future for the future future for the future future future for the future future future future for the future fu

In rup's to this statement, the Privilent, M. Politis, and that it was, perhaps, rather sarily to pronounce upon the value of the work being done or on the degree of limitation and will stop with his would be the out one of the Contenuous

it must not be so gotten that in Article A (Limitation of effectives) we have embedded an es ential or neight a hose practical effect will depend on the figures for hith the Conference will enter in the tables anneoud to this article. To

Count Bort triff he and the he hit to the Commission to responsibility what it had nided I fluss it would be more orner to may thought of delaying me the responsibility in the statement of the things of the statement of the regard to each, steem proposed I had advant or of card casterner which is a public to to gave partly or that also opportunity to sudge altimately of the week which are put lower will have the first operation of the statement of the statement

8 Close of an Session - Fatur Work

At the end of the above discussion, the Commission an ideal to adjourn its owning the other points on its agends— navel maximal budget upon dirture, general per avision frontial, one. It is instructed its Per ideal to it the date of its instructing and safes the maval Powers concerned to injury him of the progress of their negotiations, so a, to enable him to convene the Commission with a full knowledge of farts.

Phls do used was preceded and followed by statements which may be classified under the headings

I stead Distarranted — Tat, Trynness, Britch, Fren had Italian delegates informed the Commusen that their Governments had warmly welvenged Mr glob as at itemate of April 2 and, and that they world glob has negociators their most careful ritionion. They asked the Commission to have the principal navel Powers sufficient time, for the evaneous on and you of their Governments' device to do all in their power to facilitate and lassion.

M Sato said

In the denaration be made on Aprel zand has, Mr. Ghiston pounced out that the estand better of at armanmer was not merely hundation but a covery case an effective ordiscione of armanerias. The laptace efforcement country shaws this point of view. It has indied, or many concessom expressed a smilat opinion of feet, however that the menium has pot jet come to state this were not the problems that or returbe the wey basis of the que ton, such as that on which the arrangement in fonce for ordina entagonised the 1 is founded, particularly as the new American proposal only concerns the method or estimating equivalent maraly values.

Lord Cushendun ob erved that it we impossible to say how long it would take to study the American suggestion. He said

We have not seen the proposals with but I have not durit they will be communicated to the different Government by the Government of the United State Each Government will then have to excusse them carefully to we whicher they offer a proposel of agreement. I there as globel that thereafter there will have to be communications between the various Governments must interest in this quote on and it is quite, domestime the various Governments must interest any continue to the square of the proposal to the time. It may not take a very long time, so the other hand, it may lake once time it may not take a very long time, so the other hand, it may lake a constitution of the proposal to be made, the technicalities, to be discussed and the opportunities for examining what they are

M Massigh assured the Commission that the French Government would comment the suggestions with the firm device of enabling the Commission to resume its work and carrier it to a societable conclusion as quantity in possible, and also becaule it was anxious to apport any arrangement which would renduce to a geniral solution of this problem and shock, whose compromising any visit interests, would dark account of the special situation of the virtuous countries.

The American delicate, Mr. Gibson, sa d that since making his statement of April 22nd he had bearned that certain other Governments were making analogous studies which should, of course, be taken into account in any ground discussion

He replaned the messing of the American proposal encerning the "equivalent of value" and recognised that the best method of furthering a successful conclusion was to give the Poyers of secured subject time to study the question

2 Question of Supermission — The draft Convention or 1927 included a series of provision concerning the supermission of the exception of the Convention, driftled by the Innot Allegt on In 1927, this provision and given not to continue the sorth a super, the various reference made to them showed that there was still considerable day ignore of opinion on this bound, a recurring are which cannot the Term to Allegton to make a satement containing the following paragraphs.

So along is our desire to decover a solution that will meet with general many, that the Fresh delegation has n. a named the general of supervision which it an essent of elegated of the Bernard of the Western of supervision which it are seen of elegated of the Western of the control which the tetrer of elegated the property of the seed of the work of the seed of th

B fore th Commarcon adjourns its work I therefore with furblants that the Presult-delegation are new coulded to substitute unper of six organal proposal contained in the tet of Chapter V as it left the first reading certain simpler and more general peops als soverning the central point for which Processor most I cande in the dirth Cham. I now change and internibilation of information, actilement of disputes concerning the interpretation and application of the Convention, steps to be the in un the case of any infringement of the same, having regard acre particularly to the special portion of "states non Members of the League_materially without prejudice, to the procedure which Stata Members may be stouch to follow

M Massigh added that to enable the Mambers of the Commission to study those proposals at their let ure, the French delegation would transmit them to the President without weiting for the ne t meeting to be convened

The American deligate thanked the French delegant for this concession, saying

It is no. an over statement to say this, in .B. our previous discussions was the quiction or infernational appears on and anotative which is defer in its fundamentally. It was a quistion that mode if the definite, subject of state overcaptive and was something that may of its could not accept, not only because of our dusb belt in the offeren, but for many other reason, which, happily it is no long reasonant per anoma.

Surely Mr. Prevident, there is no cours this room to day who does not fact that we are appreciably arrays to car goal, which is and which remote, the completion of a single text of this drift Commention which it have been or creating for two years. That agreement cur to reached only it has more to conseque that it can be excelled only in the way, has been develor for a long time. But I am the first to recognize this concession is not always. Case Mr. Differs means the searched for the common beauth, of a principle field with decayation, and such I to cone, while the soncession ust made, by Mr. Mawaga, it its true light, and pays nances mobile to the sport with prompts it with prompts it.

5 General Statement by M. Latemoff.— M. Late northest define that the results of the earth session had been entirely negative. He set forth the principal proposals reported during the session suggesting that it was a cleer to no a nich-Commission new and saled that the Conference should be symmoned prompts.

If nevertheles, we still urge a speedy convocation of the Conference, it is because, e hope that the people of all connectice who are the principal motive power in the inchastival campage for disamement and pears, learning of the trutle rates of the road, of the Preputatry Commission, and it is increase their pressure on their Government, that the 18th and the forced to the up at the Conference stell a position much more in correspondence with their desires and dramade.

The Severe delegation feel no disappointment whitever. It does not regret it participation is the Commission, nor the time which it would seem to take speak as also. By it presents in the Commission and its propo also in the paper of the winted on armaniars, if his impose in the demonstration and its reposal on the paper of the wintermipted or un whate here of the Source Umeon as an obtacle in the path of general disarrament.

It is within, in the same spirit of readiness for stundings and real concessions for the also of diamament, and in the same spirit of peace, to come to the Disarmament Conference

In reply, the President pointed out that it was not for him to pass his opin on on the personness spread by M. Litvipoff. He added

M Litracoff will at least allow—I am some he will agree with us on this point — that we a covining in a gloss botus, both in the theral and in the linguistative we e. Opinio) have been feel to expensed here, and no case can despose the last of all—that absolute fracions of species is also see here. The public has heard what every delegative has said, and it is the public whom we regard as sele pulge of whether a least of some left or other whom we regard as sele pulge of whether a least often veil or will be sufficient to the public whom we regard as sele pulge of whether a least often veil or will be sufficient to the sufficient to

However, I was very much gratified—and I think the Commission tall age with me—to hear M Lintand's doing word in which he lide is to loop that he is considered to the control of which the control of th

Before closing the s sear, the President give a brief survey of the work done

Commercial agreements and conventions between Austria and France, Sweden and Turk 1, Norway and Paland

Acresments on Isoal que tions between Preces and Czecho lovalna, and Fatvia and Sweden

Conventions between Hungary and the Seth Erroll Set ere. Augitum (Delgrade Reforms and, 10.8) encouring neurones contains in Au tima and Hungarian errors the treatment of provide macrons comprise, and the order ment of questions relating to the reports of departure or, towar, and volging the odd on the frontier resulting from the Treats of Transon per write the ac-

An vehange of Notes between Belgium an France (Pans alay 2 nd and 2 rd), 1008) repl cong the six negements of 1895 (completed in 1900, 1906 and 1910) concerning the sinification of case to title from homes and simil diseases in the France & Pons fromthe 4 first, present of by Belgium.

2 - COMPLICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

The Committee of Jurial, appointed by th Committee Describer 1928 on the antecome of them he have been a found in 1929 to 1921, a sea blittle execution to survey of the held of international law with a view by codination and to study the methodical the substance of easy into such that he we to publishing the married must not to the new too publishing the married must not took on the form of a code.

um irrai cim- to time in the control of cope.

The Committee was attended by M. Diana. Prote for of International Law
at Perior. Unit traity: Member of the consider to Continue at about one in the
fulling For ign Maintry: M. I fourther outputs control Protegial Maintry, Edwor,
Extracrdinary and Planopteraturary Mins (at of Selvasor in France, and M. Welter
Schweiner Protegia S. By Uniter 1988).

The Committee price elect to the rough study of the question on its a line evamining more than four hundred and after conventions, and description for the Control of the C

IV - The Technical Organisations

THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL OPGANISATION

31 Litermational Conference for the Septre on of Conditorfedime Controlly

The Diplomain Conferent for the suppression of Countri the Currence, can made and the one meet the Legis mat it desires from A princh to both Thi Concern a sith is all of a related, about to by the Frank Government in this fact that Countri handling is to the about of constraining currents.

The Confirment dies up the restaute with a Protected and thread bettermine the still me of countrictions, curricus be sample from and charge prosection or the still me of the Contricting Parket the medicals to collection to modify the reducents provided into the control of the Contricting Parket the medical still only particular cut to medical from control promisioners.

One of the results of the discharge of the Conference will be the convection of an internangent is across a formational produce discharge view the suppression of contentialized for terms. It is all recommended that an engine should be made into internal into the late to the term of the produced of the made into internal into the late to the terms of the content of the many string of other countries of the across the discharge of the late of the l

The Conference and Lendout by the legations from thirty two States, of which the twenty in a following, should the Commention the Protocol and the Final Act of the most of the most of the states and the Louisian, China, Colombia, Cuba,

Crechoslovakia, Danzig, Leanie, Germaner, Great Brit in, Greece, Hungury, India itah Japan, Luxemburg Hon no tae Netherfards, Polle of Poctogal, Polle of Mingdom of the Serbis Croats and Slovenes Suntarland Umon of Social t Sovice. Republics

The tollowing States, who here also represented at the Conference, recreed their accession. Brain Demonsk, Ermidia Finland, Lithuania Nicar gua Spain Sweden, Turkey, the Unit of States.

The Conference was presided over by M. Pospisal Governor of the National Banl of C cehoslovakia. It appointed as New Presidents Mr. Wilson (United States) and M. Scholker (Austria).

The via 10 to do usons was a primine or draw invention of discount for the operation of counterfuting entency, prepared by the Vival committee set up by the Council on the advise of the Financial Committee. Two Committees were set up by the Configuration on the other convention the fifth to study almost active question.

The main provi ions of the Convention and is anne es are analysed below

۴.

The object of the Convention is to resider more effective the prevention and punishment of counterlaining currency, the word "turnacy being understood to making pays more viterlaining bank notes) and metallic mones, the circulation of which is legally authorised.

For this purpose the Contracting Parties programs that the following should be punchable to ordinary crimes

- $\{i \land a_y \in audulent making in all time of interest in the time as employed.$
 - (2) The fraudul at uttering of counterfest curren y

(3) The introduction into a country or the receiving or obtaining of countrict our ery as her he after ng and with kno high class a counter test.

[4] Attempts to commit and not infention d participation in the foregoing

(5) The fraudulent making pressing or obtaining of in truments or other article peculiarly adapted for the coinfecteding or altering of currency

Early or the coordinates of the market area, who have no decent a submit offense, and no determine a made in the solid of penalments is better as the chair for domarks and he may greaters. In the control was not not not the market area in a market share it of managhe of the market area when the market area will be roo gains of for the purpose of establishing historial armounds in no far as or if purpose or instituted and of domarks armounds in no far as or if purpose or instituted and of domarks are market and of the market armounds in the formal market armounds in the course that the market are the market armounds in the course of the market are the course of the market as the country.

The Convention from the provisions Conserting the leadment of or rener, it cl. are according to the laws of the difference (where, ewithin the principle) as at preventing offenders from expirity pains by the provision in a long country of in a country of in than that in this line between the level commuted of

Then are do pro-sourcio the set on and only without constructive surrency, and at the intruments used for computationing. The truncative pro-size there a central office, with the stable has on each of the country to common one users, and that the coffice will correspond duretly other cache other. Then are impairtons regarding the organisation and working of the seffice, the trust function of a contact an oran toward office, with rules the enthusial

offi es will correspond and the transmission of letters or request $({}^{i})$ relating to offences of counterfailing currence

It is specified that the participation of High Contracting Party in the Conventions shall not be interpreted as altering that Party's general attitude towards command jurisdetion are a que to not international that. The Convention, moreous, does not after the principal that the officines referred to should in out occurre without excluding allowed impossibly to defined, pro-curred and punished in contenting with the general rule of its domestic lyes.

The outracting Parties agree that any deputs a rising between them recording the interpretation or application of the Convention shall be inferred to the Permannic Court of international Justice of their general be estitled by devertingoit, toon. Should any Contracting Firther in orbited in such a dispute not be signatures to the Court Protocol, the dispute will be referred to another arbitral fulbonal. The sometion is open to all States Members of the Legin and to all non-Memoer States in street to succeive

Ratification of the Convention of a cosmol by any Contacting Party implicit that the latter's legislative and administrative organisation are in conformity with the roles of the Convention. In the abover of an omician declaration, by the Contracting Party the previous of the Convention do now apply to colonica, over a ferritor is productivate or terratoric under currenally or mandate.

The Convention will some into force when two ratifications or accessions have been deposited



In the Protocos and and to the Convention it is specified

- (1) That the lal infration of a stamp on a note when the effect of uch a stamp: to make that note valid in a given country, shall be regarded as well it heating of the note.
- (i) That the Convention does not affect the right of the Parties freely to regulate, a cording to their dome tie lay, questions as to the instruction and except one of the right of anniesty
 - (3) That the rule stating that it is no way models internal regulations must be internal regulations table in the rule of t
 - (4) That States are required to execute letters of request only within the limits provided by their comments lar.

The Proto of mensions reservations about the dot by the Indian and Chonese Governments concerning extradition, and by the Union of 50 talls Sowiet Repu block occurring extraction It also on tame, statements by the Sauss and U.s. S.R. Gov monets at these testing statements and the Sauss and U.s.



The land Act contains the following principal recommendations

- (1)/The Council's requisted to commune cate the text of the Convention and Protocol for signature or for are 500 to all Member of the League and to nor Member in cases where it considers it desirable
 - (2) Governments which have egoed the Convention are nested to notify the 5e rotary General of facin structum in regard to retrification, should such ratification not have been deposited within three years from the date of signature.

- (3) Governments are invited to take as far as possible, even before ratification idministrative mea are for the organisation of the services provided for in the Convention
- (4) They are also requested to notify the League of the conserve of a central offer for the prevention of counterfacting currency. As soon as fifteen central offices have been creded their to conference of the normalisation creded their conference of the normalisation of the offices may be summared by the Counce. It is suggested that, produing the continuo of an inturnational central office, deveraments should continue to he errorises to the Atternational Common. Police Common to in themselves.
- (5) It is further recommended that the central national offices should study the prevention of count rieting other seasonies (where and dehenture certificates chouses, bills of exhange cit) and that the League should con ider the dit rability of preventing an international consection on this subject.

Other recommendations consum the unincation on an international basis of rules for the estimation of acused or consist of a rooms with a view to securing really effect, we suppression of crime, the direct remains about the facts or request concerning case, of counterfating carriers in practices to touring diplomatic channels, and the regulation by naturational convention of the despitely and or cuttor of lectures of requests as each product a uniforms is to first the second of the despitely and or cuttor of lectures of requests as each product a uniforms is to first the second of the despitely and or cuttor of lectures of requests as each product a uniforms is to first the second of the despitely and the second of the despitely and the second of the despitely active to the second of the second of the despitely active to the second of the se

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Finally, on the proposal of M. Pola (Koomansa), an optional protocol was laid before the Conference by which Contracting Parties undertaile, in their methal relations to consider the one expected by the Convenient as ordinary officers from the point of twee of 3 standards.

The Optional Protocol has of ar been around to by Austria Czechowloval is Green, Portugal, Roumann and the Kanedom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes

In his chaing speech M Pospisil described is follows the work of the Conference

It is certain that, in the general arceptance of the term, then is nothing ensational in the Convention we have just adopted. But I will rome the less convinced that it is an important international and and for this very reason may render more is ting critics to manking.

Though we he enrounted disvegence rea hing down to he very root of logal ystems, it mis analogued and consecuted by enturing of collution are laws, the missing of section requirements and fearbolity, advanced along the path of international maintenation, or operation and obligation

We lass who made some progress in egy of to the weed question and sometimes with the model of th

The direct object of our port —the none offerance pseudomand suppression of countriefs to remember — all heaved in an approvable manner by the Composition. In the classes adopted we have han down the permiphinat the countries that age of currents — an indicate offerine, at on this stifficular matter we have tound a formula with the force there, at one that we regards the letter—and we have then a formula with the fact our at the latter—the tour mental and the countries of the countries as a view one of we can receive that the hance and loval understanding of the piece of the Common and its additional to converve that it should a "theremay".

We have made a joint effort, which has not been an uses full to refule to allow per on "sullty of counterfesting currency to escape purisument

It is a well known fact that the officers of a law depends in a large measure upon it increasity is rig recognized by a blic opin on. I think it is pushible to state that our Contention is supported by a narvor of content of this kind.

be I can be eighte seen on of the Economic Committee

The trenty eighth assion of the Economic Computers vis held in General from April 8th to 12th, vith M. Transklenburg (Germans) in the Chair. The sister was preceded by a consultation with a perison the sugar question. The spenda inclinited a study of retainous between bilateral treaties based on the most for earth autom of size, and most it lateral constitutions, collective states for each reduction, the soil and was a problem, billion of see Aunger unfortune protections in constants nonmodelative, reducional ammenentis, statist a and economic reductions and trap peace.

1. The most featured name clease — Ried one Seateen beliated I sales and withdred constitute on authors — The Economic Committee, completed its study of this question and do while to transmit its conclusions to the Control proposing that it should communicate them to States, toge her with the results of its work, in regard to tariffe and treats, making pelloy.

At the Geneva Conference for the continuon of a Convention on Import and Export Prohibition and Restrictions (1927), the question had are en whether non party Status could in virtue of bilateral agreements based on the most favoured nation clause claim the benefit of any advantages mutually conceded by the signaturies to the Convention. The Committee examined this problem in connection whit its study of the most favoured nation clause in commercial treatus During the discussion reserved of its members observed that in cream cases, countries would have little or no interest in sureding to multilateral economic conventions it, by moking the most favoured nation clause in bilateral agreements, they could claim as of right, without mourning or responding obligations, that the obligations contract d by signatories of a multilateral convention should apply to themselves It was even urged that such a possibility might scriously impair the whole future reconomir work of the League and that the only means of averting the danger would be to adopt the rule that the most fa oured nation alone in bilateral commurrial regime should not affect multifactual (conomic conventions. It was however, objected that a charse of this kend would not only be contrary to the Economic Communications are a the unlimited application of the most favoured 1 arion slause but might be mi understood in countries whose commercial relations were based on this clause and even give rise to a hostile attitude toward the League's expansion work. Other members argued that a State might possibly be unable to undertake the commitments of an international economic consention and that it would havely be asked to give up, in bilatira commercial imputes, the right to refuse differential treatment on the part of one or more other States

In the succession of the forms time felt massle to propose a uniform solution for the moment. It was, however, unsummouly of common that, attituding a roser when constraing mall fair all convertions might in some casts be legitimate, it could only be justified in the car of general multitated conventions suming at the improvement of international consonum. Instincts, and not in the case of special consection, concluded by ordering business to attain particular ends, the benefit of which the digitations would, by mach promoders, by rate ing other States which might by my days much forever feet must advantage.

The Computer considered that his resurvation should be expressly stipulated and should not do give a non-segmentry of a multidated convention of advantage, monved cither under the natural laws of a signators State or under a bultural ago county confusion by the latter with another one symptors. State It was of opinion, that the resurvation should not apply to cause as which a State thanting the older target of a multidate of convention, though not according to it, would be empty of the grift if it represents in the meant r

In Committee in the expressed the over that countries agreeing to me? in bifuture? agreements based on the most taround nation large, a receivation in a continue, which the flow-principle, we all not be a ting contrary to the extern menditions of the Exponent Confer not or in a manner intensistent with the objects of the Linner.

a Lotte 1 to Leep for Intell Technology.— In the course of its encourty, the Committee noted that a large number of constitute concerned in the production on and trad, in element would be writing to take part in a meeting to commit the customs regime applicable to that prount I. As, however it was tradely to form a coefficient part in the international cument trade, it considered it preferable, before coming to a devision, to arrange for a consultation between experts of the center mostivity to take place in the early ansume. A delevation was appointed Di Trend-Icabarg, M Schuller M Surrays and Sir Sydney Chapman) to proceed to this consultation. It was decided, subject to such modifications as the delegation might take in the light, in morth experts to Marrian, Belguin, Grecholowak a, Denmark, Germany, Great Britain France, Hungary, Italy, Norway, the Nether lands. Poland, Roumanna, the Sorb Creat Slovene Kingdom, Switz-sland and the United States.

The other products in connection with which the Committee is studying the possibility of collective action are iron and well, wood kather, itself rule and vegitables etc. It will pursue this investigation with the and of reports and notes prepared by its members.

, Co4' -- Following the consultations on the subject of coal, the Committee prepared a p eliminary report for the Council outlining the more chara-teristic international aspects of the problem

Considering that further consultations would be necessary before driving up conclusions or recommendations, the Committee represent the desire to consult experts of quarter dwyll all important apperts of the use for (product myll, about, trade and consumption). It noted that it had already studied a mass of material prepared by experts or collected by its numbers in their rape (tre countries, by the Langue, See trains and by the International Lobust Office.

4 Sigar — A consultation between experts of the segar industry, held at Genera from April 4th to 6th, provided the Committee with a largi-port of the data neces at to obtain a general misight into the position of the sigar industry

The experts attent on had been recursed on two mans points — the possibility of stabilising production for a number of years and joint impaires to me easi consumption and they had expressed the opinion that aer mann's between producers must be concluded before such measures could be out into pretter. The Committee, noting this concluded before such measures could be out into pretter. The Committee, noting this conclusion pointed out that it could not essume any reponsibility of take now in state on the matter but must confine titted? I beging in close tought with the development and progress or such attenuench, it would lear this factor a mind in it final report to the Coursel on the position of the states industry.

In view of the bening of the question of best signs on various agricultural problems, the Committee decided to consult a perts on this subject bits outs next session.

The following took part in the first on ultation

M de Albunuerque, d'On-J (Porto-ul), M Laran Beaudum, Prasident of the Suc de Colhride des Potes ands de Sor es as "Aggres Mr. B. A. Frester, of the min of C. artikova, Lordon M. Gramm Bott, Durects of the Danas Sugar Factories, Oppenhag n., M. Peman Gerdys, Die etce of the Natherland Branch of the Produktation ser de Jamenales suda time at Americana, M. Gigta, Assertion of Trade Commissioner for India in London M. Jos Frettmann Directs of the Cach Sugar Indiastry. A secretion, M. H. is her, Pres di n. of the Cort. Cet tod de Sorterats de Secreta de Robers, M. H. is he. Expert asginace of the Swedish Association of Sugar Factories, M. Albeit Hin de (Hungary), M. van Loor of the Zeithel Svile Mestade pp. 1, Ametardem M. Leis Marino Pres, Services:

of the frm Rabbellige, and Green's and of the Neutzele Zuranball 4 G, M. Ernsto Russ, Director and Advance of the National Association of Sugar Products of Italy M. Joseph Zychlusky, President of the Cries' Foncur and the Council of the Polish Sugar Industry

- 5. Bulls of B. Jange The Committee examined replies from twenty three States concurring the record and the proposals of the Conjunction of Jarvas states in the unifference of Lors on half of exchange and choques the great majority being in Fevour of a confirme. Unafficial information was recovered, moreover, that certain Goricmanes which had not extraped as co fit is sure squared.
- 6 Indirect Protections The Committee resumed its discussion of the question of indirect protections in with ap and retenue to the cope to be given to this enough. It deviated to extend its investig time to all Government measures foither to a tail fix and problem in the tail fix and the ta

The scope of the enquiry once established, the Committee will e amine the question of procedure. Meanwhile it will consider in great r detail the question of indications, he may the origin of foreign goods

7 Customs Neuroscience — The Committee took note of the report of its Sub-Committee for the Unification of Customs Momenclature, whose work during its Jouann section had currently adversible, creent multipals for pager manufacturing paper and cardboard

racturing paper and corroborate
After hearing M Tighters, Chairman of the Sub Committee, on the manner
in which the experts proposed to fine h their work, the Committee decided to submit
the completed nonmenclature through Governments to the indistrial and committee
or the of all countrie. It would then be possible to smeand the draft in the light
of the observations and suggestions were ved.

8 Industrial $4g_1 e_{2k} L$ — The Commutes considered the report on the variety the furnity no men in March to draw up a systematic and detailed account of two in Names countries, an industrial agraements. There experts were of opin on that thich is k-curs ted in a detailed e-runation which would farilitate the dis inflation of these laws in groups be ad on the principles they constanted and the outries they zero e do achieve.

Three principal group's ent established the fire empirical legislation of a compressively of type established at an -po host accommistration in district agreement als incented day flating. Drugshizer each the second modern legislation of a problingly colarrens as estarting from the development gray restriction whatever on homomercual competition flamence in level, and the third, very recent legislation expressed over disposition of the commission of the comm

At their part sess on the experts will those while investigate the origin, essence are methods of each of these groups

9 Statisfe. — The Committee studied three questions entered to it by the Council in conjection with the Convention on Economic Statistics. The equations onecrned they constitute in 12 domestic of statistical parts, the range must of international statistical machines at dates and places convenient for the Govern must represent the extending them the possibility of going pic or denotions and adopting admitter places, must use of the terms "gross weight", "not weight" and "legal rect legalit".

and "legal refreight"

As a gardsthe rist point, the Committee do ided that, before appointing the copiet, it mould be better to evant the raining into lone, of the Convertion, is regards the subject of it or if the the Survey Green's the right of it or if the

Conference resolution to the fit transional Labour Object the International Institute of Agricultur, in Rome and other organisations interested in the question and, as regal of the third, it instituted the Longon Societarist to collect information on the regulations in force in various concurrs.

10 Lensure. The detects affelding the peets of the series.— The Committee of the conclusion that this question had not reached a stag, or table for the origination of an e-part enjury. Heaving up to an international contentue and decided in continue "to it immer, studies and meanths. With this object, it decided to get into touch with units sitter, and other institutions interested in renormal and other quistions of international interest.

Two conomies, Professor Bona (German) and Professor Sugitard (French) have alread, been consult d. The Committee will project to furthe consultations before taking a de is on as to its future procedure.

c) Apprecation of the Recommer dations of the Economic Conference (Report on he Person May 198 Way 1979)

A report on the application of the recommendations of the Economic Confedence from May, 1924, to May, 1921, he is so prepared by the Lague Scantard as a basis for the work of the May estion of the Consultative Economic Committee

This document, which is analysed below summarises the pre-ent situation in regard to trade, indestry, agriculture and various general economic questions. It describe the League a coronome work during the past year and concludes with a general curvey of the world economic situation in 1955.

Economic Cor dit ors in 1928 — According to the report, the world economic position, which had grantly improved in 1927, entered in 1920 upon a period of consolidation. The report contains the following passage.

The aggregate production of weddth is tools was certainly not below the left of the practing year. The captured foodstates and are macroal was either maints in distinction that the first three and manufacturing industries, further handway was mastern the polesy ν rationals. For the manufacturing industries, further handway was most rule part ν when ν is the first ν was ν and ν is consistent and ν in the first ν in the ν in the first ν in the ν in the first ν in the ν in the

But the groces of excellentiary has been neither institute neets, in mean furctions terre was no advance, and 4 was exceptioned during the year. That tear is adoptation of prediction to d mead in a number of institutes is still terrors having person complied in provide above all they per air recreated of usem provinces. There has been over production in several adouttines, other, have mitter-of from a label good in mineral from a great of the person of the males time has reduced then be brudyleng, the number of mean the several males time has reduced the behavior of the other stad, and, in many counters, of the terms endustry remained, causafactory. Found the, who to fight year, there was a quisitor falling off in production in certain countries attributible in part to industrial dispute and in part, to doubly a certain countries attributible in part to industrial dispute and in part, to doubly a certain countries.

The n. ord of the powelds periodish or activity in 1938 inhows a morehal than the process of the powel of the

The report gives more explicit details for certain countries and for certain of early branches of agricultural and moustrial tetrity, mentioning the following particularly important, factors

- (e) The wheat crep in 1928 was the largest since the war, the world see plu in 1928 1929 was estimated at 110 mill on quintal $\approx e$, twice that of the proc ding year,
- (b) The British rubber rectificion techemic put inte force in 19.2 was abandoned and, as a consequence, the shipments of plantation rubber were of per cent in excess of the average for 1922 1927.
- (c) The sugar market was particularly affected by the abolition of measures restricting output in Cook by the rapid growth of production in Java, and by new fiscal and protection measures.
- (d) The world production of coal was over, 5 million tons less than in 1927, a ract due to a lower output in the United States.
- (e) The production of crude of increared considerably in Colombia and Venezuela, the latter country being now the second of producing rount y in the world.
- (f) The share of Purepe in the total production of iron and steal decreased and, in contrast to rose, the United States steel output again exceeded the combined production of European country.
- oned production of sampless cruntne;

 (§ Unomployment difficulties were accentant d in a number of countries (Gernary, treat Britans, the United States, Union of Souril & Pepublics), but this situation improved in others (France, Belgium, Itals, Norway)

The commercial situation in 1928 is described as follows

The aggrega e value of international rando continued to increase in 1928, but the rate of advance was slower than in 1927. In that var, the read value of tricks in ternal of obligation increased by 4 per cent, in 1928, according to preliminary information covering about 85 per cent of the worth tritla, the corresponding real amounted to vane 3 per cent. The desirate in the general level of gold prices, if any, and probably small, and it may therefore the concluded first, affining, that sextual generality of spon exchanged international, untrease of, the rate of increase was less time in the proceding year when it van estimated it 8 per cent.

at 8 per cent. The are of growth in Burope appears to have lagged somewhat behind that lackneved in North America and in the world as a whole. The vindency which manifest of itself in 1977, when Buropean trade developed by not less than

13 per cent soums to have been reversed

Within Europe, the headway made was almost entirelyquing to the Central and Eastern countries and, to a less extunt, to the larger imports of the fringe of Northern countries. In Western and Southern Europe (representing about 60 per cent of the france of the Countent), no marced change in the value of trade is constructed.

Complete data for South America an not yet available, but it seems not bable hat the convert in wha h trade developed most rapidly during the had twelve months was Bouth America. Camada, noted, only-of a year of unprereducted consome prespectly and mer total strade rose by 11 per cent. The United States on only amantamed the prostions as the world's bedang commercial country but inscreased the central of expension were importably now 37 million dollars. The government of of ceptated from the United States, including all forms of investment abroad, are reported to havefuren in 1036 by some tog million dollars a comparery and total.

From the information available, it would appear that, in all the leading commercial countries of South Americs, trade continued to develop. Particular ly strong are the very sub-tautual increase in the expostor of finish and the continued prosperity in the Argadina, whose trade advanced even beyond the exceptional levels reached in 1997.

Indian exports, which have contracted in recent years, howed 1 slight recovery while in New Zeahand record figures were reached. On the other hand, the exports from Australia were signify and the imports into Australia very substantially lower than in 1927.

The remarkable stability of prices in 1928 is another fact brought out by the r-port

It is difficult to trace any general trendicitie than the snowtable tendency for the gold price indice, now currentes are more generally stabilised, to converge and the consequent upward movement in trace countries where the level riding was below that of the rest of the world.

As regards the financial position, the report stau

During the scene of the year, further progres a war mades in the table and of currences and in the consolidation of publish finance. The Institute name is shown to be a substitute of publishing the substitute and of shock substituted in the proceeding Decumber, was public force early to the new year, is made able DeStates in currency redorm, which extered into application on humany 14.5 In the salescing months, were nother countries among Laccoming (Potentana), Newray, and Sam (Applie), Greece (May) Fernoes (June), Bohron (July) and Bulgaria (Novemberl, established the contitit is stable-barion of their respective a remote Further's new fact the central transition of their respective a remote Further's new fact does not be year, Roumanna his mend an international loon for the same purpose, and a re in clip partly for the leg has been laid down. Proparators measured a view to albituable currency rela m are his evise under consideration in China, Japan, Turk o and other constitute.

The e and the earlier currenty reforms have resulted in a growing domand for owld on the part of a number of acody established or reorganised central banks, and the dimand has been a contracted in the last yer or two by a certain change in the policy of countries operating under the gold e change stemdard

Application of the Recon mendation on the Feoromic Corf rerec Tisde — The report contains an analysis of the results obtained by the three method, recommended by the Economic Configence with a view to the reduction of customs barriers

- (a) The authornments autom of Govern ments had some immediate success. The proposed mercases in antis-root-templated at the time of the Conference were substantially modified. But in 1928 there were no not worthy reductions to tariffs due to autonomous decisions. It would even seem that there was a tandency towards one cased provisions.
- (b) The core cluster of Balaired Corrections resulted in some important reductions in 1027. In 1928, on the other hand, numerous commercial treaties were consided of without residing in any reduction of thatfill, it may inversible to, be said that there was a sail factory tendency in favour of the wifer application of the most fivoured nation clause at common field by the Confirmant.
- (c) Multilateral act on (conclusion under the League's auspices of collective agreements sith a view to greater liberty of trade) which in 1927 sas onlyight here on ag, had a 3.8 sac e cash to be est share in multiplateral with

On the first two points the report gives details for thirt four countres, including the United States and the Union of Socialist Soviet R publics. It draws attention to the increase of lamfis in certain countries, either as a giarral measure or in respect of certain refegence of wares. Forty two committees there are the very concluded during the very

As regards journ action undertaken under the auspect of the League, the report and accomplished (Convention on the Aboltion of Import and Expert Problemtons and Kestrictures, preparation by the Economic Committee of a doctrane of commental policy, the emblishen or preparation of collective agreements in great to certain categories of wares, in particular index and bonce, the drating of a notined outcomes membralizary, an enquiry into indirect protections in, the preparation of conventions on the treatment of foreigners and the undirection of these on bigs of exchanges and dehenuely

Industry — The report describes the progress made in enquiries concerning rationalisation and the sensitive organisation of work, as well as the effects of rationalisation on the position of labour. It draws attention to the poweringations

their are using conduct if in regard to industrial zero-ements have and administrative measures concentral such agreements and new communities related to which the Consmitter will be ked for instructions of suggestions. The report all obscribes the real and ugar enguins and the possibility of

The report allo describes the ruel and ugar enquires and the possibility of international action in regard to these two subjects.

Aposition — The report gives adomination on negatiations which have been place with a view to more offer the cooper time hatte in the reagon and the International Lordwist of Agriculture at Rees. It discribes the various species of the work on egan alternative commy, underval on one minimized at least threshes to be referred of each attended to the members of agricultura, which will without a separate to the Consultation Communities). An account is also given of the Economic Communities's work on united and plant discribes.

General Guchairs — An account is given of the results of the levicitational Containers on Evenomic State or and of the meeting of Government E perts on Double Tax tons and To Five year, and mactions saving of the entury regarding constant tonds noting affecting world pears and constraint the purchasing power of gold.

The tenore confune a summar of the work of various international organi tions, such a the International Chamber of Commer e, the International Fede 1 than of Lengue of Na rous Societies, etc.

It is given of the production and ted during the see by the Brown cand Financial Section of the Servicians, in particular, the Managedian of Managedian Thank for 102 at 200 ft. first to him of the same form of the period 29-3 207; a A conservium of Provicians and Thode for the period 29-3 207; a Natisficial Law Boer (in which the data given are in some case, for the period during the period carbon period

d) Custome Nomestature

The Sub Committee on Costons NomencLium, met on April 10th at Genry , with M Fighter Frem h; in the Chair, to continue drafting the nomenclature

hose framewor! it had established at pre eding sessions

On this occasion the Committee con idenced the nomenciature of fatty autolance greate ordered are of animal and weg tall leargers food fats and products, but erages alreaded in unusers and vanegar, to bucco and leather

It aim resided the fourth a chapture already established, which concern live animals and animal and viculable products

The merting as attended by M. Figium (French), M. Full (Cretholovak), d. Ferencz (Hungarian), M. Flach (German), N. Magnetti. (Belgian) and M. Paul (Ivilius).

2 - COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANS T

ipolanion from the Bold of I when Louis Ra Leay Comon v (1)

Agreement has been rawhed between the Boldva Valley Lord Railway Company one the Greeke leaf and Hungman Governments in regard to the differences rober mag the magnitudes of the Boldva Valles, lines, which are stateded in Coephishaka and Hungman terretory. This agreement is the outcome of meetings held at the "aid of the Large or Agrid Vith, 16th and 17th, the pruss being assisted by G neral of Candolle, a marber of the Communities or Invasion by Ka I appointed for the purpose by the Cherman of the Traint Continuation.

⁽¹⁾ See Heridiy Summary but VIII has a postgood but I's No , p %

It will be remembered that at the request of the Boldwa Valley Local Railway Company, the Council, on Manch gith, appointed arbitrators to settle the dispute, nevertheless, to promote further efforts with a wew to conclusion, it was ducided that the appointment should not become effective before Man 15th, and the Chair man of the Transit Committee was requested to offer the parties the surview of one of his openers. This does not resulted in the appointment of General de Condile and in the meeting by minuse of which agreement "as recarded."

V - Infellectual Cooperation

MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OFFICES

The fourth annual meeting of the Directors of national university offices was held on April 11th and 12th at the lostitute of Int Ib tual Googenation in Parsa The offices represented numbered thatcen, namely Belgium, Dinmarh, France, Great Bintan, Greece Hungary, Italy, the Necherianis, Foland, Roumann, Spain, Switzerland, United States Professor O de Halecki (Poland) was in the Chair

The discussion bore upon the increasing, number of university students and the resulting crivs in the learned profitsions, conditions of matriculation in foreign universities and the recognition of foreign degrees laws concerning foreign professors and the publication and exchange of lists of these submitted or in preparation

All the delegates were agreed as to the fundamental unportance of the teaching of modern languages as a factor in the development of international infellectual relations, and as of the Institute to coesider the possibility of summoning an international congress on the subject

VI — Political Questions

Annual Report of the Straits Commission (1)

The report of the Strasts Commission for 1928 has been received by the Secretary General

The report is in three parts the first dealing with the work of the Commission in 1928, the recond giving information on present conditions in rights the privage of vessels and aircraft through the Straits, and the third containing the anneves

In the first part of its report, the Commersion describes, encording to official information, the composition on January 1st, 1922, of the most powerful navy in the Blar's Sca, that of the Lunan of Soundes Source Republis, it mains the var vessels which passed through the Strains in 1029, noting that their passage did not give rive to now inside that offercomment that officers commanding war vessels or navial furces critering the Strains should facilitate, its task by announcing of their mirred in advance, and minorange is of their movements during the whole-period of their presage through or star in the Strains.

The Commission is carefully examining questions raised by the Turlish Govern ment's releast to allow foreign are replaces to fit over the Chatalja and limit some, and to allow foreign are vessals to enter the instre zone. It none more queries whither the cistenee of such zones is no conformate with the principle of five passage and avaguates by a vest and by an inal down in the Strate Convention.

⁽i) This Commission was a tup and ϵ the Convention relation to the Strats Régime (Laulanne July 4th, 1923) and works, under the anspect of the Lamu at Constantinople

The Turksh Government pounded out that it considered the restriction, applied to the Ismidt zone as administrative measures which in no vay affected the right of passage, and navigation through the Strutis and, consequently, did not directly concern the Commission. The Turksh representative on the Commission is pressed the view that the Guil of Ismidt was outstude the normal and regular has of passage, his Government considered it its undappetable right to safe such measures as it deemed desirable in those of its territorial values which were not subject to special restrictions. Although the Commission i divided in its opinion regarding the interpretation of the principle of fire passage, it nevertheless unanimously considers that any measure of a nature to modify conditions of passage, by sen or by air should be most carefully examined and that it is its day to precior enformation in regard to such measures and to forward it to the League in annual or special reports.

The Commission again draws the League sattention to the sanitary inspections and taxes imposed by the Turbisi Government "it is constantly the east", it says, "that merchant ships are held up on intering the Straits and have to undergo a sanitary inspection which entails payment of corresponding diest". In the Commission's view, it is clear front the Straits Convention that no variship passing through the Straits without stopping should be subject to sanitary inspection by the Turkina authorities, no mercenant "sup having a douter on board, passing through the Strait without calling at a port, should be obliged to comply with such forma littles, and no merchant ship without a doctor on board, passing through the Strait without calling at a port, should be obliged to comply with such forma littles, and no merchant ship without a doctor on board, passing through the Strait surdices there we grave risk of indiction. The sanitary provisions of the Strait unders there we grave risk of indiction. The sanitary provisions of the Strait unders there we grave risk of indiction. The sanitary provisions of the Strait Convention of 1970. The Commission has underwound to ascertain the views of the Turbish Government on the subject, but has not to face received any recely.

The Turksh diegate to the Commission stated as his personal opinion that the provisions of the Straits Convention regarding everaption from any tax or charge whitever did not apply to sanitary dues, but only to the tolls leved before the war, the decisions of the 1026 Health Conference merely concurred the methods of inspection

The other members of the Commission worninously rejected this interpretation and once again recommended that the provisions of the Struits Convention, as confirmed by the Interesticated Health Conference at Paris and the statement of the Turkish delegate at their Conference, should be put into force as soon as possible. The Commission considers that since the coming into force of the Struits Convention and, in any uses, since May just, 1988, no sanitary inspection of morchant hips passing through the Straits without culling at a port should have taken place "their in the Dardanelle or in the Bo pherus, except in the case of ships without a decree on bard and coming from an infected port.

supps without a doctor on hour danc compare from an innece part of the Bosphorus pay speculdues for the montaneous of the live saving service of the Turkish Government in the Black Sea, sing the Anatolian and Thaceun coasts. This service includes the maintenance of light slaps at the northern end of the Stratis. The dues are 5 pasters per to a factly or about three times the pre war rate, and the Commission consider this to high. It executingly express are noope trust the responsible of this service, begun last year, will be continued so as to bring it into line with modern adjutements, and that the law feeded on merchant ships may be reduced in the near future.

The Commission mentioned vivnoes improvements, in particular as regard, the direct collection of southary does at Bayab Dore from teachs in transit for the South, arrangements for a single viet of impretion (instead of two as formerly for all ves is reming from the North and for the larger vessus country from the South, activity for chy to pot a total port at Constantinophe without being con-

sidered as breaking a transit journey, the organisation of regular windess communications with ships on the high seas, the creation of a weather agnaling service, etc. The Commission considers that the general working of these services showed marked progress during the past year.

The second part of the report deals with regulations governing passage and stay of vessels and aircraft in the Straits as revised by the Commission on January 1st, 1920

The third part contains documentary information concerning the Constantinople harbour regulations, the admission of foreign warships to Turkey, the regulation of air traffic in Turkey, martime traffic in the Straits in 1928, pilotage and towage in and near the Straits etc.

In accordance with the Council's resolution of June 5th, 1928, the report has been forwarded to the signatones of the Convention, the States Members of the League and to various League technical Organ sation.

VII - Social and Humanitarian Questions

t - Protection and Welfabe of Children and Young People

The Advisory Commission for the Protection and Welfare of Children and Young People held its yearly session at Geneva in April, with Marquis Paulurci di Calboli (Italy) in the Char

This Commission, it will be remembered, consists of the Child Welfare and the Traffic in Women and Children Committees, of which the first sat from April 12th to 10th and the second from April 10th to 26th

a) Child Welfare

- 'The principal subjects dealt with at this session were two preliminary draft conventions an enquiry into the position of illegitimate children, and proposals concerning the composition of the Committee
 - 1. Pri mulary Draft Agreeven's agarding the Republishen or Return to thru Howes of Children and Foung Paple.— On this subject the Committee noved the repulsionary drift agreement propered by its Legal Sub Committee at is meetings in Paris in July and December, 1928. The text of the draft was adopted with some amendments. It will be submitted to the Council for transmiss on to Govern ments, which will be invited to and in their observations by December 1945, 1920.
 - 2. Prelum.raw draft Comme to so m Issusfave to M.more of Foerage, National 9.
 A preliminary draft convention prepared on this subject by the Legal Sub-Commuttee, was also noted by the Commuttee, which considered that a solution of this question was both desirable and handle. The draft is besed on servical conceptions aftending in force and embodies. the following principles:
 - As regards assistance a minor of foreign national ty possesses the same rights as nationals
 - The interests of the minor should always be the determining factor in the choice of the measures of assistance to be adopted
 - choice of the measures of assistance to be adopted

 3) Repatriation should not, generally speaking, be considered as the best
 method of assistance

The preliminary draft does not affect the right of persons invested with paternal power or the right of custody, these rights and their currence continuing to be governed by the general regulations on the subject

The Committee adopted the text of this draft, which will be submitted to the Council

3 Illegt mate Ch Man — The Commuttee noted a nummary prepared by the Secretariat of material received from Governments in right to a questionnaire it iso took note of a statement in which Mile Burmaux, d-legate of the International Federation of Trade Dunon-at A materidam, described the nestion of the illegitimate child in the hight of the information guarde from the Secretariat's enquiry, concluding that it was necessary to improve the legal status of thillegitimate child

After carefully examining the question the Committee expressed the opinion that in would be necessary to provide more effective protection of eligitimate childran. It accordingly decided to keep the questions on its agends, upping that from now on, in all questions of protection and assistance, the illeptimate child should be as "val treated as the legitimate child, due respect being paid to the rights of the fam iv

- 4 Prinsurary Engary concerning On Jorea in Morel and See al Dangsi —
 The Assistant Delegate of the Franch Government, Mille Chaptal, whom the
 Council had asked to undertak, a preliminary enquiry on the subject, described
 the steps she had already taken with a view to the accomplishment of this task.
 The councily will be pursued and several countre, will be visited.
- 5 Bind Childre The Committe nevited Madune Estrid Hen (Denmark) to pursue her enquiry into the question of blind children, in cooperation with the other Lague Organisations dealing with the question Madame Hilm will submit a report at the next session of the Committee
- 6 Cus mategraph The Committee noted the n port from its representative on the Governing Body of the International Educational Ginematographic In tutte in Rome, Don Pedro Sangro v Ros de Olano It also heard M de Feo, Director of the Institute, on the programme of work he proposed to adopt The Committee decided to direct the attention of the Institute to the promotion and encouragement of the production, evenlange and showing of recreational films especially intended to samue children, as his coercivations to their indictional and moral development.
- T Favorate Course The Commutee, assisted by the Secretary General of the International Person Commission, adopted a questionname concerning the savultary services of juvenile courts, which will be sent to all States
- It decided to keep this question on its agends. At a later session the Committee proposes to proved, in agreement with the International Prison Commission, to an enquiry regarding in thubious easuring the e-cutton of the average of juvenile courts.
- 8 Rapors The Committee took not, of the progress report of the League Scarciarust, and also of reports submitted by Mr. Johnston, Invinon office with the International Labour Office, and by Mr. Velghe, Issone officer with the League Realth Organisation, on the work of these organisations as regards the Id welfare
- 9 Composition of the Committee The Council had asled the Committee to draw up regulations concerning the cooperation of assessors. The Committee doubted to submit the following proposals.
 - (a) The Committee suggests that the Council should consult it before taling any steps to add to the number of ass stors

(b) The number of assessors should be kept within reasonable hours, having regard to the scope and nature of the Committee's work. Except in

special rases, they should be selected as representing international organisations recognised a acting on behalf of large groups of children and young persons (c) Assessors should in future be appointed for a period of five years

The Committee decided to reconsider its su'es of procedure, including the appointment and replaction of assessors

On the arm occasion the Committee took note of a letter from the Chairman of the International Grunnal Police Commission, asking that a representative of that body should be educated to tal part in its work. The Commission when we are considered that the questions to be examined were of special interest in this respect.

b) Traffic in Women and Gularen

Intrasting statements were noted during the evamentica of the annual reports of Governments and of the question of the abolition of the system of breased houses. The Commutee defined its swew with regard to the pursuance of the overpart caquiry rito the extent of the traffic. It decided to forward a recommendation to Governments with regard to penalties for persons living on the immoral examings of women and began an enquiry on this question and on the climination of the against in convinctions on this traffic.

I Reports — The Committee noted the progress report of the Secretariat and a summirive of the annual reports of Governments for 1937. During the wramination of these reports, the Wrench delegate road a minister after that of July 7th, 1005, requiring polive and gendamence to excrete special vigitary in regard to the protection of women (in particular those is away for abroad) and the discovery for think-lars. The Committee decaded to attach the creates to its munitive

The British delegate three attention to numerous statements in animal reports to the criteria training and artists, had broome victims of the traffic. In his opportun, this fact was deserving of special attention, in view of the enquiry which was being varied out by the Committee into the material and world tection of young voince artists forming about.

The Polish deligate and several assessors expressed the opinion that the worl of women police had been most satisfactory in the campaign against the traffic at variety countries.

On the proposal of the Belgara delegate, the Germatter decided to reduct the part of the questionnaire used for preparing amount reports concerning information on traffic in children by payming or battering

This quation will henreforth read as follows: "In addition to any information grows melly to previous questions, please state whether any other misastres have been taken to prevent children from explositation for numeral purposes, specially by the system of payming or hartering children, or by aboves in connection with adoption."

The Commuter commed reports from philanthropic organisations, a state ment of the representance of the International Bureau for the Suppression of Traffic in Women and Children laid special stress on the great activity displayed by that association in India, Eveyt and the Argentine.

The representative of the Pellation mermalous, ever amore, lo group yille gave of rais of propaganda work earned on by means of leet res which had led universities to take an interest in this subject, the representative of the -listonical earlier eventual to La year yill informed the Committee of the results of her isource, to Poland, Cacheslovakia and Belgium, the representative of the Jowish Association for the Protection of Grib and Women gave an interesting account of the work of that organization in South America, and the

representative of the International Womens' Organisations informed the Committetiat, thanks of the offorts of the rempetant authorities and of the French National Council of Women, the clandstaine embaration of women for Egypt had ceased In the course of the accussion several members and assesses repressed the view that it would be advisable to publish a summary of the experts' enquiry in the form of a popular leaflet and discussed the value of propaganda against the traffic by means of hims

The Committee asked the representative of the International Labour Office to submit an annual report on the work of that organisation on matters concerning the work in hand

- 2 Th. Expert: Expr. v The Committee noted suppl mentary information from several Governments with regard to the experts' enquiry. It reneved its recommendation of last year that the enquiry should be continued, provided the necessary tunds could be obtained. As argards the field of the captury, the Committee was unanimously of the opinion that it should be extended to countries which had not hitherto been vined and, more particularly, to the East (Near Middle and Fay). Decamp attention to the fact that the social customs of certain Eastern countries differed from those of Europe or America the Committee emphases and the necessity of bearing three differences carefully in mind in determining the nature, soops and methods of the enquiries. It therefore recommended that, when the time came for continuing the vorb, in a new field, the composition of the Special Body of Experts should be examined by the Council in the light of the altered recommitance, so as to ensure that it richided persons with wide knowledge and experience of Eastern conditions
- 3 Abolition of the System of Livensed House. This problem gave rise to an exchange of views in the course of which the French delegate stated, on behalf of his Government, that the Frenchauthorities were cloudly following the evolution of public opinion in regard to the abolition of licensed houses, and that they were studying the question with all the more freedom because no French law regulated prostitution In this connection he pointed out that regulation was, in France, merely a muni cipal police measure, enforced by the town authorities under the law of April 4ch, 1884, which empowered them to take the necessary steps to guarantee order, security and public health and, when such action appeared advisable, to issue decrees to combat the evil effects of prostitution. The municipalities could, there fore, abound regulations without altering to law or referring to the central authorities Several important towns (Strasbourg, Colmar, etc.) vert at present making experiments in abolition. The French delegate added that "in these circumstances the way to secure the traumph of aboutionist views is to vork upon public opinion The municipalities will not fail to take public opinion into account in such a matter as this ' In this connection, he emphasised that it would be essential to have complete information regarding the measures adopted in abolitionist countries to preserve order and public health. The Committee had undertaken last year to collect such material

The French delegate further recalled that in France a Commission for the Prev. it on of venereal diseases (Coster.ssa.n.d.prop) has. des valed as their insure.) Jud been treated, which had prepared an abolitomist bill that was it present tabled in the Senate

In the centare

The Belgian delegate said that in his country the question of irrensed houses
was also left to the communal authorities and that, consequently, they could
only be abolished by winning over the more important towns to this course.

This

was alread, the case in Antwerp

The Japanese delegate drew attention to the progress made in his country as
result of the work of the untional philanthropic associations. He stated that, in
March last, a bill for the abolition of keen...d howes had been submitted to the

Japanese Parlmment

The German deligate de ched the ground is home and structure of the new Greman has of high Life, 1909, with regard to moral discuss. She pointed on that rise with his race first applied flow to did here array notation, that is the bound loose? but that we nevel of the High Court had now make it important, to extite the law and open exhibitations of the paid under a cycle name. She are dress attention to the realist obtained in German, b, a paten of voluntury traction of sweeper discuss.

Sure all other deligates inferred to the compares can as of prostitution such as low wages and unemployment

4. Pass far for Parisa I way on the Immund Ensuin, of Winner — The Committee considered a tachy of vertica as next of this ossession made by the north as "Desiry to, doors on, nex al Government dilegarie explained the laws in fine, in their constitute. The Committee desired to draw the attention of Government is the in it, the of in sense gittal risk and their replaination, should be effective, in historique the ensistence to gustue of uniquous establic penalties, and spaying proof must me the such of certhins it.

A Li mustan of the Age Limit in Concession. The importantive of the limit is also stated to the Port train of Grief and Woman submit to A report on this queue in the queue in the queue of the agency and the experiment that the abblishment of the sight in conventions, read easily soften a via cretch with the LATE to be primited more effectively. Through tales documents we statement vectors of the range of the sign of twenty one had devian in the course of the desire on the feature on the Primat defeated stated that the competent matterness, and the desire of the desire on the Primat defeated stated that the competent matterness, and the course of the desire on the Primat defeated is also provided for our permitteness of the entirect peace of the memory and of the matterness of the memory are of course the later might be of age and have given there one set. He pointed earl that by this article the bill work to such that the past high training and the primate desires which had delively the Primate Case.

The Groman Dannik and opensh drigate, and that in the num perul codprope of or adopt d by their coverties the age heat had been about the The Committe, we ready, the of opensh that the one had one, to eather all question a chill the child to . the Council to authorise the Larges Servicinate to obtain the views of all Governments as to the proposed change and to wheme a report at its over season.

6 Abelians of the Trap = One on Publishers — Date of the unit Conjecture — After examining the post tool with reference to the admissibility of uniterocome on the case publishers in the Committee due does that the true is a not yet rame for park turns on. It arranged to state of this next examinity to question of the programme of annual reports iron Germann to not represent of the traffice indexern publishers on

As regards the composition of the Committee and the request of the International Craumal Police Commission, the decisions taken we a thintical to those described in the case of the Guild Welfare Committee

The nat session of both Constitues is used for April, 1956

"Ir tolluving delegates tool ; the un k

** Georges : Delegate ** Manjan Paulinu at Galbol Maturmani, Ital., 1

** One of the State of State of

nical Expert to the Committee on Truffic in Women and Children), France, Fig. S. W. Horris, British Empire, sites W.-H. (As istant Delegated), British Empire, M. Ito (Lice Chirumana, Japan, M. Subto (Tienn eal Adview), Japan, M. Shimman, Japan, M. Power, Polrad, Mine. Romairman, Rommana, Dr. Lucis, Uruguay

- Be first or so to the Walfare M. Pohet, Association internationale, point to protection and order are Dr. Humbert, League of Red Cross Sorate se, Drunk. Dr. Fuse International Organisation of Box Sorates and Grif Grade. Dr. Poligichet, Umon uterrationale, de acours any capaits, Mrw Eleanor Pathboon, International Women's Organisation, Mrs. I. Lathrop, America Automal Fonference of Social Service, Millie Burnary, International Fonference and Cumons, Amsterdam, Mille Fanny Dalmazzo, Umon internationale des Lag its flexin view advelopages.
- C sissission or Traffic in Women and Children Barones de Montreach, Association call being a wirematurel des Claims de Priede of de la Sean Fille, Mine Avril de See Crox, International Womenes' Organisation, Mine Curchod Secretan, Fillreion internetional des sinite de la Jean Fille, Mr Sempkins, International Bureau for the Suppression of the Treffic in Women and Children, Mr S Cohen, Cowith Association for the Protection of Girls and Women, Mille Livrolle, United internation die des Ligues Jamu uns catholiques.

Lanson Officer Mr Johnston, International Labour Office

2 — Trafic in Opilm (9

pleein & of the Permanent Central Board

The Permanent Central Opum Board constituted by the Courcil under the Guneva Opum Convention of 1025 met at Geneva on April 25th, with Mr. L. A. Lyall (Brush) in the Choir

The agends pranded for a decision as to the form in which the production import, vepor and consumption stati as mentioned in the Guesa Convention should be submitted, the appointment of the staff and the arcteriate of the form, and the preparation of a superit for the Council on the organization and working of the Board.

The Board was composed of Dr. anedonno (German), M. Gallavress (Italian), M. Bonn (I rench), Mr. Lwall (British), Charman. dr. H. L. May (American), M. Misajima (Japanese), and Sir B. K. Mullick (Jadian). The Finnish member of the Board, d. Rarr.ry, was unable to attent.

VIII - Other Questions

1 - THE LEAGUE BUILDINGS

The muth session of the Special Committee of Rive appointed by the 1925 Assembly to consider piths for the League buildings walled on April 12th and 13th in Paris, with M. Adatm is the Chair

⁽v) Erra wu. — Vol'15., vo " Empter VIII Zedi's Accounted the Alexes 5 Cos resists or a filent Oftens, page 6 Instead of "The Irona representative vid that the amount of creams Aged", imported into India was estimated as force 9. In once the larved resuments are supported in the Irona representative acts of the Irona representative acts of that the monumated concess single), imported, etc."

The agenda included evanimation of the draft plane prepared by the ar intects with whom the League had contracted for the buildings to be erected at Geneva on the Amana site, recently acquired by the League

The Committee was favourably impressed by the main line, of the plan, life examination vision of a general character, the object being to obtain will necessary technical and other information before taking edecession. A transpension with mind for a preliminary stock of the question by the League Scorelariat, the Library Organising Committee and the Daiding Committee study in 1974.

It is hoped that the data thus obtained will enable the architects to submit a revised plan and that it may be possible for the Special Committee to reach a decision before the next meeting of the Council

The Committee considered suggestions from Messrs Klojihans, Scholi and voo Politiz (Hamburg) and Messrs Le Cobbuser and Jeanneart (Pars), submitted in accordance with it decimon of Soptember 18th 1028 and asked the Secretary General to thank the authors of these proposals

2 - THE SHPERVESORY COMMISSION

The Supervisory Commission man at Geneva from April 24th to 27th, under the projection of M. Osusky, Crechoslovak Munister in Pais to consider the League draft budget for 1920 and the audited accounts for 1928

The nucting was attended by Loro Meston of Agra, M. Nederbrage, M. Parra Perez and M. Reveilland

IX - Publications of the League of Nations

1 - THE APMAMENTS YEAR-BOOK

The Secretarist of the League of Nations has published the fifth edition of its Armaments Year Book, which covers the period 7023 1929

The edition contains monographs for sixty Members or and Members of the League (fifty eight in 1928), who is have been re-used and, as far 45 possible, brought up to date and completed in the light of the most record documents available

The figures turnished are for 1928 and in many cases for the first months of 1920

All these monographs are to some extent drawn up on the same plan and are generally divided into three parts — army newy and national defence expenditure

The pirt concraing the arms deals is in preciding years with the supreme indicary authority and is organs, breatment inditure districts, higher formations farmly corps, infantity on-stone, cavallar divisions), arms and services infantity, exactly, stillerly, police forms, equipment required by the armos units, system of recruitment (bars, principle, inflative obligations length of six are etc.), budget estimate of the arms and of the various erms (in the home country, in territory occupied in pursuance of international oblystons in colonies, protectorates, etc.), cardos, schedule, preservatory multish subtraction.

courts, exceeds, preparatory minimal instruction.

The second part (may) a smaller to their continued in carrier editions and gives information with regard to tax number and tonnage of the various varieties by categories, togs, ther with information concerning, the most important character writes of each scale of ress of vessel. There are also recaptuality tables of the navil units of each groun of vessel, total tomage, and depreciated tomage calculated on funiary ist (2028 or 1629). Part 2 contains for cuttain countries errold showner the ossistion of the navin 1014, 1016, 1027 or 1028.

In the third part, we in former wears attention in drain to the important differences between the economic gastern adopted in a mouse countries in a peet of multiply and gasted. It library goods gross gross appropriations (all immore expended on account of the areal of multiply density closer muchs) or not appropriations (a limense expended in account of the areal of multiply closer muchs) or not appropriations (a penditure fiter delawfron of various receipts such as proveds from sub- of old machanity, expenditure for multiply and any destination, a penditure for multiply declarations, a penditure for most factors of the surply and any departments, a penditure for not factor were former, form nonly, methods implyed for the accounting of war charges. Let

Finals, the 1929 edition contains an interesting new reature. A sported chapter deals with two inversals and different product to disapprehave recording to defence. This exhapte I as been compiled in consection with the law paragraph of Article 8 of the Covenant according to which the exchange of information but were all States is to include the exchange of which the exchange of information but were all States is to include the exchange of information but were all States in previous editions. In previous editions the information customed in this chapter was animal to particle for each country at the end of each of the monographs. This made it difficult to establish commonations between the values countrie. In the present cultion this information is given in statistical table under laxings, for each ground products, and the countries are obtained in aphiliabilities order. It is thus possible to grain a general insight as regards not only the world output of a given product, but also the percentage of this output for which each country is responsible.

To provent the Year Book from becoming unwieldy a better quality of paper has been used in this edition, enabling the bush of the volume to be reduced dispit the increase in its contents.

BiH of optical help — Approximate Y 2, Bool 50; μ ir 4, C 324 M i 0 19 8 In Gereva, Lanutri 19 9

2 — STATISTICAL YEAR-BOOK OF THE TRADE IN ARMS, AMMUNITION AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAP

The fifth edition of the Statistical Year Book of the Trade in Arms, Ammu nition and Implements of War has just been published by the League Secretarist

This votation deals with the trade in arms and ammunition of pra-ti-ady the entire world, and contains information on exports and imports of arms and ammunition for after world, and contains information on exports and imports of arms and ammunition for after we countries and forty three colonic

All tables have been record and, as far as you also, brought up to day and completed in the light of the most recent documents available

The present edition, Me the bath, as in tarse, parts. The first pair coult may not statistical trible for each roughtry, bried on official documents and showing the experts and imports of arms, and var mattern diversible to the class of goods or the country of documents and ongen. That table routines dark on actual feature and presently assess on the quantities and video of the goods experted and imported. By the means it is possible to estimate the relative exported and imported. By the means it is possible to estimate the relative importance of their two days so of good in the total run trivia and to determine the principal buying and selling constructs for the countries under consideration. A table, he was the product of the table for each routing.

The second part is ageneral summary of the trade in arm, and varinaucial and contains status wal tables showing all the countries together in alphabetical order and furnishing data concurring the value of a ports and imports

The third part contains detailed statistical tables beard on public and officed decuments relating to the trade in time, aromaintion and implements of var

Generally spealing, two sources of documentation have been consulted for each country

- I Annual foreign trade statisties, which usually contain details of exports and imports of the various classes of trans, and ammantion and indicate the countries of destination and origin, and
- 2 The monthly or quarterly returns which give as a rule only the total figures for the trade in arms (classified by categories of goods) without specifying the coun true of destination or origin

EdVegraph and Note — Stath tird Year Ew l. (1) o Taulum Arms. Amonomition and Implements of Wa., General 1919. 427 pages. Document No. C. 3,6 M. 117. 20.8 l. v. Proc. ref.

X - Forthcoming Events

Ma.	76(h	Advisory	Commission	for	Refugues.	Gene

May Jist Committee on Intellectual Cooperation Paris

June 3rd Course in Malariology, Paris

June and Interchange on Rural Hagiene, Copenhagen

June 6th Council Committee on Mmorities Madrid

June 10th Lifty fith session of the Council, Madrid

June 10th Conference on Cards for Emigrants in Transit, Geneva

June 21 t Supervisory Commission, Geneva

July 1.t Course in Malariology, Rome

July 1st Permenent Mandates Commission, Gence a

July 1st Sub Committee on Intellectual Rights, Geneva July 4th Sub Committee on University, Relations, Geneva

July 5th Sub Committe on Arts and Letters, Genera

July 13th Sub Committee on Science and Bibliographs, Geneva

July 18th Meeting of National Committees (Intellectual Cooperation), Geneva

July 22nd Plenary meeting of the Commute con Intellectual Coop ration Geneva Sept 2nd Tenth session of the Assembly of the Lesgue of Nations, Geneva

The Permanent Court of International Justice (1)

Territorial Limits of the Judisdiction of the International Complessor of the River Oder

The Polish Minister at The Hagus informed the Registrar by a letter dated April 24th 10.0, that M Wantiell A, deaff for he Pol h Government in the case relating to the borntonial purish tion of the International Commission of the River Oder, will be a sate of both Adam Tun 1 of Thead of Department, no the Ministry for Foreign Affairs at Warsew

- Designation of the President of the Grico-Tuplis: Mixed Arbitral Tubunal

The President of the Court after houng obtained the advice of the presidents of the Supreme Courts of the countries which remained neutral during the war-

⁽¹⁾ The orticle is based on information formulaed by the Regulary of the Court.

decided to designate for the post mentioned above N Niels Vilhelm Boeg, of Danish nationality, judge of the Mixed Tribunal at Caro and former Vice President of the Tribunal at Mnasourah

3 — Appointment of Assessors for Labour Cases

The Director of the International Labour Office, by a letter casted April 3rd-1930 (which was addressed to the Secretary General and transmitted by the latter) informed the Registrar that the Governing Body of the Internation is Labour Office had on March 10th 1929 appointed M. Causai (Italian) and M. Vegel (German) to replace M. Buozzi (Italian), and M. Poensgen (German) as assessed for Labour Cases

4 - International Agreements concerning the Court's Jurisdiction

On Mark 18th, the Government of the South African Union transmitted a late of the international agreements concernage the Court's jurisdiction ranked, since December 13th, 1920, on behalf of the Union, and in some c ses, of South West Africa. The number of the Statis which have agreed to communicat agreements of this nature to the Repetit the "measites to thirty" fave.

Annev

Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference

TEXTS DRAWN UP AT SECOND RE DIEG

[The following is the text of the articles of the Draft Co. sention drawn in a second reading at the sixth Session of the Commission. The reservations and observations of the surrous Delegations, regarding these tests have not been included in the pre-ent document.]

CHAPTER 1 - FFFECTIVES

VEHICLE Y

The High Contracting Furties again to heart to the effectives discrimined in the tables enumerated below and another to the present Convention the effectives (land, see and air) in service in their armed lorces, or in to makings argain of on a military, buts

1 Land Armaments

Table I - Maximum armed force, stationed in the home country

Table II — Maximum armed force stationed occuses (optional)
Table III — Maximum of the total armed longs of the H C P

Table 14 — Maximum of the forces benonging 3 formations organised on a m litary basis stationed in the home equality

Table V — Maximum of the forces belonging to formations organized an a military ball stationed oversess

11 Na ul Arriaments

(Discussion of to t of fir t reading, and the reservation relating thereto, adjourned.)

III Air Armaments

Table I - Mavimum armed for r, stationed in the home (optional) country

Table II - Maximum armed forces stationed overseas (optional)

Table III. - Maximum of the total armed forces of the H C P

Table IV — Maximum of the forces belonging to formulations organised on a military basi-stationed in the home country

, Table $\,V\,$ — Maximum of the forces belonging to formations organised on a multary basis stationed overseas

APTICLE H

The tables relating to land armoments mentioned in Article 4 above, shall indicate a maximum number of officers which with $H \subset P$ shall undertake not to exceed

The said tables further fix a ma immu number of soldiers, other than efficers, who may have completed more than X (*) years of actual service with the colours

In conscript a miss the number of men whose writes exceed the legal period in force in the respective countries but a less than X [4] wears, shall be shown for each H C P in the annual statements for a best provision to made in Article 1A of Chapter V

The tables relating to are armaments mentioned in Article A shall indicate in the form of aggregate figures for officers, non commissioned officers and men together, the maximum number of soldiers who may have completed more than A (!) years of actual service

with the colour.

The number of, men of the class mentioned in the "ecord and fourth paragraphs of the present article who are actually with the relours shall be shown every year for each H. C. P. in the statements for the preparation of which provision is made in Article I.A.

Eacl: country may, if it so desire, show for purposes of information, in a special column in publicit, table I A of Chapter V, the number of recruits not train d as defined in the national legis lation y ho are unabouled in the effective or its armed forces

(To be discussed later as far a Naval Effectives are concerned.)

APTICLE C

By "Joinations organised on a military bets," shall be understood Police Ioros of all lands, gendamente, Ou tons official, fore t guards, which, whatever their legal purpose on be used without mobilisation, by reason of their cader, statishishment, training, armament, equipment, as well a say organisation compiling with the above condition

ARTICLE D

By "mobilisation" within the meaning of the present Convention shall be understood all the measures for the purpose of providing the whole or part of the various corps, ser vices and units with the personnel and material required to pass from a posee time feeting to a war time feeting.

ARTICLE L.

When drawing up the tables membered in Articles A (Chapter I) and I A (Chapter I) by effectives in service in the annual force—and by "effectives in service in the formations organised on a military base." shall be understood the average, daily diffectives inchored by drividing the total number of days durit by the number of days in the budgetary year.

by dividing the total number of days duty by the number of days in the budgetary year.

(The discussion of this article as far as Naval and Air Effectives are concerned has been reserved.)

ARTICLE I

(Discussion of the text adopted at first reading and of German proposal, doc. 0. P D/ 174 (1) adjourned)

⁽i) Note. The f_0 are will be determined by the duration of the largest point of actual service with the colours what has in force in the conscript summers of the $H \subset P$ at the time of the f_0 and the of the Convention

CHAPTER IL - MATERIAL

SECTION IIL - ARE ARMAMETTS

ARRIGHT A A

Each of the H G P undertakes to hmit the air material in service in accordance with the ngures laid down in the following tables Table 4 — The macomum number and total home power of aeroplanes and ma amount

number, total horse power and total volume of singibles in service in their attitud force, wats Any of the H C P who o desire may anney to Table A the following tables for limitations similar to those in Table A

Table A (1) - neroplane and dingibles in commission in the armed farces stationed in the home country

Table A (2) - Aeroplanes and drughl s in commission in the armed forces stationed overseas

Table A (a) - Acroplan a and dingibles in arrelate carriers

Table B - The maximum number and total horse power of aeroplanes and maximum number, total hor e gover and total volume of dingibles in service in their formations organised on a mustary basis The limitation shall apply to acceptance and dirigibles capable of use in war employed

in commission in the land, 5 2 and air forces, or in the formations organized on a military basis. Note Any of the H C P who so desire may annur to table 8 the following

tables for limitations similar to those in Table B. Table B [1] - Acceptance and dangebles in commission in the formations orga

nised on a military basis stationed a the home country Those B (2) - Aerop'anes and dengibes in commission in the formations orga n sed on a military basis in oversea familiar es

ART CLF A C

Horse power shall be measured acrosding to the rule (to be e tablished by the Conference)

The volume of dirigibles to be expressed in cubic metres

ARTICLE A D

(Reserved for descus sea during the examination of Article ZD)

ARTICLE A E

1 The H C P shall rel am from presembing the embodiment of military features in the build of civil as ration material so that this material may be constructed for purely civil purposes, more particularly with a view to providing the meate t possible measure of a runty and the most e anoma ar turn. No preparations shall be made in craft as its t on time of peace for the metallation of warlake unnuments for the purpose of converting such ancraft into mulitary a relaft.

2 The H C P undertal e not to require of anyl aveation unde takings that they should employ personnel peccally trained for military purposes

They undertake to authorise only as a prox sional and temporary measure the sword

tive or social ourocses

of warfare

ing of personnel to, and the employment of military aviation material in, civil aviation undertakings 3 The H C. P unnertake not to ubsides, directly or indirectly, air lines principally established for military purposes instead of bring established for economic, administra

4 The H C P undertake to encourage a far as possible the conclusion of economic agreements between cavil aviation undertal ins in the different countries

CHAPTER IV - CHEMICAL ARMS

To H. C P undertare subject to reciptomity, to abstain from the use in war of asphy lating, personous or imilar ga e, and of all analogous liquids, obstances or pro The undertake unreceivedly to abstain from the use of aid bacteriological methods

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MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

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Published on June 15th, 1929.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Pag		Page
1	Summury of the Youth, May		I Traffi in Opmini	200
	<i>19-9</i>	18"	Meeting of the Permanent	
П	Legal as d Consulvitional Ques		Certral Beard	103
	trons	182	2 Refugees	204
	I Convocation of the Tenth Session of the Assembly	182	Meeting of the Aurisory Commission on Refugee One trons	04
	2 Informational Engagements Registration	18,	VII elev Lague Publications I The Problem of the Coal In	204
	'iv. Third Sc sion of the Prepa	183	dustry Memorandum on Production and Trade	205 207
	ratory Committee for the Conference	183	3 International Statistical	100
Ш	The Lechnical Organi attivis	184	VIII Forthcoming E sals	109
	1 The Health Organisation	184	The state of the s	2.79
	Fourteenth Sesson of the Health Committee	184	The Permanual Court of International Fusture	211
	2 The Economic and Finar- ial Organisation	190	f Opening of the Stateenth (extraordinary) Session	211
	a) Second Session of the		The Franco Serbran Case	212
	Economic Consultative Committee	199	2 The France Brazilian	213
	 Consultation of Experts 		4 Case between Belgium and	213
	on Sugar beer Produc		Cluna	214
	tion	198	5 Ca e between German,	
	Customs Nomenclature	190	and Polynd concerning	
	a) Meeting of Vetermary Ex		the Tartery at Chortow	
	perts	200	(Indemnities)	214
И	Auministrali e Quest o is	_01	6 Case concerning th territo	
	Thirty Seventh Kepart at the		mal extent of the juris	
	Saar Governing Commission	201	diction of the Interna	
Ţ	Political Questions	202	tional Commission of the	
	Dispute between Bolivia and		Oder	215
	Puraguay	~02	7 International Agreement	
٧I	So sal and Hump stores Ques		relating to the purisdic	
	tions	01	tion of the Court	215

In order to ensure the more rapid delivers of the Monthly Summary in English sphaling construs, it has been decared to have two English existion printed in Frederica for Fully. "I At the same time subvocaves is will be mad in the quality of the paper as d'in other respects, nothing additional expenditure.

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I - Surmary of the Month

MAY 1929

The convolution of the t nth Assembly and the meetings of the Economic Consultative and Health Committees were the principal League events in May There were also Committee meetings on international law and refuger question

The second session of the Economic Consultative Committee marked the end of the second year of work on the programme bequeatled to the I cague by the Economic Conference. The Committee reviewed the work of the past year and drew up a report containing its conclusions and recommendations on trade, industry and agriculture. Special aspects of one of the main points of the programme of the Conference-the reduction of trade barriers-were dealt with at meetings of experts on customs nomenclature and vetermary questions. A consultation of experts on boot groving marked the s cond stage of the Economic Committees' enquiry concerning the sugar problem

The Health Committee sat from May and to May 8th when it reviewed the work of its Commissions since its Octobe, so sion and noted that the Greek Govern ment had approved its plan for the reorganisation of the Greek public health

«ervices

The Preparatory Committee for the Codification Conference drew up its final texts and drafted regulations for the Fir t Conference on Codification

The Commission appointed by the Council to seek a final solution of the religio que tion at from May 16th to 18th

The Permanent Central Oppum Board drew up proposals concerning its organisation and Working

Despat hes from the Paraguayan and Bolivian Governments in connection with the recent occurrences in the Cha o Boreal region were received by the Secre tary General and circulated to States Members of the League

The Saar Governing Commission sent in its report for the first quarter of 1929

The Permanent Court of International Justice held an extraordinary session to consider cases non-trining Serbian and Brazilian loans floated in France before the war

II — Legal and Constitutional Questions

1 - CONVOCATION OF THE TENYH SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY

The tenth ordinary coston of the Assembly has been summoned by the Asting Pre ident of the Council to meet at Geneva on Monday, September 2nd. 1020

The principal item on the agenda is, as usual, the general report on the vork of the Council and of the Sceretariat, and on the execution of the decisions of the

foregoing Assembly

The Assembly will review the whole work of the League since September, 1928 (Leonomics and Finance Communications and Trans t, Public Health, the Suppression of the Drug Traffic, Protection and Welfare of Children and Young People, and Intellectual Cooperation

I've particularly important que tions concern a draft convention on financial construce in case of war or of a threat of war and the revision of the Statute of the

Permanent Court

The Assembly will elect two judges to replace M Wess and Lord Finlay at the Permanent Court In accordance with the rules adopted in 1926, it will elect three non permanent Members, of the Council

It will also consider the question of the new League buildings

2 - INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS

Registration

Among the treatics and international engagements registered in May figure

A Treaty of Conclusion and Judicial Settlement between Italy and Finland (Helengfors, August 2014, 1928), presented by both parties, Treaties of Coordination and Arbitration between Greehoslevakia and the United States (Washington, August 16th, 16.28), presented by Useci 9 Voral 1a,

The Arrangements of 1926, and 1928 concerning the is us of identit, certiheates to Russian and Armanian refugees, the legis status of such refugees and the extension to other categorie of refuges of certain measures applied to Russians and Armanians,

A Convention between Austria and Finland on extradition and judicial cooperation in penal matters (Stockholm, 22nd October, 1928) presented by Finland.

A secure of agreements between Germany and Lithuania (Berling January 20th, 1928 and January 20th, 1920), concerning frontier questions and the sess tance of military and other personners residing in Memel, presented by hithuania, A provisional arrangement but wen Poland and Lithuania Memigabers,

A provisional arrangement occreen round and Lindgania [Acongsoerg,
Acotember 7th, 19.2] concurring facilities for petty frontie traffic, presented
by Lithuania,
An agreement between Belgium and France (October 20th, 1927), con

craing intilisation between these countrie are ented by Edigium, Treats and conventions an commerciand natigation between Germany and Luthania and Pungary and Swedon, art furfic agreements between Crecho slovatas and Germany, postal convention between Belgium and Luvemburg and Luvemburg and Luvemburg and Luvemburg and Edigium and Luvemburg.

3 - Conflication of International Law

Third Session of the Preparatory Conmittee for the Conference

The third session of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference on the Godification of International Law took place at Geneva from May oth to May 11th, with Professor Basderant (French) in the Chair

The work of the Committee is now at an end, and it will be for the Council to make arrangements for subsequent action (communication with Governments, convocation of the Conference etc.)

Thirty Governments have replied as whole or in part to the Committee's request for information. At its third sevenor, the Committee re-unined replies received since February from the Amstream, Amstraham and Belgam Government and, in the light of this information, proceeded to its final resistant of the texts prepared as a bass of disassion and the automptoning comments.

These texts are not an e-presson of the opinion of the members of the Committee, but are based on the examination of the replice of a arous Governments. They concern the three quistions submitted to the Confidence for robination nahouslity, territorial values, and the responsibility of States for damage unforced in their territory by the present or property of foreigners in preparing these texts, the Committee took into ensuderation the nodultions adopted in recent years by the Institute of laternational Law and the international Law Association and the work done under the desection of Harvard University, it believes that they may furnish the Conference with valuable making on the state of positive

law and on any practical difficulties that may have arisen between States in regard to the subjects on the agenda

Having considered a letter from the Chairman of the Transit Committee submitting desiderata roncerning the question of terratorial waters, the Committee asked the Council to circulate this communication to Governments for action at the Conference

The Committee, finally, on the matruchous of the Commit, drafted regulations for the Confe ence, nodecating general rules for the discu sen. These draft rules will be valuntited to the Council in Jone. They are based on regulations adopted by recent conferences, the rules of providure of the Assembly and instructions issued by the latter.

The arranon was attended by Professor Basdevant (Fronth), Churman, Sir Cecil Hurst (British), M. Pilotti (Italian) and M. François (Netherlands)

III - The technical Organisations

1 - THE HEALTH ORGANISATION

Fourteerth Session of the Health Commuter

The fourteenth session of the Health Committee was held at Geneva fron May and to May 8th, when it examined the work done by its various Commissions. In once Ortober and tool more of the Greek Government's approval of its plan for the autitaryze organisation of Greene

1 SAMITARY REOPEANISATION OF GRPICE

This plan was prepared at the request of and in collaboration with the Great Government by a Commission of the Health Committee on the basis of a survey made by a group of experts who studied the stuarton in Greek during the first four months of 1939

The Green Generics of Rennel and the Experts 3 and — Last Ortober the Greek Under Secretary of State for Health write to the Medical Director on the Ashles Science of the Secretaries repositing the assistance of the Revision Organization of Greek. After this request had been approach by the Health Committee are on the Goorel, the Health Committee are the Goorel, the Health Organization of the Directory of Colombia, Dr. Allen 'elaughtin, of the United State Public Health Screek, Dr. C. Park, of the Public Health Screek of the Gormonovachili of Amstrains, Professor B Borne, Director of the Jackstine and School of Hygune, Pagrets and Dr. M. D. Markerrey, of the Health School at the Secretaria, to make the Serveys years of the volume to the Source of the Secretaria, to make the

The Commission of the Health Committee — r number of representative ditricle selected by the Greek Under Secretary of State fo. Health were studied in detail between January and April, rifee which the Feedend of the Health Committee, Dr. Mad en, the permanent Vice. President, M. Velybe, as well as Professor Loon Bernard, Sr. George Buchanin, and the Chairman of the Malarix Corriv soon, Dr. Luttrans, proceeds to Green, vid., after a study of the data collected by the expert and an exchange of state with the Under Secretary of State for Health and he colleagues in Afters, presential a sense of constituentials on which have now been adopted by the Health Committee and accepted by the Greet Government The Report as a recommendations of the Communion — (a) General Renarks

— The Commission prefaced its recommendations with the remark that

The initiative of the Greek Government has without doubt resulted from the consideration that mea ure, to provide it estizens with healthier conditions of living, and with more effective mechods of preventing and treating disease, are among the first requirements of the country, which after many years of war, economic crisis and political change, and after the ruffu of its new popu lation, is seeling peaceful development and stability. It is no matter for sur prise, when the circumstances are considered, that such measures are urgently norded We do not attempt to ecompare Green with other countries of Lurope in regard to the prevalence of sicknes which is preventable. Such comparisons would be unprofitable and might enaly be mi leading. It suffices to say that abundant evidence has come hefore us that malary, tub-reuless, enteric fever, dysenter, and other essentially preventable diseases are far fee common, that the velface of mother and infant, is often capable of great improvement, and that the treatment of the ack is often lamentably defective. There can be no doubt that the Greek peopl and its government would find that sympathetic attention to the prevention of disease and reduction of morbidity and mortality would profit the country cronomically, a well a in many other ways

(b) A Unified at a pively Tahmical Service - The report and recommendations of the Commission provide in detail for the "time up of a unified Public Health Service contralising the various public balth functions and institutions now scattered through a number of departments of state. This Public Health Service, the report detlares cannot be established by any mere expansion of the existing organisation, but to be effective should be organised on a new basis and have new of tectives If must be a purely technical service fully protected from political influences. having at its head a permanent technical chief and forming the advisory and excutive organ of the Government on health sucstions, attached directly to the Prim Minister's office. The technical personnel should consist of men fully trained in modern methods of preventing disease and in the modern practice of hygiene, public health officers should give their whole time to the requirements of the ser nice and should receive adequate pay. Proposals are made for the setting up of a modern school of hygiene and for utilising evisting organisations to this end, as well as for training selected Greel medical officers by means of interchanges and individual study tours arranged by the Health Organisation

(c) Training Centre — As a first step a training centre is so be established in Athens, the principal officers at which are to include three expert instructors with vide experience respectively in genural hygiene and presentive medicine malaria privention and sansiany engineering. The Greek Government proposes to call upon experts from abroad for these three profes orships

(d) Tachmial Screwes and their extension — Teanneal servors are to be built up with the high a the training cathe, the officers trained through the Largue Realth Organization and offer a visible methods. In the beginning these technical servors will administer certain effected area in Greec. Gradually the application of modern public health methods with section of to the rest of Greece, perparasi with the building up of the central and local organizations.

to Permannel Health Salate — The report explains how the school of hygine and within all services will constitute the indices for the Permannel Hellins Hervice and discurbes it transitional steps by which it is hoped to have this ervice in working order by about 10₂₀. All this work will be carried on in closes and continuous touch with the Health Organisation, in arcordance, with the following passage in M. Vennchos letter accepting the plan

The Greek Government is fully aware that the execution of this plan will have to be proceeded with methodically, and will require a very thorough tech

neal proparation. For this reason the Governments requests the Health Organisation of the League of Nations in accordance with the Double synstation in Dermber 1st, to place at the disposal of the Greek Government all returned facilities, as-lading its technical facilities, as-lading its technical facilities, as-lading its technical facilities, as highly the technical facilities, as lading its technical commensuous, in order to ensure complete cooperation in the asbacquent development of the plan which has just been agreed upon

- (i) Finance The moment espect of the plan is discussed and provisional estimates supplied. The Greek Government has accepted the increased cost movel of which, which has scheme is an full operation, will be about one third more than the curtum Health budget.
- (c) Spe. all Ricommendations and Depistation The Committee and es a number of special reformmendation concerning he-pitals, malaria and tuberculous previotion, labour conditions and social neurance, and quarantics service. The meets is emphysical of setting up a special committee to study Greek sanitary legi lation in order to comb existing laws and render them easier of comprehension and enforcement.

2 OTHER QUESTIONS

Externological Intelligence — The Methical Director's Report on the word of the Health Organisation sinc the October session of the Committee draws attention to the instant) development and improvement in the collection and distribution of epidemiological intelligence. The Worldy Pecord is used by the Lipic eleminological Intelligence Error now inconcerns at the commission of the Lipic international of Explorate public, the wealty telegraphic builtening the Advandara Bureau of the Santiary Maritime and Quarantine Council of Explic, and the cabled propost of the Part Externa Bruceau of Singapore. The latter Bureau is now acting as the Far Exestern Regional Bureau for collecting and distributing the information about diseases required under the revised sanitary convention adopted in Part, in 1006.

Through its Singapore Bureau the Cratril Epidemiological Initilizence Serveis in touch with the Epidemiological Service of Australia at Heliourine, which is
arting as a centre for collecting and distributing information in the Austrial Facilic
area. Special fattento has been paid in the Weekly Record to the influence
epidemic and renegraphic analy reports are issued from Genesia to as to enable
information to teach health administrations specially increased with as little dela,
as boashle

Ind. indial and Collecture Study Tenns — The programme of interchanges for 1709 promise—subject to the nece sary credits being a value—for study forts on industrial hygines, and the organ station of groups; for the collective international study of rural hygines, including rural sandary engineering, and the relationship between the met oil services of leadth measure organizations and the Public Health Service. A general interchange is to be held in France in this summer of 10,00. As in orce-ding years, and cal officers from the Far East and other distant countries have been in the fit or any out-individual missions, while, small a finithistic will be afforded to Greek health officers in connection with the plan of collaboration between the Greek Health Administration and the Groge Relation Congramation.

Malara — The Halth Committee, noted that a pown nonal programme had been framed consolution with the Indian health entherities for a view to Indian in the autumn of 1920 by a despition of the Deage. Malari Commission — This view is the result of the Indian Government in intimation to the League & Malari Commission to stall, metalled a formshing milwar in Indian. The obset of the wire is to direct much of our is energiged in such work in Indian an apportunity for discussing their problems with in indirect of the Commission on a view list to give minimate the commission of the state of the Commission of the view of the View

bers of the Malaria Commission an opportunity of seeing anti-malaria work in India and examining it in the light of their own experience

The delegation will have Europe early in "August on their arrival in infin, it is proposed that they should spend the first ten weel in the Ponjah considering questions of interest to the group as a whol. Subsequently the members ill is paraty, facilities, being given to each to study those aspects of the malaira mobilem in which he is specially interest ted under the most far ounded conditions possible. During the fatter part of the tour, the members will once more work as a crown

The Medical Director's report provings the fauth ser sof practical laboratory courses on milateology organised at the universities of Paris, Hamburg and Source and a samilar course in London These Haboratory courses will be followed by field vork in Spain, Italy and the Kingdom of the Sirbs Croats and Slovenes The Health Organisation is once more officing a limited number of scholarships to medical officiers engaged in autumatars work, whose names are submitted by public health indiministrations. Small expert committees are considering problems of milatins and housing, the intensive treatment of milatins by quinne and the value in iteratment of studies and quantities.

Laprony — The Commuttee noted that Dr. Burnet, the leners, expert, when it had sent on mission to Latin Amorea, arrived in Veneruels in March, and was sturting the Arganian, Edision, Board, Police, De India, Founder, Perugan, Peru and Uruguay. In cash country Dr. Burnet will discuss with the health administration over read the politic source Led usity to a new Led usity to retain and of laprony and cooperation in the press; research, studied by the Leprony, Communon. He is also in touch with the various centres in Europe where methods of combating leprony, are being studied. The investigations may subsequently be extended to the Far Bast.

Sera, Seralogual Readions and Biological Products - The Committee noted that, as regards anti-diphterits, and artifictanic sera, the various national standard preparations are being regularly compared at the Copenhagen State Scrum Insti tute, so as to make sure that the preparatione in all countries continue to be identical During 19.8, standard anti-disentence crum was sent to twenty four institutes in Europe, North and South America, Africa and Asia. The preliminary work already accomplished makes it probable that dennite proposals for standarding anatown and tuberculin may be made this year. Comparative test are being made in four institutes with the purpose of obtaining an agreement about the standardi sation of "standard' sera for blood typing. As regards biological products, progress is reported with regard to the standard for neosalvarsan, the international standard recommended for digitalis has been officially adopted in Germany, and a British standard curefully test d by compan on with the international material about to be adopted officially. The international insulin standard has now been adopted in all countries where invulin is made. The Committee invited its Perma next Commission to consider the elaboration of standardised methods of investigating products put on the market purporting to contain vitamines, in view of the in rease in the number of such products in many countries. The Medical Director was requested to obtain information regarding the methods employed by Public Health Administrations to suppress the abuses to which the sale of such products

Slop Lumgaton — Satisfaction via expressed at the fact that Surgeon Cineral Comming, that of the United Scates Public Health Service land on in return last year for article ropes of the export of the Commission or Slop Paint gation to all his offices in charge of the large port and exquested them to collect and submit material on the points reused in the Commission's report, and so lat as their routine work permitted, to can, on funngation under experimental conditions in order to answer some or the questions of interest to the Commission

In November a confurence of the health officers of the chief ports wis held in Washington to discuss the detailed programme of the Commission and to consider future step with special reference to a meeting of the Commission of funnigation expects, which, it was decided, might be held in 1929 in the United States

Surgeon General Cumming and his associate, in accordance with the ricon minorition or the Cummission, have prepared and distributed to the mumbers a programme of your whealth is hoped will when to best ations and further suggestions In addition, an achiestic resulve literature on the subject has been prepared by Surgeon Grubbs at the requise of Surgeon General Cumming, and this work will be helpful to the Commercia, has been distributed to all its member.

The Servey Method of stimulating Public Health Administration in the United States—The Health Committee heard an account by its American members, namely, Sourgeon General Cumming and Professor Winslow (Professor of Public Health at Yale University, of the survey method as stimulating public health administration in the United States

Health surveys are undertaken by the United States Public Health Ser vice, by state and inual authout is and by private and our lotte at recannetions. such as e g, the American Public Health Association, the United States Chamber of Commerce the American Social and Child Hygiene Associations, etc. Trained investigators are invited to study health conditions on a common plan in the area chosen with particular reference to the working of the public health service and improvements that might be suggested. As this method has become more generally used, the tendency has been to attempt to establish standards for various items of health service. Thus an "appraisal form for city health work" has been prepared by the American Public Health Association, containing a list of the major health activities now common to practically all cities, setting forth their relative values in a public health programme and presenting a set of standards for evaluating the adequacies or inadequacies in any branch of public health work. Combined with the appraisal form there is a schedule calling for the collection of data essential to appraisal A similar form for country health work has been prepared, while forms for state health work, standard health department reports, model health depart ment ordinances and model reco d forms are under consideration. The idea is that these forms should be periodically revised and should erre as the bases for public health surveys

Many thousands of surveys have been undertal en in recent years, and the surveying method has been found of the greatest value in stimulating leading authorities promoting the evaluage of information and coop, ration between them and educating public opinion. The American members submitted this report on American experience of the survey method and the extensions and improvements of the method new considered in the heapt, that they might yield suggestions of value to the health authorities of other countries.

The Committee recommended that un account of this me, non-and of the studies on the cest of modical case in the United Sates, as well as of the results obtained, should be uncluded in the public closes of the Field's Organization. It invited the Medical Director to prepare a report on the melliods employed for the appearsal of public health activity in countries when the nutrition that Sates of America, and in reliaboration with the schools of largeria and health administrations interested to softs of an analyse information concurring, the next of "Fieldsh Centres" and other sample ariseption. But propose countries

Child Belfre.— The report on the work of the European Conference of Health Expert on Child Welfre was approved. The parallel investigation in four South American states is still proceeding, but the results will be available by the next

session. The report of the European experts makes a number of recommendations resulting from one year's careful investigation in twenty mine tuban and rural district in the European countries.

The League operity prefect that recommendations by pointing out that, in all district this year, training the value of certain men unes was appearent, but that in all district this, we insufficial These measures were do nized. There in tree, supervised of the mother and cloth and it behands of social legislation reserved in a continuous supervised of the mother and cloth and it behands of social legislation reserved in earth on print atomit, will both and it behands the first days of the sevell's on the prevention of responding distributions is still haddly needed.

Tast recommendatives emphrases the importance of midual supervision of pregnant women, so tail and be guitative measures to make not possible during the letter month of pregnare, the adverset, piour non of maternity hospitals, better obstetrical training for und wives and player and an analysis against the unphysiment of until most make a mid-wise. Among the general indicates recommended are electative of the public in hygiere through the schools, and to supervise not untain by public health natures. In two of the reside obstance to this sengent on our that the public health natures. In two of the reside obstance of a many countrie as possible-should und trak enular study, to serv. A a least of the "stablishment and application of presentire measures and to complete official statistical information on intant deaths, when the couptry has proved to be often maniferant.

Application of vs. Garano Optimi Conservation.— In reply to a question put to it regarding the interportation of a decision tale and it is all accession that so cannot not be caused on the Optimi Convention, the Health Committee pointed out that the recommendation that the article should apply to "beauto improprine and the morphine estarts generally" should apply to all morphine estarts or the convention of committing, in conformity with Article 6 of the Convention, those exters which might subsequently be clearly demonstrated to be innocuous.

The Sheping Siebras Conference — The Health Committee expressed its approximent of the report of the second qualitaristical conference on Shaping Siebras and statemed special importance to the accommodation of the Conference that the Health Organisation should collect and analyse fact obtainable in regard to the importance of human trapanomization is relation to other causes of more bidy. The committee express of the hope that the administration concerned vouid reoperate, fully in this study and recommoded that the services of the Health Organisation should be placed at the disposal of these administrations and that the usual methods of ranging and wors, should be employed in pursuance of the recommendation. The Committee respected the Medical Director to make all prays trail arrangements to give close to the recommendations of the Conference oncorring that council interchange a between laborator staffs engaged in work on this problem, and endowed the recommendation concerning that appointment of a small Committee to assist in coord nature physical typoanomization westigations. The names of as we perfer were recommended.

The Work of the Eastern Bu sast at Singapere — The Far Eastern Commission of the Health Committee discussed and adopted the report at the Advi ory Council of the Singapore Bureau

The report describes the epidemiological work of the Burean and its activity in coordinating the research work of the Eastern administrations. In malane, plague on extractions as a common plan drafted in Geletta has December, in Stam, Hong Kong Franch Indo Cuma, Umon of South Africa, Egypt, Australia, Ceylon and the Datch East Indies.

Research work on aval vaccination against cholera, also coordinated through

this Singaporo Bureau, is boing extrail on at a number of pools in the Fire Lie. A survey has been undertaken of the quarattine maintees of Far Laston ports. The system of callecting and distributing nows about the spream of epidemics and the nowement of informed shaps in the Fire East is being studied diveloped and perfected

2 - THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL OPGANISAT ON

a) Second Session of the Economic Consultative Committee

The Exconner Gossibative Communities at from May 6th to May 11th, 1th M Thenner, former Belgian P im Mini Ext, in the Clair T. Evenework the best of the evenous work of the League from May, 1928 to 16a, 1929, and all economic events during that period connected with the questions dealt with by the Feonomic Conference of 1027

The Che man pard a tribute to the memory of two members who had ded during the past year, M. Loopol Dubous (Simss) and Professor Allin Yoong (Aminean). In his opening speech, he reminded the Communities that, a the Legate of the Econe mic Conference, it was call d upon to seview the results distanted in the remonent field during the part very and to contine the fature police of the League organizations desting with reforming options.

He addud

The composition of the International Economic Conference of 1927 and the unanimity with which it, various recommendations were noted allow us to say that this Confernce's resolutions had every chance of approximating as closely as was humanly possible to economic that as it exists in our government.

Two years of experience have clearly shawa, moreover, that the policy recommended at Geneva in 1027 co responded to economic necesities and to

the deepest aspurations of the different groups of world activity

and set as far as the commercial pulsary recommended by the Donomous Conference 3, nonemend, it me 's the recognists that the distaint made to carry this polary into effect have met with varying fortunes. Apart from underbuted increases there have been per ode at a signation, if not restation, which it is our duty not to pa's over me share. We can at any rate not, that the recent hanked have been emply sufficient to entourage and justific previousless.

Noting that progress had been somewhat lower during the pait year, he concluded that still greater efforts must be made

No important net induction has been made in cretions dutie by the Govern ments, either by unknowness action or as a consequence of bilistical conventions. The most important results have been networked by the plurinitial action provided by the first in it is entone of the December Commuttee of the Langue of Nations.

he then evamined conditions for ensuring the complete application of the recommendations of the Economic Conference

in the first place ve must obtain much more definite and ell ctive support from the Government for the policy whose success ve are endeavouring to

The Members of the International Economic Conference area appointed by their respective Government and they are invoisely roted for the Conference a resolutions

Casting a glunce beth ever the rad we have travelled I cannot help thinking that Governments should often have a better understanding of their respon tollates as regards the practical application of the authoritive opinions of the persons appointed by them

The first day of the west on were devoted to a general discussion in the course of which name on manifers gave that we also the economic event of the even

and on spicial points, such as customs tantfs, the country into force of the Convention on the Abolition of Import and Export Probibitions and Pest from the interdependence of trade, in dustry and agriculture, indust hall agriciments and catches.

The question of the coming into face as the Convertion for the Aboltimo of Probibitions gar e use to an ev bringer of views I effected M. Ghrice (Polish) and M. He max (German) one riming the responsitions between O-remain, and Polivial for a commutated age entered. On behalf or the Commutate, the Chair man expressed his approach to this open and furnish diversions. Pero economic vents totall be of greather importance for our pro-posts of immediate practiced vicenses than a friendly settle mort of the differences between Germans and Polari.

The Committee then broke up into four Commissions, each of which prepared part of a general report d along with trade, agriculture, industry and so called general our stons

In his closing speech, the Chairman described the general impression gained from this session

When I compare my unper sons of the present service with those of last year s, I cannot help feeling that there is a notable difference between the two meetings. In it is see were till two holds convoid from the cannit statements of the fund-maintal principle to which we were to be guided. This time we have once of or to fast. We have evidend now clearly have important and from numerous are the practical difficulties met with in crypting out the programme laid development. The relations of those difficulties has given rise in some of to not, indeed, to any actual princip of per-unitim, but to a critical imposture.

In the course of our decus ions, divergent and even contradictors opinions have been out forward and upheld. Currents and counter currents have come

to light, and that in an eveellent thing

It rannot but be useful—indeed, it is evental—that a should know definitely our points at difference as well as our points of agreement. The clear and definite statement of curtain practive difficulties has not shaken our confidence in the trath of the resolutions and opinions of the 10-7 Curference. The principles are not in the pure, there are morel, certain difference as of opinion is to their application.

As regards the application of the recommendations of the Economic Conference, the Charman ob erved that a patient and continued effort was not sear

It has been ead that Geneva is in advance of the intimual views which is of represented there, and the may seem to have been meant as a represent it so, it is certainly a mixtal on represent

It the Legue of Nations does not lend the way, what is the point of its
evistence. And what are we here for, everyt to try to bring about some pro

gress in the economic organisation of the world?

Will in not to tog stall it of the considerations that invade our daily life and the circles in which we move in our own countries, we are to seed in common a univer all policy that will be based on artifalties and possibilities and will lead to our goal of harmony and peace.

ŕ,

The report adopted by the Committee is analy ad below

Economic Polics in 2925 — The Committee noted that the policy of the Economic Contentes which, in 1927, had been approved by numerous nations in state mosts in their respon to parliaments or at the League Assembly, and had been strongly supported by a number of informational organisations, had continued in 1928 to receive upport from various ref mationa bodies, which had passed assolitors to this effect. Although the Conferences resolutions of this effect of the principle, it was more table that the application, whether

by national or by international action, of a pulicy covering so η ide a field should take considerable time

As regards satisf policy, it had in 1928 been possible to report that the upward trend of thrill-appeared to have been shelved, at this re-story, the Committee moted that the endeavour to sheets, the appeared mannered had persisted, but it could not be said that it had resulted in a now in the appeared direction.

Describing outlain special feature of tauff negotiations in 1028 the obstaclus progress, extrue effects of indestreal trusts and of the not dependent, because industry and agricultars, the formitties concluded that the next result of all these influences had ben to leave the tauff estudion on the whole very much when, it was a vest ago, though there with signs in certain countries of a fundancy not to reduce but to increase protection.

The prope als for the most rachall microses of tanifs came from numes whose indices were already among the highest as the world. In other countries the protectionist pressure did not stake the form of a demand for general upwird i wiscon but for charges here and there. The effect of this was not as set different to upset what it powered to be brightery qualiformin. But if pressure confirmed that maybe the position of few taniff rouncins difficult.

"In this couns hou, the Committee cuphosised that it nil measure included by the big producing states eventues a far greater influence on the world trinfluence that propositions calabilitied by smaller states, and that mere uncertainty regarding the mentions of countries like the United States and Grow Dritten, which dominate international production and trade, was likely to intend tenfit reduction by other States. It most that, in the old world at all counts, progress in production and tades was still very also and that nothing bad o us of to qualify its acceptance of the years that the cristing tride burners were a scross obstacle, to a commit reduction of the view that the cristing tride burners were a scross obtained to a commit reduction of the line for the continuence of present should remove, one of the causes of the certaines of that de burners, mandly, the tendency to use protection to do the causes of the certaines of trade burners, mandly, the tendency to use protection to foote multiture of error discovers.

Trade — The Committee pain a tribute to the efforts of the Economic Committee to receive as far is possible the application of the resonance concerning trade. The report gives indications in to the manner in which certain work should be central out and nuclee some treat proposition.

The Committee noted that a Conference for the conclusion of an international curvation on the treatment of foreigners would shotly be convened and expressed at approval of the draft convention prepand and its son-exton that the volution of this problem was a great factor in the restoration of international reluxors. Noting farther that restain bilaterial negotiations had only reculted in prearrows modelling that others were being conducted on widely differing basis, it is also given to that nothing short to a great of extinence of the question by collective agreement on a basis acceptable, to all countries would cause. The nocessary progress in this skapect.

progress in this supect.

As regards the abolition of import and export probabitions, and restrictions, the Committe was satisfied that the reservations to the 1997 Convention continued in the Supplimentary Agraments of 1991, 1993, were not what is to district from its practical value. The report discable the Convention is "the first confection systematic directly affecting the commercial interests of a large number on States, which, once rathicly, villipst a need to assert of abnormal practice, which consisting a sarious obstacle to into art on all truth "and as "a discusse step to arch the treet's bibilization of feredom of trade, which was she rule before the trut and which the Economic Conference explicitly inducted as a preliminary condition to any effective viction for the reduction of the concentrations.

The Committee noted that the Convention had so far only been ratified by two countries, to come into force it must be ratified by eighteen States before September 50th Albough it seemed possible to hope that other ratifications would shortly be deposited, the Committee felt bound to appeal to Governments to give effect to the acres not implied by their septantine, observing that failure to execute these agreements at the date inchards must nevirably have a unitary ourable influence on progress in regard to international commercial policy. This appeal also concrued the international commercial policy is the new sain ratifications should be, record before July 14.

The Committee examined the effect of national measures for tasiff reduction Attention was drawn to step, taken by certain countries to review their general conomi po ition, including necessarily their commercial p dicy. The Committee expressed the conjection that in many countries there were trade barriers which on examination " ould prove such heavy and remanent bardens upon their general industrial and agricultural productivity as to all for immediate revision. It noted that certain countries had abolished duties which had ceased to serve any motortive or fiscal numbers and supposted that other countries should consider the desirability of organising similar coquiries with a view to autonomous accion for a general tariff reduction on indu trial and agri ultural products. It recommended that, when submitting to their parliaments bills a lating to smoot duties, Govern ments should endoavour to show that they were in conformity with the policy recommended by the Economic Conference and hould, it a coasary, evplain their reasons to any alght departure from hat policy Commentaries of this kind would figure among the documents to be collected for the Consultative Committee and would prevent one count y from misinterpreting provisions taken in others

The attention of the Committee had been diarm to the nureality for each country of examining our-home of production in combination with questions to commercial policy. The their point brought out by the discussion is what Gowern much, when set do in protect now town product, a mack consider their narmal possibilities of countries, and of violences, not to-violenge the dismants of counting tracture the increase of simplor ment and other elements of sound economic policy. These factors having been taken into account, the committee expressed its such into the dismants of countries to the two accounts to the nature of the nature of the interest of the indicate which is as case were lacking, excessive protect on might about our countrie to the interest of the industry it assembly of promote, some it might lead focuser products to testile in the evanity, thus this pointage within the country competition preciously conducted from abroad. Thisse same conditions might also cause westage of capital and a rise in the race of directs.

As regards relations between times of the season and regards relations a such instruction crucials but the instructions are formed, the original was expressed that the latter did not is a rule mall tor sanifereduction, unless the parties they brought together wire of approximately equivalent acceptable and arrows to measure their register with the parties they brought together wire of approximately equivalent acceptable and provided to the hard improvement rather than by protection but it was also stated that care its time of competition by means of industrial or emerit with intervariably, lead the parties to consent to suffi reductions.

As regard, reflects e action concerning certain categories of wares, the Committee was satisfied that practical results of considerable importance had been allowed in connection with export distins on hides and bones, but it noted that, in e tenangs its enquire to other groups of remmodits s, the Evenomic Committee had encountered considerable obstacles including the eigenvector of trusts based on sustains restrict.

The most analysis the criticisms made regioning the system of multilatent negotiations for triff induction. These outerwise bear mere particularly on the impossibility of amount of a cursain class of commodities without being led source in fact to a man, that of other casegories, especially those along to the first category. The Combit is the Committee newwhite is considered that

enquires dealing one conserts, the commodities of on retrable importance in the general volume of internation in production and tricks would be the best method of chaning a relation and or exhaunt guild burners in multitaterial agreement. Be seen displaying commonded that common and on the trick conference, including suprements in the product, trickers and consumer certain groups of warr's roughd be summand, and suggested that, if possibly, the first group to be whether their be one of substantial importance both in indication, and in agreed tors, as for instance in retail the implications and including

The Committee considered that the principle of converce at four formulated by the Economic Committee ver, in perfect harmony with the evolutions of the Brogomic Conference and, if applied by State vioudi funds international tradi-

with the reminum of scenary required for normal development

Late of the Coronil two Committee one deced principles concerning tend views, and trially undorse distributed, where we it do be within a Lincord article at all the little undorse distributed committee's grains that the most favour distributed to show a board by of an unconditional and uncertainted character. It considered that the unded formula propose do was actualized to dispose of many of the disputes to which the apparatument filter fellow and fair jettle given rise and that the application of the chief many committee would contribute to the improvement of interactional common valuations.

The formulae to ommended have already been approved by the Countri and submitted to flowerments for their observations, the Consultive Committee considered that States should be mosted to saw which or they would be prepared to conclude an international agreement converting these of examendation into

binging obligations

With regard to the Conference recommendations concurring the stability of autions far fit the Committee thought that, as in nearly all countries the complier two caused by fluctuating or changes had crosed, an enquiry should be instituted

with a view to go Ing the problem. With reference to the rathe-aton and application of the Constitute on Castemst Formalities of 1923, the Community, recommended that States which laid not vet rathfield the Convention should consider the possibility of doing a and that return the Contracting Parties should all consider the restoration is far provision. In the opinion of the Communities, should all conference to entire of its provision. In the opinion of the Communities, should all conference to the production for the contraction for additional proof of the value of the Convention, but one it showed that o ritain produces which rught be considered as induced protectionism were in more in Is as mort of contradiction with the rules cathifished. The Constitution for useful proposed that the inquiry should be praired with all diagnose o that the conclusive and the measures accommended magin be adopted without derive.

As agarde it fact or of rustors, a mendature the Committee expressed the hope that the expects would bear in most their introduct of a tablelong as implements from the transfer of the growing multiple to of inducted products and the technical requirements for its synthesiston might allow. It does attention to the necessity of wooding an excessive number of specifications, which might weaker the most from of a troop of the growing and the second of the constitution of the order of the constitution of t

The importance of the 1007 Convention for the Lee ni or of Foreig: Invited 4 and a lee compile read. The Committee moved that Belgium, Domini and her Kalend had deposited their instrument of rubberton and that the Com

vention meat therefore soon come into for

A near state to high them on "the of and map on diangung to the committee node that he proposals of the Lemanuse Commit is not to the formatch; not and the truth of the truth of the more of the protocol common so that national conference of the lemanus of ments of the proposals to importance of the attempt to solve a problem that had long processing of the business or the

Industry — The Committee expressed to satefaction at the conclusion of the International Convention on Branomic Statistics always aged by teaching countries—considering it as an important step to a red the improvement of indust in distalctics, and bianked the International Chamber of Committee rights stated the International Chamber of Committee rights assistance. A number of reports from indust as associations laying born submitted, the Committee suggested that this information should be contributed and rendered more comparable. It suggested that the industrial organisations should be consolided with a view to greening upon a procedure by which these results might be obtained.

The Committee of geated that the Memorandum on Production and Trade and the Statistical Year Book published by the Servetanet details in future contain a ricipate on industrial progress. It expressed its subtaction as regrits the work of information can led out by the Economic Organ atom, emphasing the value of wond and reliable, dark for Governments, oneme, careles and consumers, and the handfurd reliable dark for Severiments.

The Committee recommended that the International Labour Office should continue to enquiry into rabonalisation and gave indications regarding methods that might be adopted by the International Management Institute

The que toon of implification and standards non was also dealt with, a tributh being paid to the work of wances bodies dealing with standards. The Committee re-immended that the Management Institute should exchange du unants and keep in touch with these bodie. The Institutes we also invited to continue to follow the rationalisation movement and to submit a survey of data a the next season of the Committee.

The Commetic asked the Economic Committee to outsize it seaguin constraint tooms industrial agric ments, more controlled was reparte statute, legal from and legislation applicable thereto. In view of the measure number of agric ments of international importance and the necessity of analysing the fundamental principles of natural laws, the Committee considered the ask the best way of conducting the output. The work of the Economic Committee was, it considered, unformative advanced to enable the principal type of legislation to be classified under a two main heading. This preliminary analysis might serve as a basis for a comparative study of the different types of legislation.

The Committee considered that the researches undertaker on the application of Iswa and administrative measures in different countries would undoubtudly burg out the trend of the economic pulses followed by the public authorities. The divelopment of international agreements vias ducuised at length, the Committee noting the increasing importance of their various forms. An one suggested that the rencements vir in themselves accessing getrurigital to economic life but cm phasis was placed on ecitain dangers which consum ry-individuals or countriesconsidered possible, should industry, grouped together a cartely follow a policy contrary to the recommendations of the Economic Conference. To obvious these dangers, certain members sugge ted that consumer and workers should have adequate so he in these agreements under the supervision of the public authority Company were divided as re, and, the influence of agreements on trust policy cotun member, considering that pir vie agreement, between industrial groups in various countries might forditate turifi reduction. The great majority new otheless considered that acreements were only one of the many factors which had to be taken into consideration in connection with tariff policy. The Committee was glad to note the great importus which the Economic Committee had given to enqui ties regadding carrels and international customs and commercial policy. It recommended that the results of thes investigations should be borne in mind when further perial or general enquiries were instituted on the subject

Noting the importance of the information which the Economic Committee was end-avouring to collect on existing international industrial agreements their object, scope, organisation and the part they placed in the whole economic system

the Consultation Committee recommended that a special annual report thousand be published containing the most important information should also indicate what results might be apprihed to these agreements as regards technical progress, declarment and output, labour conditions and prices

The specim report of the Eronomic Committee as the coal problem was at o exemped The Consultative Committee everessed the opinion that the procedure so far adopted appeared to be well advised and recommended that the enquiry should be pursued on the videst possible basis in the form of joint or separate consultations. It corredged that the general pomerples proclaimed by the Economic Conference as regards commercial policy and international industrial agreements seemed applicable to the roal industry It congratulated the Economic Committee on not having lost a ght of the question of wages and labour conditions, although there were primarily matters for the International Labour Office. It asked the Economic Organisation to continue to collect and analy e statistical and other information on this question

The Committee expressed the hope that a general report would be submitted on the sugar enquiry at its next session

Agriculture - Agricultural questions played a considerable part in the discustions. The importance of bringing this que turn within the group of the general comom cwert of the League was strongly imphasised and the principle of the inter dependence of industrial commercial and agricultural factors was reaftured. The Committee felt that, in view of these considerations, the time had come to associate agricultural experts with the current work of the League. The League already collaborated with the International Institute of negreculture on the basis of arrangements made last July The, the Committee considered as ential with a view to securing adequate representation for agricultural interests in the work of the Economic Organisation It was proposed that the Lesgue should appoint a limited number of qualified agricultural experts who would be associated with the Economic Organisation in such a way as to make their assistance most practical and effective

The Committee also considered the progress of the work of the Sub Committee or "thermary Expense It approved the principle underlying the condition to which many countries subordinated their acceptance of the lauge of Article 4 of the Convention on Prohibitions concerning the maintenance of prohibitions for protecting the health of animals-namely that uch prohibitions should not be so applied as to constitute a disguisted restriction of international trade. It further moreoved the pamerple that the preliminary condition of any agreement on veterin ary questions was that cach country should take affortise measures against initial discusis

The selection experts having unranimously agreed on common principles as r gards could tons for a sound organisation of vetainary services and the edition and exchange of health bulk in., the Committee recommend dethat all countries should freely a cleaner information on the subsect

It asked that the experts should continue, in close cooperation with the Int roa tional In titute of Epizonties their ground studies of the muce, implied by the diffe n at States as regards the transit export and maport of amounts and amount produce

The Committee noted that the Fronomic Committee intended to study the eronomic aspir to of the earny ugn against plant discuss, with special reference to the possibility of reconciling the necessaries of the campagn with the legitimate requirements of export tride. It board that the Concentral concluded by the Conference unmoned last hard at the materia of the last reatment Institute of Agriculture for the profection of plants against disease build furnish scienting and technical data for the future worl, which bould be decreted on the basis of the necessary are site a for and offersating the decention, which the national and read applied from of physical historial manner operated to place in the var of the interneor and all and trade

The Committee also auxted the Domonie Committee to rounder the desire belts of investigating the present scroon depression of agriculture in various countries, taking account of the special diffi...lites of exporting and immorring countries. The Committee was informed that the results of an enquiry by the International Institute of Agriculture would be variable for this purpose.

In view of the special defaultes of agriculture, the Committie urgenth recommended that the Feronome Organization should continue and extend its inquire a convertigative outparative price of agricultural anni mustiral products, and should study to what vetted recognition factors with a new of indices of the state of agricultural might be formulated with the assistance of the fact mathod Institute.

The value of direct relations between agricultural and consumers' cooperative societies was rerognised by the Economic Conference, and the Committee thought it advisable to draw attention to this point

The representatives of consumers' cooperative sortelies, in agreement with the agricultural representatives, again upged that the Economic Organisation should consuder a, soon as possible the best method of bringing together agricultural and consumers' cooperative societies.

Other Questions — The report sets forth the various general questions studied at this session. As regards economic tendencies affecting world piece the Committee expressed the hope that the work would be purved as republic as possible. Its opinion was that the interdependence of the political and evonomic factors which tend to create or destroy conditions (aworable to piece was growing more and more oxiding, and that it was described to interest both institutions and individuals in the study of their metual ranction. It expressed its conviction that the publication of the results of the Economic Committee's enquiries, a unful influence on public opinion and policy.

The Committee noted with satisfaction that the Financial Committee had proposed the constitution of a special committee to study the cause of fluctuations in the purchasing power of gold and their effect on the evoquement fit of nations and that the Fournal had approved this proposal.

Noting the progress is 1928 of the League's work on double taxation and tax evasion, the Committee cyrossed the hope that the draft consentions propared by Gov-innent experts in October 1928, sending provide an effective instrument for the avoidance or mitigation of whis resulting from double ta ation and tax evasion. It hoped that these drafts would, as resonanceded by the Council, be applied on as extense or suale as possible, and that past and future efforts in this direction would lead to the establishment of a whole nutwork of similar conventions.

The op non was expn. sed that such action x ould remove the main obsticle, to the tree circulation of capital and that the work of the superts in the domain of double textion formed an indispensible counterpart to the Economic Committee's endeavours to ensure tree double of circulation for persons and goods

The Committee velocence the receives of the Fixed Committee (contempted by the Conference on Double Taxatoms and Tax Existed) whose essential taxi sufficient negetiations for the wordance of double taxation and tax existent. This Committee will also be of involumble, assistance to the Council in all matters connected with the station.

The Committee teel note of state masts from various non offered instinational floating that the lab rantomal Chamber of Commerce, the International Federation of League of National Southers and creating spe all conferences (The Balter and Winte Southers and texturational Agreeditural Commission the Supping Conference, the International Parlamentary tenference on Commerce and let 1 **referral Peace, Cong. os at Be no.

It can idered that these reports were valuable for the information they contained and also because they indicated that pushed opinion was file to the issue discussed and decided under the surprises of the League, that know redige of concert, problems was being acquired and disc emmarded and that there was a strong body of opinion desiring and actively promoting the application of this principles of the Economic Conference.

The Committee drew attention to the work of the International Chamber of Committee and of the Economic Conference held in Prague under the auspiess of the International Federator of League of Nations Societies

b) Consultation of E peris on Suga beet Production

Pursing its enquity concerning international measures to combat the degree sion in the augar industry, a delegation of the Economic Committee consulted experts on engar beet production on May 13th and 14th

The information laid before the expert included the results of the consultation on the sugar industry held at the beginning of April and a memorandinus pract dby the informational Institute of Agriculture, compliaising the advanbility of considering best growing not merely from the point of view of the requirements of the sugar industry, but also from the point of view of its beneficial effects on the promouths expertly of egriculture as a whole

The experts were first invited to describe the position as regards best growing from the point of wise of thur respective countries. They gave information bearing on the general organization of the segar industry, the relationship between farmers, factory owners and refiners, the extent to which increase in output or decline in demand had affected prices and rederred production uncerns marries, factoring affecting but growing—recent incentine discoveries; tariffs, subsidic and other Government measures, wags and price—the prosper of an increase in production and the influence of prices and Government action or consumption.

The effect of the depression in the sugar industry on the guncial agricultural situation in the principal European countries in were of the role of the sugar best magnetiture was one of the points to which the experts drow the attention of the delegation. It must be runembered that beet growing not only ensure a tience of numerous agreediturists it is also an important factor in crop relation and in satisfied band of the European became an important factor in crop relation and in satisfied band of the European became and the experts, cannot be considered as resonable for this general depression in the signar industry. Best producers consequently do not considered that, in prize of circumstances, measures to reduce production would be desirable or even practicable. Although sugar consumption has increased more in Europe than descender, products would be viling to cooperate in any action for increasing world consumption, whatever form that action might task, but they consider close comparation between the best growers and the sugar industry as essential to success

Some of the experts said that they would be willing to take part in immediate international incusaries, such as. The nationing of exports from countries whose production exceeded the own requirements, pending such de-depointed of world consumption as voild make it possible to absorb the normal surplus of v. porting countries. They never hidess, resigned the practicel difficulties of such cathesia, in this opposition, should be conducted independently of Governments.

Quattors were put to the experts concerning the po whilty of replacing the beet in other crops "whose decrement to the guard agricultural position," po with improvement of beet production, the possibility of using betteroit as cettle folder, the use of densitured signs the possibility of developing can signs production, not use to increasing one uniform, the effect of a desease on the tax on con-

sumption, the possible effect of protective measures on beet p eduction and the destrability of League action in regard to the sugar industry.

The replets showed that there was some difference of opinion. So small of the experts, but not the majority, were more or less an favour of replacing "the better tops." The development of case sugar production was a generally regarded as a serious measure for neck production, the opinion of the internity, however, was that protectionist measures constituted the greater danger. A discussion consumption delies on sugar was generally recommended, but one of the experts thought that such a decrease, should be accompanied by a reduction of material statements.

At the end of the consilitation, the Chairman thouled the expirit for their valueble assistance, sesuing them that their against would be given meet careful attention. On behalt of the expirits, M. Multie (B-Agum) replied that beet producers were gradful for the opportunity they had and et explaining their value and detending their interests.

The delegation of the Economic Committee Austromposed of M. Trendelenburg (Chairman), Str. Sidney Chapman (Vic. Chairman), M. Brunc, M. Nederbragt, and M. Stuch, assisted by Mr. Ashir Hobson and M. Georges Ras, "epresenting the Instrumential Institute of Agriculture.

The experts consulted were M Muller (Belgrum) Senstor, Agricultural Ferrer (Dermark), Desiration of the International Association for S and Trusts Copenhagen, M Vonumer (France), Chartenan of the Completization glinitale das Plentars de Beltszawer, Oberantemann Wentzel (Ice many), Sin Dannel Hall (Grattet Bettaum), of the Board of Agriculture, M stinderhoud (Netherlands), Professo at the University of Agriculture, Serban (Flungary), Servitair Gen and of the Hun gaman National Chamber of Agriculture, M de Vecchi (Tark), of the Ferent National Agricultural Education, M Hunner's (Foland), Charmann of the Federation of Beet Seed Growers M Physical (Roumann), Inspector General, agricultural engineer, M Journel's (Ero) Crost Slovens, Singdom), of the School of Agriculture, M Brithin (Cescheloto Mala), Former Minns or of Agriculture

c) Customs wor enclature

The seventh session of the Sub Committee for the Unification of Customs Nomenclature vas held at Geneva from April 16th to May 4th, with M. Figi tera (French) in the Chair

The experts drew up a non-enhance for fath substructs, graves, oils and waves of animal or vegetable origin and alimentary fits — the third suction of their framework which although fo sung only a ungle chapter of the nomen riature, may be considered as one of the most important. The classification of all products under a relatively small number of headings presented serious difficulties.

The experts also prepared the communitation of the fourth section, which concerns better give, alcoholic liquons, vinegar, products of the food praparing industries and foblace, and comprises must chiefter. They indicatorized, as in preceding chapters, to rivesty under a limited number of headings products and articles with common speache characteristics or composered parts. "And-articles of "is protected and the property parts," and also articles with common speaches, the cyperts consider, its simplicity — not a very common factor in nume roos set ting terrifis.

After prepring the nomenclature of Sections 1 and 1 the Sub Commutter revised Sections 1 and 2, which form the first fourteen chapters of the Tarif (live numely products of the named and vegetable knegdom). This nomenclature has not so far been officially communicated to the Economic Commuttee, as the events found it necessars to consult interest d cricles in their own countries. This enquiry, which is conducted simultineously in algum Ozerhoslovikin, France, for many, I tungars. Italy and Switzerland did not result in a substantial modification of the original draft. In the opinion of the crypit, this makes it possible to conclude, that the principle, embodied in their nomenclature meet not only the wishes of the Economic Commistee, but also the practical requirements of one of the most important branches of production.

The first twenty five chapters of the new nomenclature having been terminated, the expects drew up a programme for their future work

It will be recalled in it the Economic Committee asked the experts to make an immediate study of the nomenchature for amminism, centual, leather wood and wooden actively, paper pulp and cribman. This was done in January, when a nomencluture for vood pulp and cement, aluminism, paper and cardboard was driven up. The standard nomencluture for sluns, leather, wood and wooden articles has shill be be established. The first question on the agenda of the not meeting, which will be held in July is that of strins and leather. This terminish, the Sub Committee will visuom, noth according so its programmin, that is, it will prepare the nomenclature of Section 5, which consens mineral products. It will study the nomenclature for variles, stones one, inspectal field, mineral oil intuitivities the momenclature propared in January for paper and cardboard and will finally study. Su tion 0 (wood, rork and articles made of these materials, citalies made of straw, cane and other vegetable materials for plating!)

This Sab Cummittee house to be able to hold direct parties exceeds in 1970, as its remaining work will take considerable time. In its opinion, it does not suffice to have, extribilitied principles recording to which an international anomalicities should be proposed one to have undertaken pediminers studies with a 198 to surmounting the principal difficult part of its work, that is to say the nominal-time of the chemical is. It is and metallargical industries and of machinary his still be come.

d) Meeting of Leterman Experts

The third's wion of the Special Sub Commutates set up by the Dronomic Commutates to study seterinary questions opened on May 19th, at Geneva

At this ressin the experts had to examine in the first place information friends of within Governments in regist to a que to contain, an instance in facts in their respective countries as regards eatile impart, expert and trainst. The duestion of the inspection of most for expert, mere purtuality oversies consignment as and existed. For this purpose the 500 formative cought the instance of specialists in frozza ment transport from the Argentine, New Zechnel and Uru gia.

The experts attending the session were M Burgi (Charmon) [Sevas, M C Bresitt [British] M J Haur (Czz, Indon'akr), Mr I R Jovenon (British), M C O I can and Directory (Darnish), M Laspier (Austrina), M J Nova & (Polish), M C Petro witch (K ngdr m of the Serius, Creats and Slovence), M Whirle (German) and M Le cluncher expreprinting the International Office of Animal Discuss The Brainlain and Frunch s, operate were unable to at the d

The ment respection specifies attending the meeting were Lieuterant Colonel R. A. Leid (New Zealand) and M. Dionisio Windy (Urugunvan). The Argentine specialist was modelle to attend

a full account of the proceedings will be given in the next number of the infantists. Summary

IV — Administrative Questions

THIS Y-SEVENTH REPORT OF THE SAAS GOVERNOR COMPLISION

The report of the Saar Governing Commission for the first quarter of 1929 was received by the League Sect tanat in May

In economic and social matters, the ruport draws attention to the Commission's section in a confine between the Binning Adm in stration and time under The Commission succeeded in through about an agenciant which resulted in this againg of a new wiges contract or January 25th '029'. Since the new Light-new have, been in force the output of the name has gradually approached as former level.

Owing to the rold veather, while completely paralysed the building and allied under the the number of unearployed increased in Jareary and February, roung from 7,473 on January 2nd to 15,737 on Murch 6th the bu₂hest figure of far registered.

The principal political event were the meetings of the Advisory Council and the Te him at Council in January and March. The former gave its omitten on fifteen draft decree

The report at 0 gives details in regard to the San finances. The Financial department, were principally overgred rith prolimentary where in conceition with the issue of a loan, and, in this connection, an inquiry was nade regarding the issued buttern per head of the population. The results showed that this burden is 770 Venech frames compared with 1,502 French frames in German, and 1,400 French frames in France.

The Commission drew up its budget for 10.0, which shows the following figures

	1929	* 198
	_	-
Tutal revolues Total expenditure	485.,81 166 485,472 83,	455,950,380 F79 455 55 886
Balan e	ე 0 8 კ 29	94,500 Frs

The in reasonal expenditure a compared with 1928 is principally due to the new fallry regulations to contrals and implovers. The general hudget therefore balance with a surpline of 408.3 o Pr

Information is given in the report on the question of optional instruction in French in the German principly edges of the Territors. On February 7,5th 10.0, a maintain speed by all partitis, except the communists was published in the principle Saar newspapers. French was warned not to said their oldered to the French principle who loss consisted with the Sada manse and also not to show their to fair optional Freigh matrix than in the surman principle choice. The particle accessively distributed in the surman principle choice is the particle accessively distributed by the proposition should be raught Freigh (specially in a frontier country) but may considered that, in view of present political are unstance, and is to thing should be rather a second, that the number on the proposition should be study in Freigh (should be rather) as proposition should be supplied from the proposition of the propo

In 1991y to this namissing, the Governing Commission and an explanation, recolar letter to not the primary schools of the Territry. The report describes the intension is follow. In 1992, arrangements were in d. fi.—optic 22 Fe, who courses in primary whools at the region for than elses of the population. This arangement contending paging of the form curior classes, the material years of 1921 and French is soon were given as an alternative for invariant length in grown to surging and natural history.

Since 1026, to most the wishes of the teachers, two French lessons and, in some uses all French lessons, have been given in the afternoon, in radiation to accomplete whool hours, and only difficulties effect of the control of the same and allowed to a titled. This object of the color is charly indicated in the regulations published in 1026 with war of the special post on of the Saar Barry was greet; si we been made for optional French instruction in primary vehalor so as to conduct pupils of this class to learn the French language. In a territory where then any constant radiations between two neighborings peoples, a knowledge of both languages is an economic advantage (in trade and industry) and intellectual as of. The teaching is primarily adopted to printial parrowse, pupils being instructed in the current language of day in the.

The instruction is given by Garman trachers only and is based on appearly retited specially for the desiret and cone, vol in a spirit of abolition neutrility. The leaders at interly optional, and variable lines quite well that they are fix not to catter their children for the course, or to remove them at the not of say wends.

As a ration of fact, these courses are attended by a small in more; An impartial examination has no several occasions, shown that the result in costs factory

The number of special French courses depends on the number of children content of and extrance form refer gulations are sent to parents in Petrusty of each war, so that they can take a decision with a full from lodge, of the facts

This teaching is in no very detrimental to that of the mother tengue. It has not and can never have, a political character cuther in the primary, in didle or excondant schools. This measure was, moreover, recommended at the beginning of the privact cusins by several of the Sair offundational sufferties.

V - Political Questions

DISPUTE BETWEEN BOLINA AND PARAGULY

Correspondence from the Bohyran and Paragury in Governments relating to recent out irreners in the area of Fort Vanguardia was received by the Secretary Green's and or culated to States Members of the Lergue

The substruct of the dispricte to a follow

In a talegram disted May 8th, the Boltzman Government interstibile Boltzman minimary distributed in the order of Pert Vanguardon to initiated on May, the and 5th by Paragua are patted. The Boltzman troops maintained that no to return stretch on the defensive.

In a telegram of May toth, the Praguayan Government rate, that the Williams Committee on Enquest had said at largest on the of the government on the proposal of the Temperada, that is that of specific to the post of particular account money accommend on a small electric and that this committee on a fail to be Billiams from a saightforming incumpation activities to be Billiams, that the synthetic of the Wesampton Protocol, in territory in Parana's proposal of the Praguayan Government adds that it will never committee an indirection, act contrary to the following any fitter and some and contrary to the following a particular of the which is the critical of the proposal of the proposal of the contrary to the following a particular of the which is the critical of the proposal of the proposal

Victier dated May 13th from the Paraguavar Chape all drains in Paris inform of the Secretary Forced their the Paraguavar Government had be not the Both reves proper in military below on a brige color in the Chap Borea, with the object of suddenly placing Paraguay in the presence of a state of vor

after triving details of this creat, the writer continues "My Government high) furthful to the spirit of the Covernut of the Locations, or adic,

in view of the possibility of future incident, and is order to over itself of all responsibility. That it is its duty to a quant the League of Nations with the attitude take any by Bolton, a set has, moreover, just, out, mided the commission of Enquiry and Conclusion at Waltingson. Parguay will not in the call of in any other case downs for preceding both and, it may as be does to will her dispute with Bortsa by legal method, allow, sho will not to only a cate of user assorts.

The Boltian Government report to these communications by a telegram dred May 17th, stating that the Washington Communian of Praguer, had a kell both the Baltian and Praguayan delic those for part where a to the mostion of the Fost in a conflance with information in their post one. The Baltian delication had promptly formshad perfections in their post one of the Post Relation and promptly formshad perfections. The balgerian continues "The more to table fort is that, whether under this council being text, Paragrayan forms are did northwards from it in advance post at Galpon and coming into continue with the Boltian military delachance tationed to the Vangadards are provided an encounter in which our suite via v. andeld at his value grant post. Both it author on the decrease fungagance in the offences."

The Doleran Governmen protest seemst the "thinge brought by Pangua" regarding with a preparations striburd to Belivia with a text to a regular cumpain in the inneutrist between P. adds, that the Council mar reast, secured that both now and in ruture Bolivia. Fill add both now not introduced belighted by the Bolivian point ones the Chao's mental through all a place in the Bolivian point ones the Chao's mental that modeled by the relate of the earnious, which the period all by, and a precalle as soon a the rathy a soon is over. In conclusion the Bolivia (Government stated by it is that does analound and would not shandom the principle of esting the sention as interestinated difficulties by legal much d and must remain unbole on in its defense operation. The opperation is evipted by the Pregnancian Government were, thench of unfounded

VI - Social and Humanitarian Questions

1 - Traffic in Office

Micting of the P morent Certal Poace

The wood eassion of the P rmanunt Central Opium Board was held from April 25th to May (th, with M. Leell (Briti h) in the Chair

The Board adopted for suban or to the func Council a report containing sug g shows with regard to its organization and working, is presented by the Council resolution of December 1628, and by Article 20 or the 1925 Option Courses from

The Enard considered that it's relations with the Advisory Committee on Truthe in Opium should be as along a possible but did not for the moment decide upon the measures to secure such exoperation.

The conclusions of the Board in sanding the org his ton of it. Secretarist which is subject to the administrative control of the Secretary Ginzal, were also indicated. The Board homewheal the members of its Secretaria, who will be appeared by the secretary General is eject to the Council approval.

A study visible made of the question of the state firs to be applied to the Board by Go eram n's in accordance with the Convention of tong and a form was dealed up for quarterly, import and export states are

The nut session of the Board vill be hold in Octob r, 10.0

This section was itended by My Land (British) Charman Dr Anslauma (German), M Bount (French), M Gallistest (Italy), Mr May (American) M Mayanna (Japanes) and Sir K Mulliel (Indian)

2 — Refugers

Meeting of the Advisors Comm ve was on Refuge Questions

The next section of the Advisory Commission on Refugee Questions appointed by the Council in December 1928, took place at Gen and from May 16th to May 16th, with M de Valaille Labatur (France) in the Chair

The Commission was constituted in write of an Assembly resolution of Suptumber 28th, as long the Council to make arrangements for the appendix of an advisor Commission to be attached to the High Commission I for Referenvith instructions to preprie agreem report on the possibility and incurs of revbing a prempt and final solution of the refugee problem

The Commission can't don't these instructions. After a thorough discussion of memorinum and mitted by the High Commissioner, Dr. Panica, and by members of the Advising Commission of the Advising Commission for Private Refuge. One instations, the Commission for submission to the Council the following coordisations and proposals

In the first place the Commercion noted that it was impossible to contemplate an namedrate risk-allocation of the problem of refugees by means of their visual lation in countrie. There is no the reserving the start distribution, it considered, was a favour which should not be granted indiscriminately to all candidate. On the other hand, it would be contrary to the principle of individual librity to construit fixingers, even persons will out intionably, to so the naturalisation. Requests to such effect were favourably reserved by many countries which had made special irruge made to faulther the naturalisation of educate. The Commission is not or manded that the States in question should continue to apply this method and that other States should adopt it.

The rature of referent to that committee of origin depends solicy upon the laws of those countries and no way upon the High Commissioner. This method encounters very w most difficulties, and the Commission on sidered that it was impossible to compel refugues to return, but that they should not be discutrated from during out they as design.

Since it settled imposs the to apply the above reduced solutions, the Common in thought that it would be one dly impossible to appret immediately be illight Commission. The High Commission charge absenced in it is point of the very would be necessary—but also sufficient—for the termination of the queried has been described by the stiment of the point of the very large of the very l

The Commission approach the High Commissiona's programme, which include comprehensive orangements for ringer, settlement and, more particularly, the declapse or of operations in Seria and Larva. For the rule of invalid rangewes, the commission may proposed to authors the ringh Commissioner to receive a part of the more of from the set from t

With a concentration of the logal states of religious, the common state recommended all Governments to adopt and execute the interpreter mineral arrangements of the large 1926 and 1928.

In the profit the Commission of a materials of the normalize of cooperation with the international Rold Cross Or internation and a moust private materials of the normalized of the re-order to attend the standard the relation of the resource of the normalized of the resource of the normalized of the normalized of the resource of the normalized of th

In the Commission's opinion, Dr. Namen should be awthorted to addres the appeal to the British United Committee (which immodes the Lend Propry's Fund, the Save the Children Fund the Friends of Armenta and the Soriets of Triend'), the levish Colomistion Assertation, the International Red Cross organization, the Near East Robil and the Other international Red Cross organization, the Near East Robil and the Other international Red Soriet is retained.

In order to provide a more stalle and regular basis for the international worl of the High Commissioner, the Commission considers that the Central Refuger Service should form a temporary department of the League Services.

The sussion was attended by the following

A Georgian delegate. — M Motof Bolgaria, M Chin Ping (Chins), M Eirdinger (Loschosovakry, M Schmidt (Estonia), M de hyvailis klabitati (France), H Vollèris (Germany, H Safatek (trove e M Rossa del Loin Nero (Italia), M Dumanas Litavin), M Gwazdowski (Foland), M Antoniade (Roumana), M Ghoused-hytelf (Fingeloin of the Serks, Courts and Slove and

B Ted read industris economicated or the Austran Committee of Private Refugi.
Organizators:— M. C. Goulkewich (Council of Former Livesian Amha-sadons).
Baron Noide (Council of Former Russian Ambassadons), M. khattissian (Delgate of the Armanian Regulsian). Parhalian (Contral Committee for Armenian Refu guest). M. Petarsen (League of Red Cross-Soutestial). M. Rubinskan (Committee of Pressian Zonstvo and Towns), M. Lurian Wil (Jowish Colonist on Association), Mr. L. B. Golden (Dritss) during the Committee.

VII - New League Publications

1 - THE PROBLEM OF THE COAL INDUSTRY

The League Economic Organisation has just published an interim raport on the international aspects of the coal problem. In a document is a provisional summary of the information laid before the Economic Committee at its nevent concultation with (schricka experts acquainted with this production labour, rommer tall and consumption aspects of the problem. It is complicted by a ceta, of statistrate talls is on cold and linguise production, coal romaniumption and call tride (§)

The five chapters of the report deal with the principal normal features of the world coal industry, specially port war and recent features the natural national and international remedies for the situation, consumption interests, considuations affection no solid Leasure action

World coal production has avaraged over a considerable sorts of years just under really hundred million metric tons, of which the United Stites has in recent years produced somewhat less than half and Europe somewhat over half. O' the Furopean share, the United Aingdom accounts for between 49 and 50 per cent and Germany for shour a quarter.

Of the four principal expuring countries — the United Kingdom, Germany, Fol ind and the United States — the last does not as a rule compete in European markets, but consign fourfilling of its export to Cananda. The American coal industry is thus largely sulf contained and only in exceptional cases has it any important direct contact with non-configuous countries. If follows that the international call problem as such as muchly confided to Europe.

The report draws a comparison between the pre war and post wa situation

⁽t) Pub's reptr et Note — The Freddom en the Coal note to Meterna Report on its International a price by the Lemonia Doministic of the Despite of National General, 1939. Decide at No C 150. Mod. 1931. If 49 p. p. 18. 1931.

Both on 1850 and 101, then, so so municorrupted and sped area do in the real output accompanied by an increase in see our stone roughts in a sportion to the growth of industral production. — then it per a in pressure in the state of the sport of of the sp

Fig. vs. came with it stoopings of an instanced triady, dividing production into other hand. Counties in a fill from their no in 1 searces of supply care day in to open up their own a dopping to the history day, since point in the received from 1 million to will fast, to 10.7 million to will fast, to 10.7 million to will fast, to 10.7 million to will be presented by some straining a simple to the present The Belgian output, it is merchand by some trianning that million to be per tention. Generately, to make good it is territorial loss for a marker Belgian over \$ million to do the million to the per tention of continuous for the production in legals and the persons of continuous for a million to the persons to the production of the million to the persons.

Further, a potential meantive wall given to consumers to until his every means or communing the mean of column and the courts whileholders are a source of energy has not help means the lot counter peak progreg. As much on the question construction of heart, a time to trust how of the majorithm or entry from real humst, as the control into me after peer and in the generation of electricity from interior qualities in collingual paper. The means of the means are revented as of the interior combination again or tool in term port by the majority of section of the interior combination again of majority paper. If no mill productions are in very work of not that also now as a by 38 price of the would mercuntal marms, as against 3.4 per continuous.

Another fector in the situation is the improment in the classifier of the coal indicate. The Printh minus in the metal has been completely reargained, 70 process of the coal being hands with the allot in channed posts. This is easier intensitiation of the coal hands by a proceeding throughout Europe.

The interested productive capture has not been accompanied by a corresponding interests of derived. In 1928, the model consimption of coal and lighted via only per early greater than in 1911. Diancy the same period to protection of my materials and foodstaffs and of the trade of the world has no reveal by most than 20 per cent. Most straking in this connection is the stration in the United State. There is more eachly the same quantity of coal as more of in 101, and in 1202. The consemption of earl was only a 3 part cent larger in the letter your, while industrial production in 1025 was between two therds and three quartus greater and sunce then has to a still fairly and sunce the has to a still fairly and sunce the has to a still fairly and sunce the has to a still fairly and the still a still a

They facility the consoner activity of the foods is beyond question substitutible greater than it was filters years ago, the roal consumption are only increased during the male, of the period by an amount approximately equal to that your bigs of the year may be to expect this is sugle, very

The report concludes that the dominating factor in the continuable is large margin of simple empirity, which is supplet the difference between the vaccount of the actual output and the amount which easing mans could produce without

any and monal my storest of fixed capital

The margin of surplus expectly is adminted at about one quarter in General Program quarter from the distributed harging and about one half in Peland When, during the cord depicts of storight but no production dropped by 110 million too and hir awards by 61 million, the other lampson countries were orbeful ordered, there outgot by 41 million too. But committee storight and on by the lanted Acts. The doubt of that countries are useful mind, by by the lanted Acts. The doubt of that countries are during the mind and that the program of the creation provides a standard of which are an point of whenches can of the creating the mind and requires. The causens about that the pic in expective the United State is when it, and that Turnp is a smaller of the cause in the case of the creating of the countries.

The report term e-armses the national or international remodies that have been tested or are proposed

The national measures include import duties, direct and indirect ubordies one all probabitions, import brones and preferential rulessy rates. There are all a subornious measures applied by the one under its riskly such as national agreements for price regulation, the normacy of competitive power by technical agreements for price regulation, the normacy of competitive power by technical agreements for the reduction of views and the increase of the nours if we k. The view is represent that most, though net all, of the local and national measures have in some respects aggravated the fundamental didnessity and increased the done ion as a shelp.

The propo als our torward as regards international measure contain agree means bett een producers regarding outline, markets and prices, the appointment as a presal international committee represent three of the interests of Government; employing measures from the assimulation of wages, hours, and a conditions of labour, the abolition of esting artificial verteriors for trade and artificial status.

Points I, 3 and 4 of their proposals are discussed in the report, no comment being made on point 2 (international coil con mittee). As regards the first proposal products a general—the week expressed is that it sound be deficult for the Le gue to take any ministive, but that this does not irriby that it should not interest itself in agreements affecting the great Ley industries, as recurrenced by the Euronome Conference Point y—wages and hours—fully vivian the completice of the International Lebour Office. The reduction of protective missauce would, it is coordered, by appropriately dealt with by the Economic Committee.

The Committee reserves its conclusions and recommendations until it has had further expert consultations on a wider basis

2 - Menopardum on Production and Trade (1)

Fine Longer S. Internal Spect published the third of the refix and important on Production and Trade (1945 and 1925 tota). The first edition appeared in 1920 is one in the properatory demands to the Economic Conference of Mix, 1937. That Conference having asked that this publication by continued a second edition appeared in 1929.

Th general conclusions unergulg from the information and tables published in the present edition and dealing with population, production and trade are the following

(4) By toer, world prodiktion of basic raw materials and loadstuffs as over 31 per cent greater than before the war, world trade was about 20 per cent greater and world population 0 per cent greater. Production continued to increase in togst, the preluminary index being 120.

(b) The production of foodstuffs has not grown so rapidly as that of indu strial rise materials in 1927, the foodstuffs index was II3, and the raw materials index over 135. The prehrumary figures for 1928 are 116 and 139 resnetively.

(a) World trade—the quantity of goods exchanged internationally—was in 1027 0 per cent greater than in 1926. As a consequence, the discrepance between the growth of world trade and the nucrease in the production that has characterized recent years approached diminished. It remains to be seen whether this tendency, towards the restoration of the old balance will aprove to be remainant or not.

⁽i) Meramandum on Production and Trid 191, 5 d 10 : 19 . General April 1929 December to II Economic and Francish 10 o II in Spinger Provide

(d) The ecovery in Furopean production and trade in 1027 was stalling the quantum of European trade exceeded that of 1012 for the first time.

The trade and for Europe voluding the Soviet Union, vas 108 and was higher than the population index (100) and not far short of the production index (100).

(e) Production in North America fell in 1927 compared with 1020 on account of a contraction in the row material output, but the foreign trade of this continent continued to increase.

in 1937. North America's population was not far from one fourth, its production of loodstuffs and raw materials over one fourth (in 1928 probably about one third) and its foleign trade over one half over-treating 101.

(f) The population of South Armina has grown more rapidly than that on any other part of the world — by some ap per cent. It production of locistating and ray materials have part beep sea with the population growth, but its international trade has marked of by its illian 20 per cent.

(d) The group of Caribbean Countries present a remarkable contract, for their population has only increased he some 5 per orat, while torsign trade is over one third and production about one half greater than in 10°5.

(b) The growth of production in Africa it of the same order of magnitude as that of the Caribbean Countine (about one half) and the increase in its foreign trade equals the of South Am new (about one fifth), its population has grown become it per cent

(a) The international trade of Asia has developed at about the same rate as that of North America lover 50 per cent), its production has grown by roughly one fourth (1) and its population by only about 7 per cent

(j) The growth of population in Oceanian equal to that in North America, the increase in its production coincides with the world average and the increase in its forcign trade is twice as high.

(k) By 1927, the population of Africa America, Asia and Oceania together had increased by 10 per rent, the production of foodstuffs and raw materials by 20 to 52 per cent and the international trade by 43 per cent

(i) Although the change in the ratio as companed with 1915 between the prices of urude products and manufactured articles—at any ratio in Europe still remains a factor of insternal importance in world connent, not less important is the fact that their has during recent war, been a distinct tendency toward the restablishment of the old equilations.

(w) Compared with 1925, the prices of manufactured articles taken as a group (soluting these produced by user ministrator or industrias which have empired a very mixed and exceptions) divelopment most was very lappoint to have remained in 1997 relatively higher than those of raw misterials and foodstuffs.

(a) The prices of the products of the extractive indu tries appear to rule substantially lover than those of agricultural produce

*

From this brief survey it is clear that, though the progress made in 1979 was exact. In Europe than in any other continent the development since 1791 has been much more rapid in the rest of the world. This has resulted in important changes in the relative shares contributed by the different continental groups to the world total, more especially with regard to trade. This by 1927, Europe's share in the international trade of the world had allen since 1925 by 14 per cent (from \$6.4 per cent to \$0.4 per cent of the total), the share of North American had risen

⁽t) This a column of the food-suffs pred stem of these

by 28 per cent, that of Asia by 27 per cent and that of Oreana by 15 per cent. The share of South America had dropped slightly and that of Africa remained practically unchanged

The charges in the constributions of the various continents to the total production or the goods here considered are less made of The short of Dunope had hrush less oper cent and that it the same remained unchanged, those of 4sta and North America had nurseased by 2 and 5 per rest respectively, the joint share of Central (§ and Seith America by 3 and that of Africa by 2op per c, or Central (§ and Seith America by 3 and that of Africa by 2op per c, or

From the preliminary information as validly, it would appear that both the output of enude products and the international track of Europe tentimed to develop in 19.3. The expansion in the risk of the wind twas, however, greater and in convergence then was a slight reversal of the tendency which characterised the preceding year.

The changes which have taken place in the distribution of the population of the world as a whole are negligible

Thus conclusions are based on statistics that are in some cases of doubtful comparibility and seldens so comprehensive, or so what as the noder it possible to draw conditions of multi-netrial necuracy or membration with furnity, from any single series of figures. For this review importance should be attached not so much to the absolute magnitude of this or that figure as to the direction towards which they have most of examilities of the point.

3 - INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL YEAR-BOOK

The third edition of the International Statistical Year Eook appeared at the beginning of May. The first edition is a one of the documents of the Woold Economic Conference and, or may be not large demand, but to be reprinted. In the present volume the majority of the statistics are brought up to the end of roor or 1925. The Year Book sives in a convice form the more important evidences of statistics concerning area and population including magnatum more ments, hierated, production of cereals twithing over and minimals, attributed fertiliers, objecting, ote, international trade by value, and weight, shipping, maximum frights, rankway and more vehicles, public debt, etc.), monetary statistics (note circulation, gold and foreign assists reserves, aways, deposits, commercial bank deposits, etc.), rank of creating of the first principle of the rank of contractions of the rank of the first principle of the rank of contractions.

The majority of the sour es used are official national statistic, statistical year books, cannual report of public health departments, concus returns, budget documents, Lloyds Register, e'e Forth and the agricultural ratistics the League is indubted to the international invitation Rome.

The statistics on migration movements, unemployment and retail prices have been supplied in whole or in part by the International Labour Office.

VIII - Forthcoming Events

une 15th	Permanent Court of International Justice (Annual Session)	, flic Higus

June 17th Committee on the Unification of River Law, Vienn

June 18th Sub Committee on Experts on Industrial Agreements Paris

June 21st Supervisory Commission General

June 25th Economic Committee, Geneva

July 1st Permanent Mandates Commission, General

⁽¹⁾ Includes Mexico

July 1st Sub Committee on Intellectual Rights, Geneva July 4th Sub Committee on University Relations, Geneva

July 5th Sub Committee on Arts and Letters, Geneva

July 13th Sub Committee on Science and Bib nography, Geneva

July 18th Meeting of National Committees (Intellectual Cooperation), Geneva July 22nd Internacional Committee on Intellectual Cooperation, Geneva

Sept 2nd Tenth Assembly of the League of Nations, General

The Permanent Court of International Justice (1)

1 - OPENING OF THE SIXTLENTE (EXPROPRIMENT) SESSION

The state-rith easien opered on Max 13th M Yovano ritch, deputy judge, its mag that med the Prashrat that, he was enable to set, M Bechmann, deputy judge, was summored to set in his stead. The Court was the able to pen with eleven members. As, however, M Nyholm, judge, fell ill and was unable to ran time to set during the session the number of judges was reduced to ten, it will be true benefit that the control is non.

At the first public citing, on May 13th, M. Charles E. Hughes who was elected a for by the Statist and was deleted as for by the Statist and was deleted from the Statist on the waste of the Court. The Fre solver in welcoming Mr. Has, how, emphasised the Court's great satists into at the location and observed how highly it valued his legal experience and how much it counted upon his collaboration. He indied that the Court tully appreciated the great intersase in its prestige and authority in the United States which it oved to the electron of Wr. Hashes.

On the same octains the Court paid a tribute to the memory of Lord Finlay, the British judge, who died in March. The Resident recibled that during Lord Finlay as very loars of office he had anison during once as you not of the fifteen level, and that on any unit of virtuous after as. It is the virtual with the first contained the following passage.

The Court finds was his matte, and to that motto he roma no d'authoit to the lev' moments of his hie. It soud in the seave he und a man possioned in qualifications necessary for suting on this Court of a greater event than Lord Finlaw. While holdeng the highest policies office in his Country, Lord Hailly and also to atook and to app in lancematonal Law. The ten vants draining which he will have Officer give him many occasion for appring the principles of prevailly to be noted, that his nod been carried with the older the fact, and the matter of his country, when the contract of his country invites in certain meterational a beintation which we among the most remarhable of our time, with as those relating to the Alaskia Bundary, the Vene calculating the factors of Bernstein Country and the Country of the

If thus, I im pass up the greatest tribute to our lamested colleagure and I am plad I I may at the ame time correct errances, opmonor which appear from time to time in the Press with regard to this Court-by axing the equilibrium of the theta court-by axing the equilibrium of the the that in those consistent why axing the equilibrium of the court-by axing the equilibrium of the court-by equilibrium of the court-by axing the equilibrium of the court-by equilibrium of the

In texth no one understood better than I onl' Yosha this he was not here, represent his great country but to render justice and nothing but justice. What Lord Polla, tinly a presenced in the Fourt, as it was his duty to day was "t-leg "syst Pro "you's," I was his duty to day was "t-leg "syst Pro "you's," I was his hourself and particular than I must take textual principles and ministrations of Angle Sa on Law, particularly into mattal textual principles and ministrations of the operation for days, which some he to delating to most the oppresentate of international patternations, which some he to delating to most the oppresentate of international patternations, which was not the superportate limitations, and mindifications, found a place into Real of Court. And in the root of the monetimer difficulty which we have do for the day have been also allowed the first whole show that the superportate limitations and most form of the rection of the whole the days and allowed the first breath of the Light billity and of supply whether the bears and allowed the first breath of the Light billity.

ystem, and which in certain respect are so well suited to fill the gap, and make good the imperioritions that east 11 International Law

If, on the one load, the influence which the Angle Secon legal or tem has partly extent of en our real 'n manuly due to Load Finity, on the other hand the undergotted authority of our depart of or large on the countries that make use of that system results total much to eshabe the pre-ignormal real manules are the momental who that produce was now now sear. That is a greet dotted grainted which our institution over the fill from member of these was however.

2 ~ THE FRANCO-SERBIAN CASE

As the Seth Croot Slowent deputs pidge, M Younnovitch was unable to attend, the Cours decided, in sertice of Article J of the Statute—wording to mich if the Cours includes upon the Bordin on pidge of the nationalists of one of the contexting parties, that party may select a judge of the act on live the Stot Crost Slowene Government to appoint another not coal judge, to at in the case. This Government appointed as judge of the M Navarovich, Prafix or at the University of Brigard. M Novarovich as the older not declaration, was duly natified as judge of the at the hearing on May 17th.

The France national judge in the and M From yet had already been installed as such at the Court's fiftenn's session

The oral proceedings, word, were bigns on of yitth, in ted until May Lith inclusive, with an interval from May 10th to 1st. At these proceedings the Pench Government was represented by M. Basid unit, sestinat logic advisor to the Ministry for Fronges difficies savined by M. Basid unit, sestinat logic advisor to the Ministry of Appeal, and the Serb Coast Movem, Government by M. Spass-sessivith, Professor at the University of Belgradi, assisted by Mutte Develor, former Ministry, Gunsel before the Brussel Court of Appeal

٠,

The arguments of the French Government may be automatised as follows

The amount of Serbara obligation (paramets of common and redomption) is to find in gold. For the laws within my the loan, the necessities providing hims the contrary the property is and the night steep forms following them, and is in the variety of the benefit themselves, all develor retires that them over contrarted in gold and that the serves, thereof move to effected in gold. The Fresh is Government considers that all the decounters agree is the respect, process, that their times are so deter that his precident agree is no excessed to constitute a contract event under the plantage of the region of the first process in overcaster to constitute a contract event under the Johnsen gonditions when the learns are down the Parama was in themselves due under subsigning which is not to destroy the process are in the server of the Server in Order, the gold disagger given not to not be unity on analyzing the little into analyzing of the world "gold" and "gold france" is consistent below with the nature of the contract and with the mature of the parties.

with the nature of the contract and with the interview of the parties.

"In tablety, the gold dause construction as notice on a greater to the 1 interview of the finance of the borrow or should become defeninged. This is a horizon market to interview of the finance of the borrow or should possible parties. The parties of the paid in gold frame, the gold arms bring equivalent to rost trenched the finance of the first of the finance of the first XI and which is said point of the Xier XI and which is said point of the Xier XI and which is said point.

and merely a proment in add but also so a, the Striban Go rement has promed a merely a proment in add but also private in gold in the gold curvacies of the countries mentioned in the levy countria is and pro pactures for the flota vices of the fear. The bomboiders of this fean have, herefore an indeputable sight to a cheese of currence.

The arguments of the Serbian Government may be summarised as follows

The parties, when arranging for the various loans - 1895, 1002, 1400, 1909 and 1913- did not mean to outract in gold frame- which do not part in Franch law any more than they do in interpational by -- but in Franch france which we e capable of hamilation to golo, and were in fact so assimilated, in the general opinion of the world at the time of ignature of the contracts, if it had been otherwise, an agree d weight of gold thould have been meed. Accord ingle, the Serb Croat Slovene Government holds that it at the present time within its rights in effecting the payment of its pre var loan in French france Moreover, the wording of the bonds, prospectuses, contracts, and of the actual laws authorising the leans speaks som times smapl of francs and sometimes of gold france. The terminology therefore allows a doubt to subsist which can only be overcome by constraing the terms of the contracts and by precisely ascertaining the intentions of the parties. One of the most reliable methods ot construing those terms and of ascertaining these intentions is by examining the manner in which the agreements have been carned out. Now, the pay ments in respect of all the Serbran loans concluded before the war have been effected in French francs or in torugh currency calculated at the rate of evchange on Paris. Moreover the Serbian Government did not receive the value of the loans in gold. Cons quently, it cannot now be compelled to mal a the nece sary pa, ments in gold

With regard to the 1005 lean, no provision was even made for a choice of currency. The bonds provided for a choice as to the monsy in which or as to the place at which payment might be obtained in order to afford the cruditors certain

farilities, but nothing rise was ever intended

Even upper sag that the gold clause had been stipulated for, that clause would be null and void under Freich hav which alone, is applicable in this case, since the contract which had on the one hand the bondholders and on the other the State of Serban is a private hav contract subject to Freich law. Though the practice of the Freich Courts may have been, in the rational interest, to distinguish between external payments and internal sottlements, this distinction cannot be arrepted by an international Court of Jestone.

Lastly, seeing that the Franch Government is stell compelled, owing to ureum tances of force majeure, to pay its pr war creditors with a depreciated franc, it is not twistled in refu me to admit the right of the Serbian Govern

ment to do likewee in similar circumstances

The President, in terminating the sating of May agth reversed the Courc's right, if necessary, subsequently to put questions to the Parties, accordingly, he did not disfare the proceedings closed

3 - THE FRANCO-BRAZILIAN CASE

The hearing in this case was begin on May 25th. On this occasion, M. Fro magest, the national judge appointed by the French Government, made the solemn declaration and was declared duly installed as judge ad I.o. for the case.

The representatives of the Parties before the Court were for France, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, serated by Maitre Albert Hontel, Comes Defore the Court of Append or Fars, and, for Brazil, Profesor Eduado Espinola, assisted by M. de Pimentel Brandro and M. Octavo Fiallo as mr. and second consellors, M. de Pimentel Brandro was entrested with the presentation of this Covernment's case.

The arguments of the Parties, as they appear from their oral replies, may be summarised as follows

The Bre-than argument — The 1909 Ion (Port of Panambuco) was contracted in frames without further specification — It was subscribed to clustrely in France

and the Brazilian Government pledged start to effect it redemption in France 1+ is true that gold was agreed to as the muthod of payment of interest, but this me thed of payment cannot affect the capital sum of the debt. As regard the two other loans, the capital sum of the debt is also expressed in france and interest, when it has to be paid at places other than Paris, is to be calculated at the sight rate of exchange on Pans. In any case the expression gold francing, not mean an invariable intermetional currency, such as for instance the franc of the Latin Union The gold clause is not a guarantee, against the depreciation of the French currency, moreover the fati in value of that currency couldnot be forese on a the time of the is ue of the loans. The responsibility of the horrowers cannot therefore be increased as a result of this depreciation, which would be the case if the service of the loans had to be effected in gold. The parties themselves by the manner in which they have carried out the entract have clearly shown that their intention vias to make the contract in French france. Mi water the gold clause, in view of the French laws concernme legal to nder and forced currency, to illegal and impoible to apply in France

Accordingly the Brazilian Government 1 only bound to effect the service of the service of the bons in French frames, as it has done hundefore

The Free th organizate. The turns of the ages means on river, greens and importance. The veried gold appears assected times. This inscrition of the gold clause in the contracts in designed to chimiste from them any element of meritarity. The French legislation consenting legal tender in companions with the law of forced currency only anothe the gold clause in transactions of an internal character. At all events the sould gold, where he afrequed the cannot mean that the incustion of the parties was to contract in French currency. The agree ments constudind are such that the deprecation of French money does not impose any additional burden month terrivates Government, but the latter must abstract from pronting thereby. Accordingly the obligations contemplated by the three loans—1909, 1910 and 1011—18 agile doligations, the service of they loans must be effected in gold currency (as deaned in the law of Germinal of the Year All, and in no other currency, and the depreciation of French money does not in any vay ominists the obligations accepted by the Branchan Government.

4 - Case between Bulgion and China

At the sitting held on May 25th, the Court made an Order terminating the proceedings before it in this case. The operative part of the Order is as follows:

> The Court, seconds the fact that the Government of His Majesty the King of the B ignams intends to break off the artion brought by it against the Govern ment of the Republic of Coman by the Application instituting proceedings dated November 25th, 1000

> Declares that the proce-usings begun in regard to the said suit are thus

in mat'd,

Instructs the Regular to easie the said out to be removed from the Court's

5 — Case between Germany and Polynd concerning the Factory at Crorzow (Impernities)

At the same siting (May 25th) the Court made a Second Order, also terminating this Case. The operative part of the Order roads as follows:

The Court,

list of case

place on report due agrament r garding the settlement of the dispute con indeed on Normber 2,th, 1928 bet can the Government of the German Reach

and the Government of the Polisa Republic Apple and and Respondent respec tively, in the case concerning the Factory at Chorzon (andemnitie).

Derlare, that the proceedings in regard to the said suit are terminated

b - Case concerning the territorial extent of the furisdiction OF THE INTERVATIONAL COMMISSION OF THE ODER

By a letter of May 9th, 1929, the British Minister at The Hague has informed the Registrar of the Court that Mr. Oliver Harvey, Agent for the British Govern ment in this Case, being unable to continue to act in this capacity, the British Government has appointed as Agent for this Case, Mr. O. Et. C. O' Malley, C. M. G. First Secretary of Embassy of His Britainic Majerty

7 - INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS RELATING TO THE MERISDICTION OF THE COURT

The name of Lithuania is to be added to the list of States which have agreed to communicate to the Registry agreements of this nature. The list now includes thirty five States

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The present dition, like the last but one, contains a number of graphs and rora parliates, hower gathe man feata es of the sagars at on of the sagars are and giving a general survey of the fleets of the maritime Powers

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MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Vel IX. No 6

Published on July 15th, 1929

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	Summary of the Ments, June	Page		Pan 2 8
	1929	18	The Saur Governing Commis	
11	Arbitiation, Security and Re			128
	duction of Armaments	10		228
	1 Ratification of the Protecol			228
	Prohibiting the Ue of		2 Minorities in Upper Silesia	232
	Gab in War	310	3 Publion from elesses Nau	
	2 Chairmanship of the Com			233
	mission of In estigation		4 Minorities in Lithuania	
	in Hunsary	220	Petition from Thirty	
	Liquidation of the Inter		Four Per ous of Russian	
	Allied Mintary Control in		Origin Living in Lithua	
	Austria	20	D12	234
Ш	Legal and Corstitutes at Ones		VII Polit cal Q testior	235
	tions	L20	Applications from the Hunga	
	I International Engagements,		man Government	_ 5
	Registration of Trusties	220	VIII Soois' and Humaritarian Ques	
	2 Codification of Internation		fron	255
	al Law	221	I Protection and Welfart of	
	a) First Conference	221	Children and Young Pec	
	b) Progressive Codification		ple	205
	of International Lav	221	2 Traffic in Opium	236
IV	Tim Technical Organis isons	222		6ر م
•	I The Health Organication	222	4 Slavery	36
	Work of the Health Com		1h. Other Questions	×3/
	mittee	_32	I The New League Buildings	201
	2 The Economic and Finan		2 Meeting of the Super Moore	
	ctal Organisation	222	Commission	257
	Worl of the Economic		₹ Forthcoming Lients	207
	- Consultative Committee			
	- Worl of the Economy	- 1	1	
	Committee - Treatment		The Permanent Court of In	
	of Foreignure - Weter		ternational Judice	134
	nory Questions	2,2	I The XVII (ordinary) Se	-
	Work of the Francial		ion of the Court	2ي9
	Committee - Prevention	- 1	2 Free Zones of Upper Savey	
	of the Counterfeiting of		and Gov.	238
	Currence - Appointment		3 Junisdiction of the Inter	
	of Fiscal Committee	2-4	nat anal Commuston of	
	Communications and Tran		the Oder	٥ô
	912	20	4 The Protectl of Signature	
	a) Conference on Tran it		and the Optional Clause	2,5
	Cards for Emigrants	∠20	5 The Court Statute	۶,۶
	b) Applications from Rail		6 Accession of the United	
	way Companies	227	States	239
	() Establishment of a	,	(
	League Wireless Sta		Aynes	
	tion	27	(
	d) Artion on Resolutions of	- 14	Profe tor of Mararites (Report	
	the Free Esperts	- 53	adopted at the Council Meeting	
	Conference	28		259

In order to or sure it e more rapid a liver of the Monthly Summary or English speaking contries, it lard be a decided to now the English clatter ground on England as from I we not !! It like some 'two or pro must be will be made or the quality of the paper was ar other respects, including additional expose of wre

For how resums the named subscribt on still be receased from 4 it lines to a things, out for the current near oil named ambierphone at the oil rate of it rees at up to July 21th next will be an object as pureout for the eliters for the substrated and to the substrated and increase out up to to force out a grown 1950 of Jupanes to file, an under interest when the contract out of the c

I - Summary of the Month

June, 1020

The fifty fifth session of the Council and a European Conference on Transit Cards for Emigrants will the principal League meetings in June The Permanent Court of International Justice opened its seventeenth ordinary session.

*

The nity with session of the Crumul was held at Madrid at the invitation of the Spanish Government, from June 19th to June 19th

Before the session opined, the Spanish Premier, General Prime de Pivera welcomed the members of the Council placing the Senate Palace at their de posal

The Prendent of the Council M Adaba opened the public meeting with a speech is present the Council's thank- for the hospitality of the Spinish Government. He driv attention to the importance of Spinis cooperation in the Legue and the part hysed into the beginning by the Spanish representative M Quinones de León replied that has Government greatly appreciated the honour or receiving the Council for the second time and desired fully to cooperate in the League's maintain or praces and invilentation.

Sir Aust a Chamberlain having conveyed to the Council his regret that his personal cooperation with it had come to an end, the Intain, Franch, Japanese and German representatives peed a tribute to the distinguished survices he had rendered the Council. A telegram was addressed to him on its behalf

rendered the General. A telegram was addrawed to have on its behalf in the course, of the serious the Collision spaces natives, M. Villegas, informed the Council of the nuttlement of the Tonns and Anna dispade, with had for many years troubled the relations between his country and Peru. W. Addits represent the Council's assistances at the construction of the const

The punispal question on the agenda was that of the protuction of mino atta. This question was rist dealt with by the Council sating as a Committee, with M Scaloja, Acting Fresident of the March as son, in the Chair This disease, led to an agreement on circum practical measures, as apart from questions of prin ciple, supplimentary to the earlier provisions adopted by the Council with regard to procedure for examining minority potitions.

The Council approved the agreement concluded in April by the German and Polish Governments with report to the interpretation and application of critical subjudations of the Upper Siless. Correlation, and extited a number of petitions from German and Polish Upper Siless. It approved an agreement for the liquidation of German property in Polinic mendhold during the session by Germany and Polish under the presidency of the Japanese representative

The Council reviewed the work of the commuttees, commissions and conferences that had met since March, the Health Commuttee, the Economic and Consultative

Economy Commuttees, the Francial Commuttee the Refue c Commission, the Advisory Commusion for the Protection and Welfare of Children and Young Peeple, the Permanard Central Oprime Board, the Preparatory Committee for the Conference on the Codincation of International Lay the Commuttee of Jurists for the Persision of the Court Statety, the Transist Commuttee, etc.

Arrangements were made for the one scatter of four international code enece, one to draw up a con-cotion on the harmonistion of last on bills of exchange and thereign another — for next autumn — to a norm controls, risk as and postal questions construing the transport of inversion and periodicals, the third—for Mach p. 1930—th. Est E. ague conferent on the Contraction of international law, and the fourth, in the first word of explemble, to consider amendments to the Stattle of the Periment Court of International Testice.

A further decision in communication with the Court resourced the communication to the American Covernment of the American Covernment of the Funded States to the Court Tins operating was aloned on the accession of the United States to the Court Tins operating was aloned on the accession of the United States to the Court Tins operating was aloned on the accession of the United States.

Other features of the June Council session were the creation of a Fis al Committee to promote agreements on adults invation and tax existing, and to follow taxistion questions, this communication to 500 comments of draft conventions on the return home of children and young peops, and on assistance to lost an moreous the return to the D-manne. Committee or the recommendations of the Consultative Committee on industrial agreements the reduction of customs tarriffs and the cooperation of agreeditural section to the consultation and granulatival critical in the ecologies, and off the Large-

The Council rathful the report of a special committee approving the plans for the new League buildings

•**

The European Contenant on Transit Carus for Emigrant, sat from June 10th to June 14th as Geneva, coarluding an Agreement, which was immediately signed by olsven States

, * ±

The sevent-enth ordinary session of the Permanent Court of International Justice opened on June 15th at The Hague, with a case list including the Franco Swiss Zone question and that of the Jurisdiction of the Oder Commission

II — Arbitration, Security and Reduction of Armaments

1 — RATIFICATION OF THE PROTOCOL PROMERTING THE USE IN WAP OF ASPHIXINGTIVE, POISONOUS, OR OTHER GASES, AND OF BACTEMOLOGICAL METPODS OF WARFARS

The recommendation of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference urging that States which hed not rathed the Protocol prohibiting gas and bacteriological warfay, should do so as soon as possible via considered by the Council, which decided to bring it to the notice of the Governments concerned

Up to the present, therefore countries have ratified or acceded to the Protocol, and nine others have stated their intention to do so

⁽¹⁾ Rapporteur the Roumannau representative

2 - Chaipmanship of the Commission of Investigation in Hungapy (1)

The Council appointed General Su A. L. Lynden Bell to replace General Kirwan as Chairman of the Commission of Investigation in Hungary

3 - Liquidation of the inter-allied military control in Austria

On behalf of the British, French, Italian and Japanese Governments, the Fre and of the Conference of Armlassadors has officulty method the Serveray General of the exacultura on Jenuary 3x4, 2x8, of the mission of the Japanese of the Japanese of the Mintery Inter Albed Commission of Centrol in Austria. The communication was eventpanied by extra documents showing the present position in regard to the disarrament of Austria.

The position of the League in this question is, it will be remembered, defined by Article 159 of the Treaty of St German, which reads "so long as thipprocedtricity remains in force, Austria undertaken townbunt to any invention which the Council of the League of Nations arising, if used be, by a major ty note, may consider necessary".

III - Legal and Constitutional Questions

1 - INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS

Reg stration of Treater

Among the treaties and international engagements registered in June figure

A protocol for the immediate binging into force of the Treaty of Para of August 27th, 1928, concerning the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy, signed as Mercow on Pebruary 9th, 1920, by Extenni, Latvia, Poland, Evertania and the Umion of Socialist Soviet Republics, presented by Poland,

Treaties for the settl ment of disputes here on the United States and Spain Washington September 15th, 1914), and Germany and the Un on of Socialist Soviet Republies (Moscow, January 25th, 1949), presented by Spain and Germany respectively.

Treaties of arbitrarion between the United States and Germany (Washington, Hay 5th, 1928), and the United States and Swiden (Washington, April 15th, 1920), presented by Germany and Sweden respectively.

A Treaty of conciliation between the United States and Germany (Washing

ton, May 5th, 1028), pre ented by Germany,

A Treaty of conclusion and arbitration bet our Germany and Lithuania

(Berlin, January 20th, 1028), presented by Lathuania,

Agreements for the ibolinon of passport visas between Germany and Crechoslovakia, Leuador, Italy, Spain, Uruguay, Great Britain, Finland and Switz-land, Finland and Liechtrasham,

surries of conventions treate, and agreements concluded by Grad Britan and Northern Iroland with Germany, Panama, Chan, Fenndon, Groce, France, Ligger and the Netherlands concentral; civil and commercial procedure, commerce and navigation, the Universe customs striff, the Latari of British p ope by in Greece, poetral question if the Oftoman Public Dobb, fish No., 81.

T eaties or agreements con cruning commerce or commerce and mangation between Estoma and France, Germany and Greece, Albaura and the Sort Crost Slovene Engolom, Hungary, and Japan, Portugal and the Union of Belgium and Lu embourg, China and Deumark,

Consular Conventions b tween Albuna and the Serb Croat Slovene Kingdom, Germany and Lithuania, a treaty on consular matters, navigation, civil and commercial rights and establishment between Greeky and Spino,

⁽i) Rapport us the Possestant representative

A convention between German, and Lithiuman on fishing on the Curio Half, the Shrineich, the Rose, the Hunel, Lake Wayshane, the Lorent the Schirmont and downwarfunds on the nature promes give boundary between their constitute, both agreement constituted at Berlin on January 29th, 1918, and give enter they Lithiuman.

A Convention on extradition between Albania and the Serb Creat Slovene kingdom (Pelgrade, June 22nd 1926), presented by the Serb Creat Slovene kingdom.

A Declaration concerning the reciprocal recognition of tonnage certificates, signed by Belgium and Portugal (Bruesels, February 27th, 1925), presented by Belgium.

A Conversion between Ge many and Roumana (Bealm, Notember 10th, 1978) for the settlement of manual disputes between the two countries, presented by German.

An agreement supplementary to the convention of March 20th 10.4, between Austra and Belgium, conterming the settlement of the arreary of the output of the prevent for the real public drivt, grand at Venna on Ottober 10th, 102, 3, convention here on the same powers concorming the settlement of the arrare of the secured pre-war public drivt, agend at Venna on October 10th 10., both agree metals presented by Belgium.

An agreement (Rome, December 2.nd, 1027) between Austra, and Ital, concerning the elecution of Arts leve260 (final paragraph) and 2,3 of the Treaty of St. Germain, presented by Italy

A Convention between the United States and Greece regarding the liquor traffic between the two countries (Washington, April 25th, 1928, presented by Greece)

2 - Codification of International Law

a) First Conference

The final report of the Proparatory Commuttee for the nest Conference on the confidence of international law was unsadered by the Councid an June 12th. The report contains, in astematic order, the schedule of points submitted to Govern main, the Commuttee's comments on these replies, and the basis of discussion submitted. The Commuttee has also drawn up general rules to govern the discussion among of the Conference.

The verif of the Committee is now at an end, and the Countil reserved it right to summon the first codifferation conference as soon as this year's Assembly should have voted this necessary credits, fixing prossummally, Minch 25th, 10to, as the opening date. Subject to the approval of the Dutch Government, the Comerctee will meet at The Hastre

The Council decided to invite all States Members of the League and the Governments of Brazil, Costa Rica, Egypt. Finalor, the Free City of Danng, levland, Me. to, M.naco, San Marino, Turkey, the Umon of Socialist Soviet Republics, and the United States

b) Progressive Codsfication of Internation il Law (1)

On June 10th the Council deceded to farware to Styles Members and to the Assembly the report of the Communities of Three jurnsts it had instructed to establish a systematic survey of subjects of informational law with a west for collination and a methic ireal classification of gee ral conventions with a view to publishing them in the form of a code!

a) Rapporteur the Italian representative

IV — The Technical Organisations

1 — THE HEALTP OFGANISATION (1)

Work of the Health Committee

The report of the Health Commutee on its fourteenth session () w s considerer by the Council on Line with

The Commal approved the Committee's residute is with regard to further investigations on logang methors the application of their of the General Opium Convention of 1935 enquiries on infant mortality and studies of health centres and other method of stimulating public health administration in Duron;

As regards the santary reorganisation of Genera, in which the Greek Govern ment had sought to help of the Health Jeganisation, the Courcil noted that its plan fram 4 by the Litter held been adopted. It insisted the Health Committee to offer all its bechnical assistant with a view to the subsequent down opment of that plan, on the lines the rin land down.

On behalf of his Government, the Greek representative, M. Folius, expressed his appreciation of the work of the League health experts in Greeke, stating that measures were being taken to give effect to the scheme.

The Council authorised the Secretary General to accept a gift of 500 dollars from Mr. Jam's Forstall, of Chicago, as a contribution towards the a persus of some special object of research of the Singapore Bureau.

2 — THE ECCHOMIC AND FINANCIAL ORGANISATION

Work of the Economic Consultative Committee (1)

The report of the Consultative Commuttee on the work of its second service The north by the Council and referred to the Economic Commute. The principal recommendations concerned the persions as regards tariff reduction to a suttention of contractual or collective action, international industrial concentration and its bearing on the development of economic relations between States, and the closer association of agent ultimat group. With the consume, work of the Leugue

On the last mentioned point the cwas an exchange of wears between the Ursham representative, M. Scioloja, and the rapportour, Dr. Stresenann. M. Scioloja, and that, for two tresens, his Government was opposed to the creation of a committee of agreeathral operies. In the first place, the Economic Committee was virtually emperated to consult qualified experts on any subject and had fir quently once we, econdly, time already centre on an overland to the International Pattitude of Agreediture in Rome—I the howasterady to furm a may information, addition of statistic that the Boocomic Committee right require. M. Scriloja con alread that, from the moment that a plun of action in the agricultural field have being contemplated, a preliminary agreement should be concluded with that Institutes.

⁽i) Rapporteur the Sponsh regres stat we () S c W fely Surmer; vol Th. No 5 p (3) Rapporteur the German reparentalise

The rapporteur replied that the observations of the Italian representative would be forwarded to the Economic Committee, and that it would be preferable to postpone discussing the manner in which agricultural e perts might cooperate until the Committee had studied the matter

It was understood that a representative of the International Institute of Agriculture might tal a part in the discussions of the Economic Committee on the subject

Hork of the Economic Committee (1)

The conclusions of the Economic Committee concerning relations between multisterial agreements and bindural agreements bread on the most favored nation clauses ver noted by the Council, which decaded to forward them to the various States, tog ther with the Committee's work on tariffs and treaty making notice.

Over thirty. Stares having expressed the opinion that the convintion drafted by experts on bills of eichange and thegus provided a suitable bosis of disculsion, the Council instructed the Servicing General to summing a conference on the subject as soon as the technical preparations were sufficiently advanced.

Train eat of Foreigners ()

The Council appointed as Prisident of the Conference on the Treatment of Foreigners, which will be hald on Nov inher with M. Athert Dewise (Brigan), Counsel at the Brusel Court of Appeal, Member of the Cliamber of Rope sentitives, ex Minister, and President or the Administrative Tribunel of the Lique

The Economic Committee and the International Chamber of Commerce, ere each invited to send three representatives in an advisory capacity

l elcrinari, Questions

The third session of the Sub Committee of Veterinary Experts set up by the Economic Committee was held at Geneta from May 20th to June 5th with M Burgi (Swiss) in the Chair

The experts considered the results of the enquiry into methods applied in various countries for the vectoriary control of immals and animal products. This study enabled them to establish with prevision the differences between the various systems in force—an important factor in the international action the Sub-Crimittee has been instructed to study.

This international action is retended to make maximum efficacy of control by reducing to a maximum obstacles to the international trade in animals and an imal product. It should moreover, guarantee that the measures prescribed shall not be used to further on name performance.

The or perts studied means of 'a studing the control of tropo is, in particular in frontier radinary stations. They also considered the possibility of taking certain measures as n gards exports that might simplify the oversponding importation.

An elamination of the question of the transit of animals and animal products should that it might be possible to reduce to some election formalities in this respect

The experts considered the presidence of classifying various animal diseases according to their gravity and risk of infection. They were of opinion that if, as recommended by inc Sub-Gommitte, *ticks would furnish sufficiently suple and rubable sarriary universation it would be possible to adjust more adequately than has yet been done sanitars measures for the nitry of animals to the dange is of contagon against which ever country while to protect its cittle.

The Sub Committee considered that the desired result might be obtained by improved collaboration between the v-terminary services of different countries. For this purpose it suggested that there should be interchanges of students, professors and veterinary staffs. A more explicit programme will be drawn up for execution by the League

The question of the overs as transport of congolade and frozen much also revewed the attention of the caperias, who were assisted by specialists in this field. The examination shows, that the present situation was satisfective. This is due in part to the efficient organi ation of control in experting countries and to the fact that in this respect or changes of vaccinary staff already take place. A regardequestions come range trade in preparad meater (such as certain park products), there was still som difference of opinion

The Sub Committee will draw up for submission to the Economic Committee a general report on the question of international trade in animals and animal products

Work of the Friancial Committee (1)

The report of the Financial Committee on its flurity fifth session, which was held a few days before that of the Council, dwaft with questions concerning the purnassing power of gold, the sathement of references in Greec and Sulgran, the story of public finance and of the bunks of sace of those two countries, the column of the Hungarian loss, the Estonian bank of issue, the Danny municipal loss Greeco Sulgrana emigration, etc.

None of these questions called for any particular action by the Council and the latter therefore confined used: to approving the report, the following points of which

the rapporteur brought to its more operal attention.

As regards the purchasing poars of gold, the Einaneial Committee proposed to postgons for the memorat the final constitution of a special committee and to proceed manifelt itself with the study of this subject, with the help of certuin except of distributions of admission.

A new feature in the report of the Grack Refuga. Settlemas I Commission for the first three months of 1929 is a series of suggestions concerning the winding up of the Commission, which, it is proposed, should prove of by three consecutive periods of us months starting with the evond half of 1929 and ending in 1930.

to de incumin starting part in everyone and or Veryone change in 1999.

During the first period, it is suggested the tithe extraordinary is ruses established by the Commission, which are to be taken over and maintained by the Government, which are to a department and the persuaves is runes in-redd or by the Government to the Commission should automatically return to the Government.

These securities are

- (a) The Health Ser see established by the Commission in Macedonia. The comprises fifty nine dispensance, one hundred and fourty five medical officers, chemists, etc.
- (b) The agri witural and viterinary service, with model farms and stud farms and a staff of 411 agricultural and veterinary experts and clicks.
 - (c) The rural syndicate supervisory service
 - (d) The mechanical cultivation service and the irrigation service

The second period will start at the beginning of 1930 and will see the winding up of the special services involved by the work of colonitation, namely

- (a) The supply of to hand watehouse service,
- (b) The angencer service for the erection of houses on farms
- (c) The water supply service, wells and acqueducts,
 (d) The urban department and its dependencies,
- (e) Staff and records
- (t) Rapporter the Culots representative

The third period will mark the complete liquidation of the Commission. As, however, the work of the embatrial survey, account ag and reliction will not the nase-bear completed, the Commission is endeavouring to decise a method of liquidation to be proposed to the $Le_{\infty} p$, under which due r gard will be paid to the interest as madeline.

The Commission draw, attention to the fact the work undertal an is not quite completed, neither a regards when spreading the closured on our are grands when at the men. This is mainly due to the fact that the Commission his been obliged to creat its hold and to undertake unforce, a feal's such as the endistrial survey, public works with a bind, and root, the exhibitionment of health events, model farms site. A three can be negaritated following farther funds, the Commission ill own resets to creat by the public works will prove during the three can be negaritated as a way to the public with the programm of grandlend and urban citiment.

The report of the I regge. Commissioner at Sona on the cultiment of Bulgaran religency to provision as regards the Bulgaran Schrement Loan of 1928. It also gives details in regard to the execution of the settlement had

The Council expressed as satisfaction at the execution of the Green Bulgarian Emigration algreen or and noted that the Greek Government had made its first payment under the agreement, the sum in question being relatively large

Having levent that the representative f the trustees of the Himigaran low and of the administrator of the loan before, Mr Revall Tyler, was about to terminate his duties at Bucapeal the Council and the Financial Committee thanked him for his services to the League

Present or of the Loss terfe in g of Charesty (1)

On June 12th the Council de 13.de to forward a reprire the Convenient for the suppression of Counterleiting Currency (*pml .deh 1932) for the signature of losts Ries Egypt, ferhard Lachthristein, San Marina and Meill, of the American Counterleiting of the League and were not represented at the Conference which drea up the Convention.

It referred to the Financial Committee the Conferences recommendation concerning the desirability of perpaning an international convention for the suppression of counterfeiting other securities, such as start and debentum curtinears, chaques, bills of e-things, etc., and stamps used as instruments of particular

The Roumanian representative expressed the hope that the greatest possibl number of States might accede to the Optional Protocol on a tradition drawn up in connection with the Convention

Appointment of the Final Committee ()

The Fr cal Committe, whose consentation, were coolemplated in the Couract resolution of Derember, 1928, run definitely appointed by the Couract on June 14th. The terms of reference of this body are to follow the execution of the recommendations of the Conference on Double Tavation and Tax. Exasion and to study any matter relating to inaxtion

The titular members of the Lourantitie—for the most part senser efficies of evenue boards—were appended as follows: Indiasen Thomas S. Adams (thirtid States of Ameri a), M. H. Bhai [Soit-reland). Dr. Gino Bolaff (Italy), M. M. Bor dinge (Trancet, M. Ca. ac. Belgium), Professor H. Deen (German), Professor Floras de Lorus (Spany, M. Mantraxino (Greco). Dr. J. H. R. Sminingho Bandi (Netherlands), Sur P. by Thompson, A. B. E., C. B. (Great Britan). The titular

⁽¹⁾ Repporteur the Cubun reportentative (1) Responteur the Cubun repusemble us.

members will also include an expert from a South American country, and an expert from an Assative country to be approunted by the President of the Council in agreement with the rapp reser. Two member of the Freuerial Committee will take port in the work.—Dr Poagusti (Caethesloval ra) and M Milynarski (Polund)

The Count's applicable the self-seng corresponding minimers for countries not otherwise a presented on the Committee. Mr. A. F. Corbett (Senth Africa). Dr. Egger (Marcha), Colond James Jave Essan (Rive Zealand). M. Pogis (Ispan), M. E. S. von der Hude (Denmad), N. Lempels (Latvas), Mr. W. Kentt (Norway), M. W. Colaw Kensio (Polindi), Dr. G. W. de kankersterna (Sreden), M. Lacemman (Lameny), M. Errix Neyminner (Haland), M. Sar, U. emberg), Dr. Sal Ao See rov (Rangdem of the Sarb, Crasts and Slancaes), Mr. Wathen Sellar (Cannia), M. Vanhel (Estona), Dr. Bohumi Vissals (Greboshvalia). Other corresponding member will be appointed later.

The Fiscal Committee is empowered to associate with its work, whenever it thinks fitting, a representative of the International Chamber of Committee, who will sit in an advisory capacity

- COMMEN CATIONS AS B TRANSIT

a) Conference on transit Lards for Enegrants

A European Conference summound by the League met at Geneva from June 10th to June 14th constuding an universational agreement on transit cards for emugrants leaving Europe for an overseas country and passing through one or more European States on their way

The following assention countries were represented. Belgium (M. de Rulle), Cechealovakia (M. Paprian), Daning (M. Nelsomerantion and M. Mutch, Fouland (G. Gellenbe, el), France (M. de Nasialle), Germars (M. Voilcher), Great Britari (Sir Wilham H. Porter), Greece (M. Bickels), Hungary (M. de Gomory Laind), Halv (M. Landucch), Lithonana (M. Durmana), Notherlands (M. Bondon, Joseph Solid (M. Dallow), Toronto (M. Durmana), Notherlands (M. Bondon, Joseph Solid (M. Dallow), Toronto (M. Durntel), Romanana (M. Schlarce), Soturerland (M. Rothmund) and Solid (M. Rothmund).

M Fausan, deligate of the Saar Jovenson Commission, M de Roover, Chair man of the Preparators, Commistee for the Confirmon, and M Lusern Wolf, sporsoning the Permanni International Conference of Private Association for the Protection of Emigranis, attended the Conference in an advisory capacity

Sir William H. Porter was appointed President and M. que Navaille rapportour

After a short general discussion—in the course of which the delegates is planted their less as to the describitive of instituting transit cards for emigrants—the Conference considered a drift propared by a Special Committee—concluding finally an agreement, which was immediately signal by the Belgian, British Frank, Illiahan and Saar representatives. The Finnah, Grook, Hongaran, Netherlands, Polish, Sv. is and Dauger processativity signal described and referendar.

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The arrangement coassis of a preamble and thurteen articles. The preamble describes the humanitum aum pursued by the Confirencing Parties, namely, the simplification of transit formalities for emigrant crossing their territories, as recommended by the Parsport Confirmace of 1996.

To this and the Contracting Parties decided to institute a transit card for imaginats proceeding from Lampe to overseas countries. These cards all be established by as in 6th contracting Concuments for emigrants coming to am b it in one of their ports and will be supplied to especified shipping comprises. They

will conform in respect of size, paper and printing to a model adopted \mathfrak{o}_f the Conference

They will be printed in the language of the country embarkation and must reproduce the notes printed on the back of the model annuved to the agreement in at least seven other languages shown by the countries of embarkation

The cards will be supplied to the shapping companies and will be issued frice of the property of the property of the property of the property of the conditions of admission laid slown by the country of miningstance and most nake means to provide for their subsistence during transit. Cards may also be saided to emigrants to farithize their return to their country or place of departmer.

The Contracting Parties undertake to allow any emigrants holding a passport and a trunsit earl sixed by the contracting Government of the country of sinbar I stone to pass in transit through their territories without requiring either this card or the passport to bear their consular view and without levying special control of trainsit charges

The agreement further provide, so n the basis of the transit rand, for certain facilities to be offered to emigrants in transit countries, and contain stipulations converning the obligations of the shipping companies. If provides for the arbitration of any dispute concerning its influencement on canochation.

b) Applications from Railway Companies (4)

The Sepror Pozen v Ratlacy Company — The Countil postponed to December the question of the Sepron Pozzony Rathary Company in order to render possible the conclusion of a friendly agreement between the Company and the Coccholoval and Autora forecomment

The Bolds Welter — The question of the Bolds a Valley local ruly vs company was considered by the Council in the agent of information including a latter from General de Condolls, member of the Permanent Committee on Transports by Rail appointed, under the Council resolution of March 6th, 1920 to assist the parties in reaching an agreement

In his letter General de Candelle pointed out that an agreement—the text of which was before the Council—was actually drawn up and signed by the parties on April 17th. This agreement handly settled all the questions at 1 suc, except that of the price to be paid by the Carebosloval Government for the exciton bringing to the Company in Orsebo loval certifiery. On this point the Company undertook to state the price it demanded within a certain period, subsequently extended to Armil 20th.

The Company not carry out its undertaking at the date stated, but submitted its claims on May jats, without, however, making a fresh offer. In these circums tences, the Control took note of the information forwarded by the report of the Transit Organisation, and noted the agreement between the Company and the Governments concerned. It expressed its appreciation of the efforts made by the Hungarian and Cerchoslovah Governments to reach a olution and devided that, failing agreement on the outstanding point by suggest toth—which it invited the Chairman of the Transit Committe to promote—the Bard of whiterators appointed on Man's byth should be asked to decide on the dispute regarding the purchase price to be paid by the Crecho lavial Government for the set on of the rains, in Cochosloval, territory

c) I stablishme it of a League II reless Station ()

On June 1.th the Council took note of the re-olution adopted by the Tran.it Committee concerning the establishment of a Largue wirth a station. The reso

⁽r) Rapporteur the Politic representative

⁽²⁾ Roppo tour the Pole is representate-

lution describes is er also the step taken by the Chairman of the Committee, in collaboration with the Sern Linat, to gather additional information on the technical and huancial aspects of the question. The Council asked the Chairman to send his report to the Secretary General as soon as possible so that it could be forwarded to the Ascambly

d) Action on the Resol thous of the Press Experts' Conference (1)

The ru ommendations of the Transit Organisation converning the action to be talled on certain resolutions of the Press Experts Conference were considered by the Council on June 12th

The Council requested Governments to give favourable consideration to sug gestions concerning identity sands for journalists, telegraphic questions and the transport of news papers by air

It asked the Governments concerned to make arranguments to place on the agenda of the next Congress of the Telegraphic Union such questions as might be settled by that body. It forwarded to Governments the resolutions concerning equality of treatment for national and foreign journalists as regards reduction of transport rates

A egards the question of the transport of newspapers and periodical the Council decided to summon next autumn a sonforence of European Governments and railway administrations and to in rite, in an advisory capacity, representatives of publishing, forwarding and distributing agencies interested in this quistion

V — Administrative Questions

THE SAMP GOVERNING COMMISSION LOAN (1)

The Council took note of a communical on from the Financial Committee to the effort that it had e am ned the loan scheme of the Saar Governing Commission and would be prepared to submit a report as soon as the Council decided that it yould be desirable to deal with the question. In view of the importance of the question, the German representative, Dr Stresemann, asked that it should be adjourned till September, and the Council decided to take this course. The Chair man of the Saar Governing Commission, Sir Ernest Wilton, who attended the meet ing, e pre sed the hope that at that moment it might be pose ble to arrive at a favourable solution of the problem

VI - Protection of Minorities (3)

1 - General Obestions

The qui stron of mineratics, which has figured on the Council agenda since last March as a result of applications from the Canadian and German representatives vas dealt with by the Council in Committee on June 6th 7th, 8th and 11th and in a resolution of the plenary Council adopted on Tuno 15th

On certain questions of principle it was impossible to reach agreement, but a series of fresh provi ion concerning procedure for the examination of minority petitions vas unanimously adopted. The work of the Council may be summarised as follows

In London Report - The Counce I, sitting as a Committee, had to consider

⁽c) Bu po test the Bolth tept unities (d) her finite Summary hall D. Do 3 p. 9 and Amer (d) her finite Summary hall D. Do 3 p. 9 and Amer

a report proposed of the request by M Addar, in real-boration with the Spanish representative, M Quanness de Loon and the Butush representative, Ser Austen the rob ilam. The report was drawn up at two monothings in did by the Committee thus constituted—one at Gentiva during the March emission of the Council, the other in London from Apil oghic bod way 4th

Taking advantage of the apportunity afforded by the Council in obtains of March, the Austrian, Bolgarian Cliness, Cacheslovala, Estoman, German Gresh, Hungarian, Latvia, Lathianian Netheriands, Polick, Roumanian and Serb Front Sievens. Governments had forwarded suggestions to the Committee of Three. [1] Servel association, and private commencions had also sent in memorians.

The report of M. Adalus and Tax roll-tagues, which is known as the London Report, is in thrice parts. The tirst gives the last of international instruments containing clauses placed under the generative of the League on Nations, considerations as to the origin and purpose of the minorith's treaties, and an analysis of the activation.

The second part includes a summary of eather disru years of the Council ron certaing the nature and limits of the Lagne guarantee, an analysis of missurs atkan to traditate the oversis of the guarantee (instruction and development of the procedure for a summation of netitions, viriation, development and sources of information of the Minority Section of the Secretaristy, a summary of the Assembly durasarism on minority questions, and a discription of the application of the procedure for the available of the procedure for the available of the second of the procedure of the second of the procedure of the procedure of the second of the procedure of the procedure of the second of the procedure of the second of the procedure of the second of the procedure of the proc

Genual as v.a.toon — The Council, setting in Committee, v.chaddred the quetion or innorthes on June oils, it hill had rill it.) The Canadian representative was of opinion that it would be preframble to adjourn the debate but, as no formal proposal was made to thus effect, the Council devided to proceed with the discussion and made a thorough examination of the historical and legisl considerations partical activities embodied in the Landon Report, ferr which it spapared that on several question of principle it would be impossible to secure unanimity. The Canadian German, French, British, hinnish, Roumanian, Polish and Venauelan rapre antitives explained that Governments views, several of them defining their relativities by interpretative statements or formal rise vations. Thiss statements and reset atoms were noted by the Council in Committee and figure in the minutes which in accordance with the usual profite, have been pools lead, tegation which the London Expert and its anneces so as to bring to the knowledge of all Members of the Lesque the views put for varid and the attitude adopted by the various Members of the Council ?9

Conclusions - As a result of the discussion, the rapporteur, M. Adatei, was

^() The Greet P to the Rosen mass S=h C . Whenever and Local Local G section to had a forested d . It can promote that

⁽³⁾ A sp call supplies not of the Office a Journal of the Office and appear in July and will or other

Minut of the Meeting of the Cornell sister in Committee to Lamin the Report to the Council prepared to the Representate of Dignor (Reproduct) with the Collaborations of the Representate is of the Earth Expose and Syron (Joseph 6th to 11th, 29)

A rees.

Summary of the Conclusion of the Robert of the Communities of Three (Document C.C. M. s).
 Statum at and D aft R solution be as Excellence. M. Advire (Document C.C. M. 4).

EXTRACT FINE THE LINUISS OF THE TRIPD MEETING O THE FIFTH FIRTH SESSION OF THE CONFICE PRECORDING.
LET O CHANGE TO FF PURCE IN THE SERVICE OF THE CONFICE I STRUBBED I THE CONFICE PRODUCTION.

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requested to prepare a draft resolution on collaboration with his colleague, M. Our noise de Leon on the basis of the recommendations concerning procedure, cost and in the third part of the Landon Report. This resolution (§) which does not deal with questions of principle, contains new provisions which will be added to those previously adopted by the Coconci (1000, 1021, 1021, 1021, 1035, etc.) in regard to the procedure for the e-ammation of minority printines. The new provisions reasons the receivability of petitions, the composition of Minority Committees, the frequency of the meetings of the Minority Committees consumerations concerning action taken on petitions by Minority Committee, update annual publications concerning the Legaley work in connection with the protection of minorities.

On the occasion of the adoption of the resolution and provisions, the Canadian German, Roumanian, Polish French, British and Finnish representatives made statements confirming their point of view and explaining the conditions, meaning and stope of their adherence

The Canadian representative, M. Dandurand, recalled that the object of his proposal last March was to improve procedure. The resolution indepted by the Council marked important progress and provided for most of the improve, which had urged, especially in regard to publicity and the increase of the membership of the Minority Committee. He also expressed satisfaction that any misunder standing had been disposed as to the portability for Commuttees of Three executally to use minorities as the source of information.

The German representative, Dr Stresmann, re-ognised that the resolution adopted by the Council constituted as improvement in the procedure, highering applied and emphasized the importance of each of the changes made. He expressed his right in given circumstances, be excluded from the Councilies of Three. He added that it was imporsible for limit to approve the repair distinct in London and that he entirely maiotained his statuted on the question of principle in Committee. It must be expressed, he said, that the evising rule, of a body like the Council might be supplemented by further improvements if, in protince, the application of the new system did not come up to expectation. For this resolution of the new system did not come up to expectation. For this resolution corry, Member of the Council must recurse to stuff catture freedom of attorn as regarded the further treatment of the suggestions shield were now being put into force.

The report submitted to the Council -onstituted in its practical conclusions in end-carour to made sentroin wainer wound give the Council suchlar practical and port. It would reveal to these who studied the documents anneved to the report the great problems hidden belond the practical work of the Council. An agricument of principle on the object of the vicension of himstance of the rights or obligations of the Largue. Of Nations had not been reached. The decision of the Council to communicate all the documents to all the Members of the Largue of Nations would afford them in apportunity of evanishing the question whether in this matter it would be the council to the council, which had abready where their interest in the stitionment of this problem, that of course, the right to issuing what attitude they plaised towards the report. Deep Members of the Council must also receive for tried the ingit to make use of all the possibilities embodied in the Largue Covenant with a view to the discustion of this question.

The Romman representative, M Titulesto, said that the approved 'le Cou-rell' revolution on the understanding that the changes of procedure vere miss slubbly linked up with the London Peport e, with the present system, which the Report merchy, confirmed.

⁽¹⁾ Someth Account the Report of M. Advice and the text of the Council resolution of June 14th

The London Report, M. Titule.see said, was a photograph and mercly of what territor did also, but of what had exacted for the wears, by writes of a constant interpretation of the Tracts 2, an interpretation great manamenals by the Council in agreement with the States signatures of the Minorities Treatise whenever the need once. It was a statement of rassone showing why the existing procedure should not be changed everyt on certain definite points to be found in the conclusions. The Council was railed upon to vote on all the changes proposed. If was not called upon to vote on what afterity existed.

The Polish representative, M. Zaleshi, said that he approved the Council readlution with the reservation included in the destruction which he had made to the Council Committee to the effect that the purched conclusions concenting the procedure embedded in it is London Report, and which formed the object of the readlution were indissolably linked with the principles of law in regard to the protection of microrities set out in the same Report

The French representative, M Brand, said that he fully and entirely approved the Connect resolution, as he had asproved the London Report. He noted that the Connect had obtained a valuable result in a question's birth was very definite, because it invoked the necessity or reconcuring a secret right embouses in certain treaties, anamely, the right of innovince, with an obligation which was fundamental to the institution of the League, the mandersance of the principle of the soverrighty of the States of "high it was romposed."

He wondered whether, in so far a the Council descred to see th minorities merged in the nations of which they formed a part, it would not serve the best interes to of these minorities to protect them from certain e-aggerated disa. Thus, ideas were not only contrary to their immediate interests but they brought the minorities into opposition with the Governments which, after all, they had to obey, and might thereby reader their or timo were

The Council, M Brand sud, had also to take into account that it could do nothing without the cons int of the countries concurred and nothing without securing unanimity samong its member. Never stary time table the Lague, samesters areas in neglected its duty as regardy minorities. It had considered that this was one of its most sacred obligations, it had often does sed the matter, it had dopted resolutions in that foresidered its procedure and word to the same set.

He then uttered a warning with regard to ortain elements which made political expital out of the discontant of monorities. If the fate of minorities, he said, concerned the Comonal and their complaints found a oction in the Council, it was because the League of Nations existed. That, in itself, was a novelty and represented real progress. He did not wish this progress to be compromised by dangerous waterings.

The Council resolution he concluded, would mean a step forward, because it gave some satisfaction to numerities, and it would be to the horour of the Lague and its Council that it had a lieved progress and solved a difficulty of this hand without in any way imperilling its constitution

The British representative, Sir George Grahame, observed that in matters of so complicated and delicate a matter, which aroused on the one, side keen expectation and on the other grave apprehensions, it was almost impossible to put forward proposals which were quite satisfactory to all parties. He could not but believe that the proposals new before the Council would, in practice, prove to be a distinct improvement on the evising proposals.

The Finnish representative, M. Procope, accepted the resolution as calculated to bring about an improvement in the procedure

D'Streaman made some addition debenations. Lake M Brand, he recognised that the question was e tremely deletate. It was present for that revoir, he said, that the a collection expressions gain erre to a name of amoun destrainings which were apt to list for some years. At lat vession of the Council Strusten Chambrian had tacked that cuttum passage of the muniture in which

he had used the word "mergy" had been mesaterpreted, and that he had nover welled to imply in using the term that minorities must culturally be merged in the population composing the majority

The Frinch representative had also under use of merginesion—hick, if separated from the convert, might give the same impression—betterion must here be made between too things. He quete signed with he Brande that any action on the part of a minority must be taken in aroundance with his can due a spirit of lovalty to the State to which it belonged. Then was, bor ever, monther aspect to be considered. He thereaft that it would not be insunstepreting the observations of M Brandel the maintained that that did not mean that mountaines must all advandant there seemed heartenists of since, languages and returns.

Dr Stresmann added that no one could agre, with M Briand more intirch than he himself on the point that the soveraignty of States must be preserved, as that sovereignty was one of the pillars of peace and good understanding

The Fissident, M. Adates, expressed his satisfaction that the Council had approved his resolution, adding that the new provisions would enter into force at once

2 - MINORITIES IN UPPER SILESIA

Two ubjects were dealt with under this heading (1) the agreement concluded in Paris as a result of negotiations between the German and Potch Governments regarding the interpretation and application of certain classes of the Upper Sidman Convention, (3) petitions from the Lerman and Potch municipal convention.

Or Jun. 12th, the Comma appres of its agreement concluded in Pixts in March and April by the German and Politis Government. These agree ments are in the nature of precised varagements to limitate the application of curtum drunks of the Upper Sikinsa Convention and concern the right of potition and channels of appail, the form in which petitions are to be submitted, proceedings leders the Mixed Commiss on, time limits #9. In the reportera's opinion, they will improve and accelerate, the liceal providers, thus facilitating the Connel's teal and the rule time between the minorities and the competent authorities. In admitting the greenments to the Countly, M. Madate, who dipressed over the Paris negotiation, expressed the longer that it would be possible latter to sottle in this same way the complicated que tenn of the admission of chaldren to German minority clocks in the vorodingly Sileria.

On Jun. 14th, the Council adopted the conclusions of its rapporteur concerning for p titions from German and Polish Silessa. Four others were withdrawn from the agenda, two at the request of the publishers and two owing to the prolongation of the limit time for the filing of observations by Governments.

Poten mu ority choils in German Upper Salena (Petition from the Association and to start of the period of the period of the Comman national and to beserved the pro-sistens of the Upper Salenas German national to establishment, muntanance and organisation of the Poksh smoonly whole The supporture stated that, as regards the salmods mentioned by the printeners in which the instruction and here asspended for a cutatus laws, then could be no question of any infringement of the Convention. He noted, moreover, that the German Government intended to carry out in 1950 at selema. For the establishment of a training college for teachers in manners, schools

With right to the allegation that pressure had been brought to bear upon 17 on responsible for the children scheetion, the rapporture considered that witing could be duried on the base of general servitions and that, double such excurrent are area, complaints might be addressed to the Louncil in each individual type. Petu on from Marya Rybors of Febris Plancho consensure the africae adopted towars them by a German official. — The rapporture took note of the observations of the Cerman Consensation the chief the terrelated to the chief that he can thoroughly investigated and that the result had not confirmed the assertions of the pittonores. Dissipharar proceedings had, new ribeless, been multivated against the official in que, too

Petaton from M Julya Jack on corns g language mod shout h m by German genderres: — The supporture mode the observations of the German Government to the effect that proceedings had been instituted and that, if it were established that the generatures had made the remarks complumed of the $n\nu$ essarv describing action would be taken

Use of the Potch language by children velonging to the Potch Minority and elitant up Comman element with the many considered and the potch of Potch in Germany).—The exponence noted the information given by the German element of prevent the hope that, as a result of the measure, taken, invidents of the hand would be zeroed to further.

Precedent of M. Ernst Pietal (Petition from the Designer LeVebund fur Poissa Solites or) — The Polica representative having stated that he intended to make additional observations, the Council, on the proposal of the rapporteur, potsponed this question to its next session

3 -- PETITION FROM MESSRS NAUMANN AND GRADE

A petition having been addressed at the Council by Mebra Naumann and Graebe on the subject of the Injundation of property belonging to certain Polish autionals belonging to the German innority, the German representate, in view of the urganty of the question or ling to measures taken by the Polish Government to proceed to the liquidation of the property—asked that it should be included in the agenda of this fift fifth as ion

On June 14th, Dr. Streemann recalled that the question raised by the post towers had been dealt with by the Countri in several of its superit during 1922 and 1924. There had also been direct negotiations between Poland and Germany, which had, unfortunately, not resulted in the extitement of all difficultier. He emphasised that the question was distinct a minority problem, breaugh it touched upon the interpretation of privisions concerning the acquisition of Polish intomative, which were incorporated in a minority treaty. The Council, he said, had already taken practical and useful steps in the matter and as the German minority had shown its confidence in the Council in submitting the question to it, he thought it would be advantable to onderwout no obtain a solution in the Council before refaring the question to the Permanent Court of International Justice. He would be practed to approve and audience to an proposal time violed foring about a just solution of this question by means of mitted understanding. It was essential, he were, that, before a final derivant weighted, in the re-board be no fair access play owing to the execution of new acts of lequidations of the continuation of lequidations in progress.

tion of new acts of inguisation or time commination of inquisations in progress. Without desiring that Dr. Streemann was within but sights in requesting that the matter should be phred on the Council agenda, the Pulch representative, M. Zaleski, regretted that the regular procedure had not been followed and criticised the tendency to evade a previous evanuation of minerity questions by Committee, of Three. He observed that he might also his a been pushtical in bringing a potation directly before the Council numely that concerning the next incidents at Oppela—in regard to which he gave extrain details—but that he had preferred to allow the usual procedure to take its course as it seemed to him the most suitable method of settlement.

As regard. The substance of the political he deviaced that the liquidation member of the standard and he are anything to do with the protection of the German minority in Poland, as it constructs only an education of the Transaction of the Markette of liquidation and in observable that the German Government always endea woured to registrate directly with the German Government, and representatives of the two Governments had, as multire of fair, put recent dull powers to nego that in regard to a certain eakagery of property hable to liquidation. In conclusion, he states that, a vitrous per judging the substance of the political he was ready to examine it with all due authorities.

In the course of con-resistons with the representative of the two Sixtes concerned, the capporture, M Acuter, came to the reachison that the questions reased by the prohoners, in particular those concerning the acquisition of Point nationality, would be more rapidly and effectively actified by direct negotations between the Founds and German Go-rements On June 15th, he informed the Council that the representatives of the cit to Governments had agreed to mater as soon as possible rate during degree of the cit to Governments had agreed to mater as soon as possible rate during degree the control that II Adates civil, should be than if it patient, entires the actual charmanship to any person he might con adult best of the city of the control of the c

M dates stated more we first the Poish Government had informed him that if, following a countries of the question of manuscript it was found that the persons affected were consisted to Poish nationality, the Poish Government would not find to came! the inguidance. This operation would, in principle, mean the re-to-mans of the leguidation flat operation would, in principle, mean the re-to-mans of the leguidated property to its former expects. In cases where liquidation indo been carried out and where the retoristion of the property was found difficult in practice, questible and satisfact components on might be paid

The German and Poish report natures than of the rapport of and has colleagues for the trouble they had talen to arrive at a solution, accompanying by brief statements their companies of the report

Dr. Steamons should be that M. Zabed is had the day before resed the question of the Oppcin in-rident, which had nothing to do with the questions induce rounding the steam of the Oppcin in-rident, which had nothing to do with the questions induce rounding. He had not be created the present proposed regret before the Foreign Affairs Committee, of the Rayshing, the Praissin Government and taken the new seary do, uplicans, action and had instituted proceedings. He considered that each in-ridents should not be exploited for political purposes and that all the Mrithers of the Founds should need bringing such questions before the optible.

as Zalesh and that he would be a tremely gled to cooperate with the Germin representative in settling as far a possible the cufficulties between them without bringing them before the public

4 - MINOPITIES IN LITHUANIA

Pelilion from thirty four persons of Russ on origin hong in Lithuania

This question was placed on the agends of the fifty fifth session of the Council, and subsequently postpored to the next essent, in the following reconstitutes. The petition, which was from that four persons of Russian onlying, had been declared review below and force around to me, neconfunce with the procedure in force, to a Criminitie of three Member of the Council around, the Finnish, Bittish and falling reportations. The Lithuanism Government, mutic do prevent observations, where it do not wish to either to either the procedure on the volume of this petition, we in did not well nature on the Council agreed. The Committee of Three had therefore to task the question is clustered in the light of the information continued in the prittion. As the result of this study, and in view of the above mentioned defeat stone, of the Lithuanism Government, the

Finnish British and I ahan representatives asked that this question should be placed on the agenda

The Latheansen Government sub equently informed the Council that before deciding whether it should be represented on the Council when this que to consume up for examination it would as! has infrarbon or danger of infraction had been notified to the Council by the Committee of Three The Council secondingly, on Jime 15th, decided to communicat, to the Latheansen Government the results of the communication of the question by the Committee of Three and, to give the Latheansen Government time, to submit its observations, posiponed the question to its Spetimet's sussian.

VII - Political Questions

APPLICATIONS FROM THE HUNGAMAN GOVERNMENT

Two applications f om the Hungarian Government figured on the Council agenda, one conceining the Hungarian optants, the other a question pending bot ween the Hungarian and Serb Croat Slovene Governments

As regards the first question, the Council devided to secrede to a request of the Rumanian and Hungarian Governments, and to postpoor the matter to its next session, so as to enable the parties to continue direct negotiations.

The second point was vithdrawn from the agenda, the Governments concerned having informed the Council that they had been able to settle the question, and that the Council's intervention was therefore no larger necessity.

The Council congratulated the Hungarian and the Serb Croat Slovine Governments on the success of their negotiations

VIII - Social and Humanitarian Questions

. - PROTECTION AND WELFART OF CHIEBSEN AND YOUNG PROPLE

The reports of the Committees on Child Welfare (1) and on Traffic in Wemen and Children (1) were considered by the Council on June 12th

As regards the work of the Cist's Welfare Committee, the Council decided to some the Consements of their observations the two preliminary draft conventions on the return to their homes of shidten and young prople, and assistance to minors of foreign neutronality

Go-cruments were asked to cratinar forwarding information as to any changes in laws relating to lightmash children. It was further decided to send all Governments, including non-interders of it. Logue, a questionn are concerning the auxiliary services of the internal control of the internal co

The report of the Committee of Triffe in Wom 1 and Calldren was approved by the Coun il, the hook so eral decrease, the root important being that relating to the community of the enquiry of the special body of e peris.

The Council netter to d the Server General to enquire of the Next, Middle, and Far Eastern towerments, who is furnished and not been viewd in the root of the provious enquiry, who there they void gues their one ent and recruition to the action in question, on the unders'anding that it should be strettly confined to the international aspect of the problem.

⁽s) Rapporteur the Canadian representative

^() Rapporteur the Entish repre cutata

It was further decided to approach Governments on the inject of the Committee's recommendations reaserrang information as to methods and measures applied in courtness which have adoished the licensed house, sy-tem, legislation relating to persons living on the earnings of prostitutes and the omission of the age limit from the conventions on traffic as women

As regards traffic in obscene publications, the Council endorsed the opinion of the Committee that no further conference was required for the present.

2 - Traffic in other (1)

The report on the organisation and working of the Permanent Central Opium Board () was considered by the Council on June 12th

An exchange of views took place between the Venerushin and Spanish representatives and the reprorteur concerning the right claused by the Board to consider cretain documents as series. The Charmana of the Board, Mr Lyall, having explain of the meaning and scope of this provision, the Council adopted the report. The Veno uslan representative accepted this report subject to a reservation concerning the future development of the work of the Board.

The Veneruclan representative unphasized the necessity of arriving at a solution which "royal gradually and electively purt an end to the oppur problem, which affected to such a large evient the League's pre-tigo", and op-ressed the regret that nearly half the Members of the League had not vet acceded to the Genera Opum Convention of 100; The reporterur resulted that the Advices, Committee on Traffic an Opum was considering the position and that the question would be dicussed not September by the Assembly



The Council appointed M Theoriob (Italian) to the secretary ship of the Board

o - Repugges (5)

The report and recommendations of the Advisory Commission on Refugee Questions was considered by the Council on June 12th

The report gives the Commission's grounds for considering that none of the measures proposed by the Assembly could bring about a complete solution of the question and makes certain recommendations with a vice, to the continuation or highidation of the work under satisfactory conditions.

As the programme submitted was a complicated one, with administrative and legal aspects, the Council decided not to discuss the substance of the question until the Assembly had expressed its opinion

4 - SLAVERY (9)

In accordance with an Ascembly resolution of September, 1926, the Council communicate to the Passembly every year a list of laws and regulations concerning an ery for article by the parties to the Slavery Convention as d other information furnished by the various States on measures taken to bring about the progres we abottom of slavery and analogous conditions.

⁽t) Rapportrue the Canadam representative

^() See storthy Surroup Ved IX vo c p () Rapporteur the Venezarian representation () Rapporteur the Enach representative

On June 10th the Council requested the Sevretary General to transmit to the seembly communications on the subject from the British Portuguese, Spanish and Sudian Governments. It could with suitableation that, since let zeroson of the 4ssembly, several States had ratified or acceded to the Slavery Convention of 1926, including the United States of America.

IX - Other Ouestions

1 - THE NEW LEAGUE BRITOINGS

The tenth session of the Special Committee of Five set up by the unith ordinary cossion of the Assembly to consider plans for the new League buildings was held in Paris on May 31st and June 1st, with M. Adate in the Chair.

The Committee considered a revised plan, based on a preliminary draft submitted on April 12th and 13th, with such modifications as had been deemed advisable, and approved it, subject to the following reservations

The Committee noted that the plans for the Library were to be submitted at the July servine of the Library Organising Committee, and portioned its final appro all until it should have considered any changes inhaled by the comments of that body. It also reserved its occision with regard to any modifications that might be necessary in the form of the Assembly hall after the question of acousties had been studied.

The views and conclusions of the Committee were accepted and ratified by the Council

2 - MEETING OF THE SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

The Supervisory Committion met at Geneva from June 21st to 25th with M Gausk (Czechoslovaka) in the Chair It considered administrative and budget questions and, in accordance with a recommendation of the 1928 Assembly, examined draft revised staff rules for the League Secretariat

The scisson vas attended by M Osuski (Czechoslovikia), M Reveillaud (France), Lord Meston of Agra (India), M Nederbragt (Netherlands), M Parra Perer (Venezuela)

X — Forthcoming Ever is,

July 18th Meeting of National Committees (Intelle tual Cooperation), Geneva
July 22nd Plenary meeting of Commission on Bot-Rictual Cooperation, Geneva
August 20th Dilugation of the Financial Committee for the study of the gold
question Geneva

August 50th Fifty sixth Session of the Council

Sept 2nd Tenth Assembly of the League of Nations, Geneva

The Permanent Court of International Justice (')

THE XVII (OPDENARY) SUSSION OF THE COURT

The ordinary session of 1000 begin on Monday, June 17th As, he over, the Court bad not yet given pudgment the ares before it atta XVI (c. translump) session which opened on May 15th, the 14 is on the last for the ordinary session will be taken later (S. c. No. 2 and 3 belan)

For the crimery action the Court is composed as follows. M. Amplott, (Frackert), M. Hieber (No. Frandest), w. Loder, M. Nythelm M. d. Bustamant, v. Altumma, A. Orda, M. Passon of Heighes, M. Negulaces and M. Vang. M. Engine Dreyfus (Franc. case of the Fra. Zones) and M. Michael Rotte constit (Poland rase of the International Commission of the River Oder) will sit as nutuonal judges.

2 - FREE ZONES OF UPPER SAVOY AND THE DISTRICT OF GEY

The written proceedings in this case were concluded on June 13th. The east was therefore ready for hearing as from that date and has been placed on the first for the ordinar, session which began on June 17th.

3 — Territopial Event of the Judisdiction of the International Commission of the Oder

In this case the written proceedings were concluded on Juni 10th. The case therefore become ready for hearing on that date and has been placed on the list for the ordinar session.

4 — THE PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE AND THE OPTIONAL CLAUSE

In 1970, Punima signed the Protocol of Signatur of the Court Statute, driwn up in accretance with the Asambly's decision of December 13th, 1920 On October 33th 1921 that son stry, also speed it e Protocol relating to the Optional Chairs provided for by Arrich, so of the Satatas, but, as it had not ruinful the Protocol of Signature, its receptione of the Optional Chairs did not become effortive On June 14th, 1979, how.ast, the instrument of ratification of both Profocols was filed at Concess on behalf of Promoters.

This brings to seventeen the number of States between which the Optional Clause is no ϵ operative

5 - THE COURT STATUTE (2)

The report of the Community of Junes on the reviews of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Juntice, via considered by the Council on June 19th.

It is decided to communicate the report to members of the League and to the State, mentioned in the arms to the Lovenant, and to summer a confirmed of the parties to the Court Statute to meet at Genera on September 10th, 10%

 ⁽i) With the ere, must be 4 and 5 the chapter lab by many multiplith and of information forms bed
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⁽⁾ für steir tie it.hmr, e mause

6 - ACLESSION OF THE UNITED STATES (1.

The question of the accession of the United States to the Permanent Court of International Justice came before the Council on June 12th, when it adopted the draft protocol and report prepared on the subject by the Committee of Jurists examining the Court Statute.

The Council instructed the Scottany General (1) to communicate to the United Salve Government the above resolution, the room and the protection as a raphy to Mr. (Rediggs note, (2) to send the sequences of the Court Statute the same documents, together with the text of the resolution of the American Senate embodying the latter's reservations and (3) to transmit the report and printered to the Assembly vo as in give that body an opportunity of expressing its opinion

Annex

Protection of Minorities Report

(Report adopted at the Council Viceing in Sine Inh reco)

"By the application of Ma of 7th 1920, the Fount in the date R province and the reservatives of Grand Drivan and Spain to submit a report to it. June 28 again. This document was distributed to the Members of the Council on May, 18th.

In the same re-clutten the Council de ded to six in committee before the opening of its june se ion in order to make a nr t examination of the report. It must for that nurses on June 6th, 7th, 8th and 11th

"At the out-time of it die ussions, the Members of the Council, siting in committee, reached agreement on a number of provision: These provision are contained in the following draft resolution, which the Rapporteur has the honour to when tor the Council approval.

"The Council

"(3) Dender to add to the provisions contained in its previous resolutions regarding the providure for the examina ion of minorities publicans the following provisions

1 Reces ability of Patitions

"When the Secretary General de lars a polition non receivable, he will interest the petitionar and, I new war, will communicate to him the Council reclution of September (the 10-5, laying down in conditions of receivability of minorities picthous

11 2 Con port of Armo, his Committee

"Whe Pre ident of the Council may, in exceptional v_{NS} , in its formembers of the Council to examina minorities petitions instead of two as faild down in the Council to clusters of October 48th, 1920

"13 Frequer v of the Meetings of the Mutter has Committees

"The Council considers that it would be desirable for Minorities Committees to tale into arcount the possibility of holding muchings in the solerval between sessions of the Council, whenever the, think it of putient for the organization of individual pathons.

"4 Con munications criticiting the Aton to ben on Petit ons by the

 11 (i) When the members of ω Minority. Committee base finished the examination of a question, without asking that it be placed on the Council ω ag inda,

^() Rapporteur the Italian representative

they will communicate the result of their examination by letter to the other Members of the Council for their information. The Settitbry General vill keep the relevant documents at the disposal of the Memb rs of the Council

(*) (ii) The Secretary General validationate once a year, for the information of all the Members of the Commit a document reproducing the letters addressed during the year, as described above, by the various Minoritie Committees to the Members of the Council.

"'S Publication of the Result of the Examination of a Que tion by a Min prites Coron illes

"The Illmentuse Commettee, should consider carefully the post bulky of publishing, with the content of the Government concerned, the result of the comment of the Questions submitted to those. The Commet carriest's bejon that the Government "will, "therever possible, pays their consent to sub-publication might be published as the Official "own and might too set of the letter from the Minoritie Committee informing the other Members of the Council, or any other text that second exposition."

"Regular Artinal Publications concerning the Warl of the Lague in connect on with the Protection of Minorities

"The Secretary General will publish annually in the Offered's end of the League vistances of 14th in number of extinon recursed by the So retirate during the year, (g) the number of pictimes declared to be non-recursible, (g) the number of pictimes declared to be recursible and referred to Committee of Times, (g) the number of enterings held by them to consider these pecthons, (s) the number of nestings held by them to consider these pecthons, (s) the number of nestings held by the Committee of There, has been finished as the course of the voter

"(b) The present resolution will be communed to die State which have accepted stipulations for the protection of minorities

"(e) The report prepared by the Japanese representative, an Evoportier, with the austrates of the British and Spanish reportentiative, including the same or theoretic tagaslier with the Minutes of the meetings of the Council return in committee for the avanisments of the question and those of the present meeting of the Council, such be communicated to all the Vembers of the Largee and will, in accessance with reserve, be published:

TENDERS FOR SUPPLIES

TO THE SECRETARIAT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

GENEVA

Tenders are mysted for the supply of the following article

1) Office furniture,

 Steneil, duplicating, printing, writing, type virting, parking and carbon paper, envelops, etc

Closing date September 30th, 1929

Particulars may be obtained from the Secretariat of the League of Nations Geneva

THE MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Vot IX, No 7

Published on August 15th, 1929

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		INGO		200
I	Summary of the Mouth, July, 19 9	4*	VIII New P oblical ons	
II.	Legal and Correlations' Questions International Engagements		r Conference for the Codification of International Law	48
	Registration of Trevites	12	I'dı catınnal Survey	48
ш	The Te limited Organizations The Economic and Financial Organization		3 International Review of the Educational Cinematograph 15 Fortmonum, Ev 1's	249 249
	(a) Twenty math > .ston of the Economic Committee	242	The Permanent Court of	
	(b) Customs avomenclature	243	International Justice	
IV	Is electua, Co operation Meeting of the Committee on		r Close of the sixteenth (extra ordinary) eession	50
	Intellectual to operation	~43	2 Judgment in the case concern ing certain Serbian loans	
٧	Adv 1 stratus Quest out Fifteenth serror of the Mandales		assued in France	ەر.
	Communion	46	3 Judgment in the case concorn ing certain B azilian loans	
VI	Political Questions		ssaued in France	252
	Communication from the Straits Commission	247	4 Beginning of the eventeenth (ordinary) session	51
VII	Ocher Qui teons		5 Terntonal Extent of the Juns	
	Visit of the King of Egypt to the		de tion of the International	
	I cay ne Secretarist	248	Oder Commi sion	254

All communications relating to the Monthly Summary should be addressed to the Information Section, League of Nations, Geneva

I —SUMMARY OF THE MONTH July, 1929

The principal subjects on the League is accorda for July view mandates intellectual co-operation and economic questions

The Mendates Commission sat from July 1st to July 1.2th. If externed eight natual 1 ports from Mandatory Powers of along with territories in Aura Africa and the Pacific and studied a sents of potitions and general quertions.

The Donomic Committee held a short session at the beginning of the month to consider future procedure in regard to its enquines on coal and segar indistingling comments sampging the Deports on curtoms nomenchature met in Paris to continue work on a model familie.

The publications assent during the month included the Bases of Diversion for the Pirst Collination Conference the first number of an Editational Sort via and the report of the Secretary General on the work of the Council and the Secretariat since the main session of the Assembly.

The Perm avait Court of International Justice, give judgment in the cases relating to the proment gold of certain Schown and Brazilian learns floated in France before the var. It have the parties in the case concerning the France Science free rones.

II—LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS

I TER ATIO AL ENGAGEMENTS

Reprintation of Tr thes

Among the international engagements
regretered during the month figure.

An Arbitration Treats between the United States and Norwey (I adoughon Jebruary oth 19 o) presented by on an 'thi Indoor and Conclusion Treates between the Lindel Stytes on Albuma (I alungton October and 19 5) presented by the ma Virests of Commerce and N. signose concern upsy majors and experit regolutions in Birth 3th Veterains. Commerce between Hengars and Haly (Rome July 1th 15 %) presented by Haly (Rome July 1th 15 %) presented by Loboura Commerce British 15 %) proceeded by Chounter Devices Access and Estonia Character of Commerce and Turke, commerced trackless between Innex and Turke, (Lughar An errificht 1st 16 %) Presented by Chrysta 1st 19 %) Presented by Trunce as Trusty regulating on Ions relitions of Chrysta 1st 19 % presented by Chrysta 1st 19 % prese

Age ments for the Suppress on of the Proport Visa as from July 1st 19 0 between Ceccho slovalea will Denmark and Icel 1d presented by Dommark

ad 1023) presented by France

An Agrenoid concerning legal relations between Germany and Lahranas (Breit and gift) as § presented by Lahranas an Agree ment between Edgesson and Periogal relations to the transmission of particular relations to the transmission of particular and enter-plantical columnates in cut and compercional relations (Lahrana Manka 20th 12) By presented by Bidyana in Agreement between Lahranas and Saeden concerning (the reap coal commission on a preparational document (Lowanas November 1stil 19 & and Jimary (th. 15 o) prestanted by Servician

An Arrangement believe Liston's Falled Lists and Steden concerning the food conrementations between Lativ's and Sweden are submitted to between Lativ's and Sweden and Headed and Steden and liston to the Latina and Headed and Steden and liston to Edoua and Fluenda and Steden and Liston to the Latina and Caecinolous's (Rome Investment as alpost and to firm).

An Extradition Triaty between the United States and Poland (Varsuw November and re) pre cated b Poland an additional Extra dition Convention between the United States and Franco (Paris January 15th 19 9) pecented by Prance

A Convention and Agreements between Cerman and Poland concerning the conditions of employment of Pola h harvest labourer in Germany (Warrey Lovember 4th in 7) prosented by Poland

III — THE TECHNICAL ORGANISA TIONS

THE ECO GRIG & D FINANCIAL ORGANISATION

(1) Twenty Ninth Se 10n of the Economic Committee

The Domenic Committee met from July 1st to 4th under the president of Dr. Trendelen bung (Germany) to consider future procedure with regard to the continuation of its englant on cord sagar malestral age, or with built of exchange the produce of the seast saugging, plant diseases ele

Cost—The Committee came to 'his conclaimen.

that in dealing with any report of the gene al

problem of the coal industry, there should be permanent collaboration between the Economic Organisation and the Internstional Labour Organisation each of these bridges bearing responsible for certain aspects of the question It recommended that a rough hearing of experts acquainted with the views of worlers and producers organisations should take place on September 30th and should malada represents tives of consuming countries. One of the objects of this hearing is to procure information regarding changes which have taken place in the international coal advanton since carbon consultations and to discuss the principal ideas contained in the interior report of the I conomis, Committee

Sager—The Committee noted the report of the expect on the super problem and concluded that the difficulties encountered would other resolve them elves automatically or be removed by the persons, responsible for the duretion of affairs. It noted that all the expects had agreed that difficulties what or used as a result of measures adopted in numerous continues to stimulate production if 40-0540, to follow the development of this question and to draw the attention of Governments to the destriction of conversation to stimulate production.

In this of onal Is dustrial Agra ments —The Committee noted the worl of the high experts studying the question. It expressed the opinion that us soon as possible a scheme. For the mentingstron of the economic aspects of the problem should be drawn up in accordance with the recommendations of the Economic Conference and the Economic Consolitative Committee.

Cost nion on Fland Do 1655 — The Committee noted the work of the Conference held in Rome in April 10-9 under the direction of the International Institute of Agricultur. It considered that so trail class es adopted on that occasion so med calculated to encourag, the intrinstronal vegetable trace

Exploitation of the Richard of the Sea.—The Communities wileptical a report prospored in scoordance with an As embly re oblision of 67 or instructing it to study. "A beliefer and in vital times for what speece and in that views intervitional prote time of amone famous could be established." It decoded that it was only an commentum with amons speece of whites that tages interferenticum in asserse second undested. To define since showly the various problems connected at this question the Communities during the control of Communities during the control of the control of communities of the control of control of the control of control con concerned whose first meeting would be held at the beginning of 1930

Smagal as—The Communities considered the Ascamble analation of the 8 concerning smaggling in gen ral and luquor smaggling in proceedings of the small stage of the small stage of decaded that more default stage years encessivy desired that more default stage years encessivy desired that more desired in stage of the small gen it decaded to make on report to the time long as the Finnish Government which was purchastly suffered in the questions had represent the wash that the conclusions might be, automated by the Cecumal Inter

(b) Cu toms Nonerclature

The Sub Committee of experts on customs nonanchature met in Paris from July 2nd to July 26th with M. Fighiera (French) in the Chair It established the nonanchature of the chapters of its framework relating to show hides locabor petities and articles made of these materials.

In connection with the preparation of the draft nom interface of mineral products the experts a.m. to the conclusion that additional informations was necessary on introducts of the observation of mineral color activation of predicts of the distillation of mineral color and legislate and in ""," respects to 3 feb in ""." The category of chemical products the nounce distinct of which will be subshibed later. The experts were an ordinary of opinion that an inners was absolutely processary.

The Sub-Commistee has now established a nomenclature for thirt, two of the eighty ix chapters of its general frameworl

IV -INTELLECTUAL CO OPERATION FIRSTNIH SISSION OF THE COMMITTEL

The eleventh assets of the Committee on Intelligental Cooperation was held at Genera. Intelligental Cooperation was held at Genera from July and to July 26th and we provided by mertugs of the Sub Committees on University Relations. Intellectual Rights 4xis and Letters Science and Bibliography and a Cos former of Representatives of th National Committees on Heldy-build Cooperation of Representatives of the National

The General Review of Scharman Profess or Gluter Marsav (Britaba) and a V V e Constroom Madame Curne Sklodonska (Polash) and M Jules Dative (Belgara) Trevar sed the whole of the work, done during the past yet in the shell of intellectual oc operation including that the limitated of Intellectual ocoperation at Parsa Ta Also discussed the question of the review of the and and organizations.

Siting a the Governing Body of the Instatute the Committee examined the budget and the administrative report of that organisation

7 -- INTELLECTUAL RIGHTS

The plenary Committee considered various questions which had previously been examined by the Sub-Committee on Intellectual Rights

(a) Searth Propert - The disaft inter national convention prepared in 10.7 by a Committee of Experts meeting in Phris was evamined during the past year in the light of observations made by the Economic Committee. It became apparent that to be morest able the draft convention must be accompanied by an additional note guaranteeing indus tradusts through some sy tera of assurance against fresh habilities reliabling from regulates due to contacts and inventors. After an inquiry among insurance companies in France Great British and other country a it comed that the moment had come to endeavour to define is nearly as possible the obligations that insurance companies might be expected to a same. The Cummittee accordingly elected to convene a small committee of maurance techniques legal experts and a representative of the Economic Committee

(b) states R gift —With a were to brange into harmout the Bern and Henna Chrons thore and denthing laws and manners protect up stated laws and manners protect up stated law backs the Committee to a set the function of Intellects 1 Co operation with the International Institute of Private Law and the International Termina at Derms to examine the expansion of consistency of consistency a special age, and the international prompting the articles of the Berne and Havara Consistency to show what pranagles were common to reth.

2 -UP RESSITS RELATIO 5

The pleasary Committee, and the 5th Committee claimy with the question devoted sp, and ritterfation to the work done with a view to consument on the work done with a time to obtain the first place in the Committee which for one vern past have co-operated with the 5th Committee namely the Committee of Directors of Mixteen Mixture (1) when the Committee of Directors of Mixture (1) when the Committee of Directors of Mixture (1) when the Committee of Directors of Mixture (1) when the Committee of the Omenium of the Omenium of the Omenium of the Directors of the Internytion il Students Organisations

The work of the first Committee has developed normally. The Committee has continued evanium, the question of the equivalence of studies and as further dealing, with that of the teaching of modern languages. The Hungsman Government having propered to summon in

Bedapest a Congress on the teaching of modern languages the Sub Committee and the pleasar. Committee decided to lend it their technical tanktains and support

Propers has born americant alon et in the work of the Committee of Representatives or The work of the Committee of Representatives or This is due, to the fact that the programme hat to due, to the fact that the programme hat to due to the fact that the fact that the programme has to due to the fact that the fact that the fact that the properties through that before convening a meeting next ear at words he professible to wait until fortier questions were absoluted to the Organization Should no questions be submitted if the uncertainty may have programmed to the control of the meeting may had be postground.

A new Committee that of Representatives of In thates for the Scientife Study of Interrational Relations has already held meetings as Berlin as 19.4 and in London in 10.9 in the attenuals both in t. in C ago a specultur committee carries on the ork

The question of gort graduate shelar-hips was extimated by the Committee relative presend the hope that it would be passible to summon this year a Committee of Encyct. consuming not only of representatives of multitizent dualing with the question of acholistishy but all of directors of university libraries and no batted achieves with sounding operations.

The Commuttee drew attention to two publications issued by the Institute one dealing with university exchanges in Lurope the other grang as usual dist of holder, courses.

3-APT AND LETTERS

The Commuttee considered the work of the organisations of us by the Sub Committee on Arts and Letters and more parametry that of the International Ma euro Ouce of was of opsacon that the Office could only felfil its people of it had in vour undependent or partial too without the frame ork of the Institute II accordingly requested the Birnau of the Office to submit a detailed whem

The International Museum Office has conbused to deal with the questions of casts. It has she put affection to the educational role of minemas and proposes to create an interarchinal information centre on the reproduction of works of at. It excumsed a scheme for instructional lecture tour.

The Othice publishes a review Mouston which is the only periodical specialising in

museum questions
As regards the question of popular ar's the
Commutter noted with san faction that the
International Congress half last October in

Prigue had been extremely successful. One of the results of this necking was the safe or of in International Committee on Popular Aris where mandate was to continue the work of the Congress which will be further carried on by an International Popular Arts I'vhabition which will be held in 1944 at Perme

The Sub Committee continued its study of the question of translations and outborsed the Institut to continue negations for the resumption of the International Publishers Congresses In the muscal field the Committee Treemed its examination of the Question of patch the large being expressed that the meet mg of experts contemplated but two used on the or cotten for the contemplated but two downstreaments of the contemplated but the contemplated but two downstreaments of the contemplated but the contemplat

4-SCIENCE AND BIBLIOGPAPHY

The Committee dealt with a considerable number of special problems visible had nee viously been examined by the Sub Commettee on S sence and Babbograph un particular the question of library coordination and the 40 ordination of cientine bibliography. It decided to summon a further me ting of the Committee of Library Experts to publish a guide to National Information Services and rules govern ing fears to prepare a second edition of the suder hib/covathious to continue shadowe a common international system for the abbre setion of titles of periodicals to draw up definite proposals concerning the exchange of informa tion between important libruies with a view to the purchase of foreign voils and finally to resume the study of the question of the inter national exchange of publications The Committee requested the Institute to open un official negotiations with the Brussels Institute with a view to determining bases of practical to operation and noted the success of the recent congress of the International Federation of Librarians Associations in Rome

As regards the co arbitation of bibliographs for formative was of openion that in remout of belongy it had reached a curian degree of dowlopment. As regards the hibbiographs of pivical sciences a meeting of everys will lake pivice before the end of the year. As regards Latin language the Committee model that ulthough it had not latherto been possible to conditude special reviews 8 oxidium responsible to conditude special reviews 8 oxidium responsible mustis high nevertheless already hom adopted

The Committee considered the results of an inquiry into the aggregate material re-onces devoted to scientific research. This imposting too had resolted in the preparation of tables of comprehensive intellectual statistics and

resumed on a much more scientific basis the repary bearing on conditions of interection which the Committee had undertaken in 1922 and had not been able to conclude

5 —Fidication of Young Prople in the Aims of the League

The Commuttee tool note of the reports of the League of Nations Educational Information Centres in Geneva and Paris. These centres were comised in accordance, with the decision of the 19 7 Assembly their worl being to ke-n m touch with Governments and official and non official onganisations to collect information conversion the results obtained in the education of young people as the existence and aims of the League and at the same time to provide teachers with information on the Leavne. To encouring this work the Committee had authors if the publication of a pamplifet entitled How to make the I eague of Nations known This pamphlet has since been compicted by another entitled. The Aims and Organisation of the League of Nations and bu an Educational Survey which appears once every my months and is devoted to questions concerning the education of young people in the aims of the League * The Committee recom mended that a further meeting of the Sub-Commade- of Experts decome with this question *bould be summoned nort year to examine in what vay its work should be continued

C-MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES OF NATIONAL COUNTYPES

Representatives of National Committees on Intellectual Co operation mut from July 18th to July 20th at Ceneva The, described the worl of their Committees and proceed d to an e change of vi we on the relations and methods of collaboration between the International Institute of Intellectual to operation and other international hodies. They draw attention to the fat that the work of the National Commatters is not commen to recome in bouch with the International Committee of Intellectual Co-operation and the Pans Institute The Committees have become centres for intellecteal relations with other countries. Generally speaking it may be said that the organisation of Vational Committees in the variou countries is now terminated. The organisation differs expording to the countries in curtain States the Committees are to some extent official government organs in others their status is mdependent

^{*} See speca d'article auder. V u Pu'll ention

As regards the relation between the National Committees and the International Committee and the Institute the representatives made recommendations and suggestions. In their opinion the work of intellectual to operation would be simplified by the creation or a permanent office at Geneva under the direct au pices of the International Committee The work of the International Committee and the Institute should be contined to a small number of practical problems of international import ance and should not duplicate that of already existing international accentific organisations Both the International Committee and the Institute should maintain relations with recor nused National Committees only Finally the relations bet een the Committee and the Institute and between Government delegates and the Institute and Government authorates snould be very clearly defined

The representatives of Nausani Committees asked the Informational Committee to examine in the light of the expensive gamed the pint total working and the ultimate goal of the whole organization of trainfactual to-operation. They made recommendations in this work of each of the National Committees in the respective field and operated the lange that the International Committee would doubt to convice at Genera regular meetings of representations of National Committee.

7—REVISION OF THE WOPK OF INTELESCEUPL CO OPERATION AND OF THE ORGANISATION

The Committee on "retills tim Cooperation required its Charman in account at vith the secretary General of the Langue of Matons and the Charman of the Governing Body of the Institute to appoint a small committee including at the most five members of the International Committee to stain the programme of word and organs atoms of the International Committee and of the organisations dependent thereupon, and to give its opnoun concerning improvements which might be made in the area to increasing the positive results of the work in this field.

The Committee decided that the new body hould be empoyered after consulting the CLauman tree upt the fully qualified grooms not members of the Committee but requirited with the p oblems under discussion

In its report to the Council the Committee recalls that it was convened seven years ago or tagast at you for more and develop international university relations how to resume and develop international university relations.

relations how to improve on international lines methods of cientifi bibliography

At that moment the Committee vas only a brangorary and advisory organ but it soon became apparent that several years would be motessary to reply to these very complicated questions and to other raised in the Committee which was empore are by the Consolito include other questions in its programme.

In 1923 the Committee recognised that it could needler contends to stock one of achieve por store, needless often as at date of present an eventure engos. In roat, the Franch Govern ment offered to found the fractivite of briefler field Co operation which began work in Jimmer 1996. It soom between clear that the Institute via seeing-matable that it was above represent contract that the number of questions to be restuded constantly ment-ayed and that soom selection must be made.

In 129, the sides of the revolution of the sould methods and organization of the Committies, was finet part forward. In 19 8 it as small cleaned from and this year the Committee considered that the time laid come to review and examine vert discoughly the work of the vernophische. Historic the work has been to some extent in the nature of the experiment problems boung death; with as and when they have area. A reviewed would the Committee creative yada is neverally by a substitution of poor too.

8 —THE INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO OPERATION

The Committee examined and discussed a report of the Director of the Institute of Intel lectual Co operation M. Luchaire on the work of that organisation. At its sub-committee meetings it would the reports on the work of the various sections of the Institute and die v my a programme for 1930.

GRAPHIC INSTITUTE

The Committee approved a report submitted by M de Feo Director of the International Educational Committegraphic Listitute. The report dealt more particularly with relations between the educational or may be levision and broadcasting.

V —ADMINISTRATIVE QUESTIONS FIFTEENTH SESSION OF THE MANDATES COUNTSION

The fifteenth session of the Mandates Commission was held at Geneva Irom July 1st to July 19th Meer constituting its bureau, with

Marquis Theodoli (Ifaliun) as Chamman and M van Rece (Netherlands) as Vice Chamman the Commission con idered unused reports from Munditory Powers petitions and general questions

ANNUAL REPORTS

The Commission studied eight innual reports from Mandatory Poters with the assistance of the accredited representatives of the latter the reports being taken in the following order—

Togolana n der Frank Mandat 10 8
Wordstelled Representative. 11 Transessir
Honorary Director in the Frank Mussir, of
the Colonies assisted by M Albert Duckene
Honorary Director in the French Munistry of
the Colonies.

Vauru 19.8 Accredited Representative Major General Sir Gran tille de Laune Byter High Commissioner for Au traha in London

Vea Ginnes 1927-23 Accredited Representative Major General Sir Gramille de Line Ryrie

South a st Aft or 19 8 Activitied Representate as Mr Louw High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa in London and Mr Smit Secretary of the Auministration of South west Africa.

Paksims to 8 Accredited Representative for John Chan ellor High Commissioner for Pulsatine and Trans Jordan assisted by Mr G L M Clauson of the British Colonial Office

Fin hampita 1928 Accordited Reprise not tives Mr W Lunn Purlimmentary Under Sor retary of State for the clones Mr J D Jardine Cline! Suspendent to the Government of Therapila Territory Mr E G S Maching of the Colonial Office as isted by afr G L M Chisson

Comercons und r French Mandale 19 8
horocited Representative M Francis In
assisted b M Manhand Governor of the
Colonies Format stone of the French Republic
in the Connercon.

Syns and the Libanon 19 8 Acardited hoptes-ratate e. M. Robert de Caix, former Serrelary Gen ral of the High Commis urat of the French Republic in Syns and the Lebanon

GF ERAL QUESTIONS

The Commission privated its study of general questions affecting the administration of must dated furnitions in particular the function of must countries. Members of the League of persons belonging to territories under A and B Mandates and of products and goods from the effect to turns the maleonal status of mubulations of mubulations.

territories under B and C Mandates and public health

PETITIO (S

The arounds provided for the consideration of printions concerning Palestine Sina and Lebaron it "Carretrons and Togonand under Dritish Mindate Tangangilla Resents Urrish and South west Africa.

The esson was attended by MRk, V Dan

never Principal of the Vestheim High School Oslo (Norwegian) Dr I hastl Director of the Reichamound aer Deit hau Indistrie (German) Lord Lugard termer Governor of Negeria (British) M M Merlin Honorary Governor of Colomes (French) M Pierre Orts Mim tor Plempotentiar/ (Belgian) Pasacios Profes or at Itadrid university (Spans-h) Count de Penha Garcia former I mance Minister vi e chairman of the International Colonial Institute Brussils (Portugarani M Walliam Rappuru Profesor d Come a University (Sous) M D vin Rees (Vice Christman) former Vice Chairman of the Council of the Dutch East Indics (Nethellands) Fakenobe forme Var to Plenipotertia (Japanese) Marquis A Theodoli (Chairman) former Under Se retary of State at the Colonial Menestra (Italian) Mr Grunshav Representa tive of the International Labour Organisation

The Commission's observations on the above reports its conclusions in regard to printions and its recommendations conforming general questions will be analysed in the next issue

VI -POLITICAL QUESTIONS

COMMUNICATE I FROM THE STRAILS

By a letter to the Secretary General dated June 20th the President of the Strats Commesson Adminal Vis if draw the Jeagues attention to the following in ident

On June 6th an Rehast squidron of thirty fit, hydroplanes arrived at Coastantinopte or the Stratis with the consent of the Turbuit Government. After a stay of about teenty four hours trendy one throughout excepted by three destroyer followed the Borgheous as fir as the Black. Sea when the vie pointed by the remaining fourteen bydroplanes which in accordance with orders had travelled six the Sci. of Mamoran and the Ismal Pearl of the Sci. of Mamoran and the Ismal Pearl of the Sci. of Mamoran and the Ismal Pearl of the Sci. of Mamoran and the Ismal Pearl of the Sci. of Mamoran and the Ismal Pearl of the Sci. of Mamoran and the Ismal Pearl of the Sci. of Mamoran and the Ismal Pearl of the Sci. of Mamoran and the Ismal Pearl of the Sci. of Mamoran and the Ismal Pearl of the Sci. of Mamoran and the Ismal Pearl of the Sci.

The Commission considers that this prouedure was not in conformity with the Straits Convention and dra s attention to the te t of paragraph 2 of the Annex to Article , which reads

The maximum f ree which any one power may said through the Struts ratio the Black, Ser is not to be greater than that of the most power ful fleet of the letteral Powers of the Black Sea crashing in that sea at the tim, of passage

While arthropologies, that the Halana Govern ment showed its intention of conforming to the convention by splitting up its against at Constantinople the Commission requests the League to attitude influences of interpretation, in connection with the entry of mail and art forces into the Bitch Scn.

The Secretary General communical dishes latter to the Conneal the Members of the League and the separatories of the Straits Convention

VII -OTHER QUESTIONS

VISIT OF THE LING OF EGYPT TO THE I LAGUE SECRETARIAT

The hing of Egypt I used I visited the League Secretariat on July 5th. He was received by the Acting Secretary Control M. Azenol

After a volcoming peach to a both the hing, replied M Avenol pre-ented the high officials of the Secretariat

The long visited the Lebrary and the Committee rooms and was shown the treaty volumes mor particular! those containing international engagements to which Egypt is a party.

VIII -NEW PUBLICATIONS

I -- CONFERENCE FOR THE COMMICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAS

Bases of Discrission

The material for the first Conference summand by the Legge on the codification of international law which will be held next Man,hat The Hagne, has re early been published in three volumes

The first volume d als with the question of r torul by the cond with terminant I alwaand the thred contains material on the responsionalty of States for damage caused in their timber to the person or property of oreganess.

The material published includes ob ery tions

made by there Governments on the points submitted to them by the experts proposing the voil of the Conference. The proposed bases of dura, on are the following

(a) Nationality—Gracial Principles—Bouble I attornably—Lo a of Nationality resulting from Voluntary Acquisition of a Foreign NationalityEffect of Naturals about of Parents on Nationality of Munes—Attribution in or-tain Circum tances of the Naturality of the Country of Brith— Chalten Born on Merchant Supe—Nationality of Marmed Women—Legitumition and Adoption

(b) Derentatud Waters—Nexture of the Terminal Waters—Be add to dish Terminal Waters—Limits of the Terminal Waters—Torage Shrpmang though Terminal Waters—Continuation on the High Seas of Parsent begue in Terminal Waters—Continuation on the High Seas of Parsent begue in Terminal Waters.

word waters of the Person for Durgo, cas et e from Tentiers to the Person of Persony, or for program, or properly of Person,—General Penson,—General Penson,—General Penson,—General Penson, or Control D II validated Portect on affordid to Personne. To Durburson of Liberty D II validated Portect on affordid to Personne. Post of the Posterior Posterior from In surveive. Root or other Durbursons)—Committance under within States can define the Pensonnel With States can define the Pensonnel With States and Character of Cluss—Character of the Accessent to be owned.

Educational Sulvey

The first number of the Lear shreed Story of the League of Nations appeared. Whice as placed in the end of Jayl. This review is had to probabilities an eventuous of a resolution protect by the committee on Intellicitual Cooperation in July 19 8 and embrouch by the Alexanship of the came year market a further steam on 18 rangue «Hort to asseed among young people inconding of its versus and extrace, and to induce these to regard international co-presention as the certain marked of conductions well all fails.

The work began at very when the A. embh salved Governments to temps for challenge to be mode as a to the contract of the arcticus and man of the I cape. Its econd place was the contract of as y and as 2, which resulted in the forms tone of a sy-and Sol-Committee to go action the whole problem. In my the 500 contract patchabed a report entitled. How to make the League, of Subaron known and to develop the Sparit of Subaron known and to develop the Sparit of Subaron Congestion?

One of the recommendatous of the Sel-Committee later undersed by the Averally, was that an otheral force alouely for violation, which was the continuous of the violation of the three with well as worship. It was some found howe or that the more sollection of information as faulty meeting the need when the waste to had as very. As the information assumption to the med for some memors of making it though by anything begin to be velocy feld and it was with this purpose in view that the plan for the Education Servey was drawn as

The greater part of the Educational Survey 1 devoted to reports from individual countries for this number France. Denmark Germany New Zeeland Nore by Poland Sweden Swit er land and the United States) Lifeties have been made to secure collaborators who are modere fouch with the artical work in the schools. Fash writer is individually responsible for his contribution reports from Governments being practed in a reparate part of the issue at its method to print in each year at least one report of a more comprehensive character from a particular country. The country selected for the first issue was France.

Another part of the issue is nevoted to articles on spicial subjects. Clied among these is the analysis from the pen of a recognised British authority of an enquiry undertaken by the British League of Nivton Turons and the effect of a ra filter apon children of school age, another studie on a summer school for secondary children of these nationalities have included in pursuance of the policy of drawing attention to first hand accounts by education who laws made accounts by education who laws made accounts by education who laws made accounts by on the basis of the equits revortine-advanced on the control of the equits revortine-advanced on the control of the equits revortine-advanced on the control of the equits revortine-advanced on the

A brief communication from Profesor Holm bash describes a Lengua of Nations course in a Naval Yeademy and may perhaps be useful in dowing how the experts _commendations may be applied in in.ititutes of special lands. Another article is devoted to the immunist, side of the experts freemmendations.

It will be noticed that the reports pended in this Lyo, are predomanantly from European countries. This involves a section dispersortion which it is looped to correct in subsequent issums. It is one to the dears, if "look responsible for the Educational Sures it the improval stock with countries from which reports are printed same only in this way, and to League Information Carles become a resulty and standards for companion be set up.*

3 —International Review of the Educe tional Careatograph

Another first uses, this mouth a that of the International Review of the Educational Concentragorals which is appearing mentilaly in English bysaush German and Italian The stope of this view in Val as published by the International Educational Concentrational Educational Concentrational Education in the Statute, of that body To promote the

production circulation and exchange between various construes of educational julius dealing with education and profess and and age alshinal orientation and tarshing hyperical momentum proagrands and with all the other immunerable and varied wide of selectivity and study that ure based on and connected with earn cultural expression as applied to the series or that defense their origin from the moral and so all archaells, the cases are given exercise and actually, the cases of the rosses and me of anecessis on education.

The last number contains articles on the role and purpose of the Comentographic Institut. the film and articles too the film and and childhood the film and art. I've Stat. rown of films in Germany the decementary film, set, the contributors unded Louis Dop G. Sentinu J. Destry. E. See, r. R. Carton de Want G. A. Santono A. de Vanrente H. Curlis W. Jerolger, and N. A. Strool by Jerolger, and N.

A section dealing with the work of the Institute contains strictles on the talking film the casematograph in the service of the scientina organisation of labour the legislative openof the casema at a bearing on agreature by penic propaganda, etc.

IX -FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Aug 26th Delegation of the Imanual Com matter for "he study of the gold quest or Geneva

Aug 20th Special Commission for the preparation of a Draft Convention on the manufacture of arm and ammunition and implements of var Gencia.

Aug 30th Financial Committee Geneva Aug 30th Fifty sixth a sixth of the Council

Geneva Sept 2nd Tenth Assembly of the League of

Nations Geneva
Sept 25th Permaniat Central Opaum Board
Geneva

Sept 30th Joint meeting of Coal Experts Geneva

Oct *4th Economic Committee Geneva

Now 5th Conference on Treatment of Foreigners and Foreign Enterprises Geneva

^{*}Bibliographical Note | Educational Survey | Geneval 19 9 urca 180 page: price v 50 fr: Sm s

THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTER-NATIONAL JUSTICE (*)

1 -- CLOSE OF THE AVI (EATEAURDINAR) SESSION

This see ion which begin on May right was delived dead on July 1 th the day on which the Fourts programs were delivered in the more or emight provide of certain No. 3. Low loans and or certain Res iden Polerii Ioans, served in France for which cases, the session had been concorded.

JUDGMENT 11 THE GA & CONCERNING CERTAIN SEPBIAN LOA & INSUED 11 FRANCE

This case can cess the 1894 4 per cut it can addition to the troe of present form designed to liquidate a statum person of the cases of the 1994 4 re-cest from intended for this conservation of rate material the reason as after 1994 to present from the purpose of 1 which were as with 12 had a said the same as with 12 had a said to 18 had a sa

All those loans had been sound in Frince either in their entirely or for the larger part. The yall of the lates had been enterlied in Schan had French france, and Si Athan in he tame deficient the varione of the busin in the same current. One distinct the same current, it can during the same finds in the same current. One distinct that the same current is not point of sact effects by measure of these advanced by the dilled Governments) and during the mit period of the deprecentation of the finals and little without any numerications of distinction on the part of the brailiantifices.

As however the loans contained reservaces to gold or to gold frames the increasing depression of the Fr nult princiled the bond holders to claim payment of their exupon and bonds on a fuld hast. From 19 1 or 19 5 onwards the French Go ernment whose atten tion had been drawn to the position tool up the case of the bandboklers and entered into dimensatic negotivitions with the Senb-Crean Slovene Go crament which negotiations how orer were not statesoful in overcoming that differences of opinion bets can the two Govern ments upon the following question ware the French bondholders-as held by the French Government-ju tifled in their claim to obtain payment in gold currency? or vas the Serb This article has been prepared with the unlost

The articl has been prepared with the unlos minimates form h d by the Registry of the Court (to + Storen. Government aght in maintaining that payment was only due in French paper contact ?

The two Governments than Acaded to subset than 9 to 10 to 10

The Governm of all the Kingdom of the Scriss Croab and Alwen a paying helder of the british found of the Alward and the Croab and Alwen a govern dealer of the british as entire that the pair and those coupons fathing of a for present but not pair on coupons fathing of a for present but not pair and those subsequently tailon, due to also local drum in for redemptions but not refunded and those subsequently to be drawn.

and the French hilder on the other hand or oranderms, that the Got errose of the Aim, lear of the S in Create and Noveme is under an obligate in to pay coopers failed due for payment but said and there obsequent failing due as also bound drawn for nofemplass has not calculated and those subsequently to be drawn of the workess forces management of the workess forces are not forces and the workers of the workers

No revening to the Courte Statut only States may be parties in a re bulen. It can knowledge when the response that the case has my been brought below it is means of an agreement agond by the re-OG comments are a timesoble on form the Court hidd that if the rase has to be regarded as a dispute took was Augoritma with the bondholds in it could not make them.

In this connection, the Court recognises that the suit e, clusively concerns relations between the Executing Si to and pitate pisout but it also observes that once the French Government had announced that it did not shart the openion of the Belarade Government to the effect that the latter was fulfilling, all its obligations be paying the loans in French proci france there e isted adu by ide with the continuers between the Surbian Government and the coditions a Just to b Time +1 at Concre ment and the French Government since the latter in taking unbon in the e errie of its nght to project it, nationals. The Court considers that in reality it is this latter difference of openion which has been submitted to it secondars by there is no doubt as to the Count's purpolartion pro-uded that the netual subject "ratte of the d put d. a not present the Court from d along with it

In eg., il at his power the Coort sign shat, though its true function is to settle disputes on the basis of submatherial has at may be entitle less under the terms of the Statiste rised in called on to pass youn pure quantions of fact and that when two States have agre 1 to have recourse to it mothing shart of a classes that Statiste, can affect its duty to give programate

His ing the established that it has perside too—with it is be set dispated by setting pages who or west from the judgment—the judgment—the judgment—the judgment—the judgment—the judgment—the judgment—the judgment—the judgment—the first place as a result of a debated values of the loads and couptons of the rances loans of the loads and couptons of the rances loans to Court satisfies itself that these document, one secret atther by taxeneshes or in conjunction on the loads of the loads and the latest the court satisfies the first place that the latest the various is such smaller to altime that in all cause then it is a promise to paying a glid frances.

The Yugo Slav Government can idered that for various reasons, this promise should neverthe les be con trued as a mere promise to pay in French curren y but the Court cannot accept this view because amonest other things it is not permissible to reject as operfluous certain of the conditions of a contract. It also rejects a suggestion of the Serb Cenat Slovene State to the effect that the gold chare samply relates to a method of payment i.e. in gold comin the Court's vice this suggestion also tends to nullify the gold alsase. The Court considers that the quistion is a bother at the time of the issue of the leans there existed a standard of value s luch could reasonably have been contemplated by the 'gold franc 'shpulation Thes question. the Court answer in the afarmative this standard-which is international in the am e that it was adorted or recognied in several countries-existed at the time in the form of the byenheth part of the French events from gold piece. The Court holds that the loan contracts refer to the standard in t defined Against this vier it was urged on behalf of Yugoshara that these contracts often provided for promout at certain place, 'at the night rate of evchange on Pans . The Court however only regards this claus as a subsidiary provision to be construed in the light of the main provision thich refers to payment at gold value and in this way it simply means that what is to be road on the foreign markets in question is the equivalent / ilue in the currency of these places at the sight rate of exchange on Puns of the sum do in gold francs. The Court ob erres that only holders of bonds of a special lumited issue of the 1803 loan are entitled to payment in sterling in London

In the coars of the harner the Serban Government in arguing against the view now adopted by the Court relied on considerations resulting from the manner in which the contracts had been excuted that to to say that the service of the loans had with the tacit consent of the bondholders been conducted on the basis of the paper fram. The Court however considers that the arguments advanced in this counsation ful seeing that the contracts are an its opinion entirely unambiguous for it is only when an agreement is not clear that the manner in which it has been executed can be any of ed to prove the intention of the contracting portre Apart from this the Court remarks that the factors requeste for the application of the nunerale known as estoppil are lacking and that the contract between borrower and lenders finds its expression in beart bonds a luch entitle the bearer to claim all the rights accruing under the bond

In the last place the Serham Coremment much against the twee neceptal to the Court as the correct one an 'lleged can, of fore-series valeing from the forced current regime which bud driven gold out-furcreatation—the Court of even that this objection fall in to the ground fut is be held—as the Court doe—that the loan contracts refer to the gold fine simply and oblyt as steamful of Jaine simply and oblyt as steamful of the

The Serban Government contended alternatively that even if the obligation to pay on a gold base did out — rhigh it disputed it was not with under Freed hav which in the contention of the Serban Government was the law applicable to the contrictual obligations in the case.

This leads the Court to consider which the was applicable to the coolences is. In this six place as concurs the law growing the obligations at the time which they were consider the Court or various promise, states that this law cannot be other than S-riban law unless the Sethian S-riban law unless that the laws subject to sixtee other R-law—an time considerable for the Court by the Sethian S-riban law seek of the Court by the Sethian S-riban law seek of the Court by the Sethian S-riban law seek of the Sethia

But though the ub tance of the debt is thus governed by Serban In the Court recognise, that the application of that hav in Farmer may be prevented by some Franch public, policy legislation and also that even apart from this possibility the methods of payment may be governed by some other law Nevertheless.

the Court does not consider in detail the possible consequence of these two contingencies because it holds that contrary to the contentions of the Scrbian Government Trench law does not so any event present the carrying out of the turns of the gold clause as construed by the Court The Court bases this conclusion upon the manner in which French legislation has been construed by the Courts of the country for in its opinion it is Prench legislation as actually applied in Prance which really constitutes French Pos-And the Court helds that the French Courts have no established the persprudence that though my gold stipulation is sull and word when it relates to a domestic immercison this does not hold good in the case of anter national contracts even when payment is to be efforted in France The Court of a observes that the for ed currency regime established in 1014 was abolished when the franc was stabilised m 19 9 it follows that future payments to be many under the terms of the Serbian loans are not in any case affected by the reduction in value of the French franc

The operative part of the judgm at which follow the wording of the question past to the Court by the Parties is as follows:

(b) That in request to the Scholars gips cost into or jug is the boltem of boast or id has been as restlicted. Interest their interesting may be obtained the first done in payment of the normal uncomit of their compose, dect for systems that not pread and of their numberselly falling due as also of the ribonds drawn for redespited but or july deal and the sub-weep entity drawn at I are. Be first Vanna and Belgrade in the contracts in contracts.

() That in regard to the 4 per wint 1500 5 per cent 100s 4 per cent 1006 4 per cent 1929 and 5 p t creat 1973 Section lastes the briders of the a bood are entitled to obtain payment of the nominal amount of their coupons due for payment bu not paid and of the c sub equently falling due as she of their bonds druvy for redemption but not refunded and the e 11th equiatly drawn in gold frames in the case of the 1995 loun at Belgrade and P ms and m the cale of the 190 1906 1909 and 1912 hours at Delerade Paras Bressels and Geneva or at the approplent value of the and smoont at the exchange rate of the day in the bed correser at Berlin and Vienu. in the cale of the 1913 loan and at Berlin Vienus and Austerdam in the case of the 1902 1906 and 1909 1 (a) That the value of the gold frame shall be

fired between the Earths for the above mentooked pryments as equivalent to that of a veight of gold corresponding to the breatheth part of a piece of gold veighing 6 grummers 45167 ecolicoo fine.

The Court's decision was adopted by more otes to three [M de Bustamunte (Caba) M Pos & (Brazil) and M Movacovatch (Serb Creat Slo Cr. Statel] The dissenting judges delivered a paratic opinions high are attached to the judgment

It should be remainly red that moder the terms of the Special Agreement informs the case to of the Special Agreement informs the case the Court the Serbits. Obsermined and Parcels benchmarks must now either into negotiations in this a vice to concluding an amangement by land neutral neutral source some are to be made to the Serbit Centil Staccae Government Environ years to the sweet and financial statutions and variance and variance that of the particular statution of concessions in the observational varieties is a special arthural inhomal.

3 — Judgment in the Case concerning cupitain Brazilian Federal Loans issued in France

The lours in question were three in number the 5 per cent loan of 1000 for the manang of works to be carried out at Reach (Port of Permambuco) the 4 per cent loan of rote for the financing of the construction of certain zadways at Goya and the 4 per cent loan of soss which was to finance a "vitem of rail vavi in the State of Bohia. All these loans were essued and the following corditors Federal Government concluded with a company a concession contract under a high the compan, undertool to carry out certain vorks in consideration of payment in bonds of the I edeml Debt to be asseed by the Government which bonds were than to be negotiated and sold by th Company Thes the three companies concerned ded by means of flotation contracts concluded with French Banks. The loans were usued at all events for the most part in France

As in the case of the Serbian loans the gull of the loans was credited to those critical to sever e is in French paper frame and the bond holders for a large number of years including the first years of the depreciation of the frame made no prote tagainst the pryment of the lo it ner see in that currency In 1994 howev? the Prench Government intervened with the Bra shan Gove meent on behalf and at the metance of the bencholders clarring that the ser are of the loans should be affected on a good he is diplomitia negotations followed which finally led to the submission to the Court by common consent between the two Governments of the question whether the loan ervice should be effected on the base of the value of the gold frame or of the paper frame m the case of the Serban loans the Special مؤ

Agreement alliades to a dispute vinch has

arises between the Bruthan Federal General ment and the French headholders runnely as to 'whether the service of these bases should be on a gold or paper farm bases. Nevertheless the Court hould that it has juried who to deal with the case. As reparts the grounds on which it than this does not a tree for that which it has said on the same assigned in the judgment on the score of the Serbina hours.

Having established this point the Court approaches the mucits of the case analysing the documents relating to the laws and in purticular the bonds them elves to regards the 1010 and roll loans it observes that the honds contain express clauses enabling it to be said that they involve an obligation to nay both principal and interest in gold france 4s regard the roco loan the or more as not so on cuciona prof sult to phond of the same expres clause of this limd In the c circumstances the Court refers to the prospectus inviting subscriptions to this loan and observes that it is a pro pe tus for which the Brazilian Government has expres by a supped responsi bility and which can therefore be regarded as a continuing offer to the terms of which each bondholder is entitled to refer in case of ambiguity in the bonds. And the Court ofter analysing the promestus says that persons taking bonds under this document would naturally understand that they were receiving bonds payable in gold value both as to principal and interest. It therefore concludes that the bonds of the 1900 loan must also be construed as providing for payment of princepal and interest in gold

Whet as the significance of the gold clause the existence of which has been been established / For samply, as construed by the Brankinn Government a clause of style or a rocente from of expression? The Court rejects the afternative observing, that to sloud, it would be transiment to genome, the clause in querion Nor does at accept another in the minimum of the properties of the feet of the feet of the control of the feet of the feet of the feet of the feet of the control of the feet of the fee

Fronth frames amongst other curvatures. The Court in fact holds us in the case of the Schwin loans. Int this promise to pay we gold meant in gold value. What is this value? The Court connects that it must have reflexive to a standard of value custing at the time of the loans and a standard deagned to provide. — suffering and agented deprecation as general and not against the deprecation of control of the loans of the standard deagned to result of the standard deagned that the control of the standard deagned that the

contracting parties intended to provide a procured a spanish the full of Burkhar currency only a full in the Prench france being impossible to force—at the time. This standard this Court and a fine good frame, on 10-6, a def **Lor could be obtained by reference to the Prench coursely elegistation of the time that is to any the twentieth year of the gold price of no fines. The Fourt, woodneyly, concludes that the bonds must be construed as providing for payment in gold frame as thus defined.

gold fraca as thus defined.

Should this conclusion to the traind in view of the way in which as dearshed above, the parties over a long prind executed the contracts? The Gorif thinks not, heases it holds that there is no ambiguity in the contract and the rardies implicable to be as they are concerned the permephe of interpretation in questry. "Loss holds that the late that the bookloblem for a part of the period of depruision according to the proof of depruision according to the proof of the p

But the Brisslan Government also argued that even admitting the conclusion arm of at by the Court to be come it the loans are governed by French has which a odd not allow a payment in fruct to be made on the bass of gold value

The Court brower holds that the loans are an principle governed by Brankin Liu. I recording to what their whothy is mid pubble and it obserts, then either in their an everyone provision nor are there any cincumstances which conclusively above that it was Branki antention to subject the whichty of her obligation and the conclusively above that it was Branki antention to subject the whichty of her obligations to consider the control of perment may be governed by Erusah have but holds that tan situation need not be envisiged ance in its was the doctrine of the French Courts recognises the widelyt of the gold clause in respect of international controls even when sexuants to be effected in France.

The Court however observes in this counce too that a covering to the terms of the Special Agraement by a lack the Gas of the Brazilian leans his bear referred to it it is not to be bound by the demands of the rap-white courts. Does this carcumfan e necessaria worker the modification of the conclusion armied at by the Court on the basis of junisprahence? The Court down not think is obscarse having regard particularly, to the

mujacritics of a proper appreciation of its nature and functions." In relation to the problems arising to consistent with the application by the description of the special problems arising the article of the Special Agreement in question to mean that whilst the Court is authorized to deput from the juncynoidence of the memorpal Courts it remains free to decide that there is no reason for so doing

Finally the Court observes that the law of rote establishing faced currency in France has been replied by the new general peak of 10°3 which reduces the metalla, value of that this new definition of the same time states that this new definition of the france is set applicable to international payments when he protect the prince that the protection for the protection prince to the promisingstore of this law was have been validly stipulated in gold frances.

The operative part of the Court's judgment closely follows the terms of the question put it is as follows

That with regard to the Braukan Fedural Government's 5 per cent form of 1969 (Port of Pernambuon 4 per cent, loan of tras and 4 per cent foun of 1911 payment of coupeus which have metured and are not barred by presumption at the date of the Special Agreement and of coupons subsequently maturing as also repay ment of bonds drawn for redemption but not actually reguel which are not barred by perscription on the date of the pres at judgment or of bonds sub equently to be sedeem it must be effected by delivery to the French hollers an respect of each franc of the value overesponding m the currency of the place of payment at the rate of exchang of the day to one twentieth part of a gold piece suglang 6 45161 gramme quo/touc fine

The judgment was adopted by once often to two (Ai de Bustamante, Cuba and M. Pessus Braul) Each of the descenting judges attached he separate opinion to the judgment 4-Beginning of the NVII (Ordinary)
Setion

The Permanent Court of Informational Justice assembled on Tuesday morning July 19th to hear the pleudings in the Franco Swiss dispute concriming the Free Zones of Upper Swoyy and the DeArnet of Ger (a. question of the interpretation of the second paragraph of Article 4,55 of the Tricaty of Versalle.)

the Treaty of Versalles)
At the beginning of the hearing M Annioth
President stated that the Ordinary Session of
the Court had been opened on June 1,th
and the list of cross was read out

M Deepfus First President of the Pans-Court of spread spreadly, appointed as padge exit of for France no judge of Franch nationality, bring, on the beach their made the solemn docharation find down in the Striute of the Court he was thereupon declared duly installed in his functions

The case was argued for France by M Paul Boncour Deputy and former Minister Barn ter at the Court of Appeal of Purs and by M Basdevant Assistant Legal Adviser to the Minustry for Foreign Affairs resisted by M. Labouret Counsellor of Embassy, M Pool Heary, Consul of Franco and V. Louis Lucien Hubert Counsel befor the Court of Appeal at Pans and for Switzerland by M Paul Logoz Professor at the University of Geneva assisted by M Walter Burckhardt, Professor at the University of Borno and by M Paul Edmond Martin, Professor at the University of Geneva Dure for of the Geneva State Archives as Counsel and by M Pierre Bonny, Counsellor of I egation

5-TERRITORIAL EXECUTOR THE JURISDICTION
OF THE INTERNATIONAL COUNTSION

or the Ober The President of the Court has fived Tuesday August Joth as the date for the beginning of the hearing of this Case

TENDERS FOR SUPPLIES

TO THE SECRETARIAT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

GENEVA

Tenders are invited for the supply of the following articles —
Office furniture, articles, and paper

Closing date September 30th 1929

Particulars may be obtained from the Secretariat of the League of Nations Geneva

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Vol IX, No 8

PUBLISHED ON SEPTEMBER 13th, 1929

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		I GE	P	٩G
1	Sarmaronfthe Mouit August 19 v	^55	VII Pertical Questions	
II	Arb tration 5 units and Roduction of Invanists		Polish I rthuanian Relation VIII Nos Prince of	-6
	Coming into Force of the General Act for the Pa ific Settlement of Disputes Manufacture of Arms Amou inten and Implements of War.	2,0	2 lefth Annual Kenort of the Perminent court of Inter- national Justice.	26 26
ш	Legal as a Coustilus onas Que snot	· 1	IX Forth on ng E unt	¢
	International Engagem at Re- gestration of Treaties	57	The Permanuni Court of International Justice	
ΙV	The Telmical Organizations The Telmical and Immerial Olganization (a) Conference of Signatories of the 19 a Agreement on		r Composition of the Chamb r of Summary Procedure for the year 1930	~6
			2 Election of the Rom true for the peniod 19,5—19,56	?Ų
	Hides and Bonus (b) Purchasing Power of Cold	*58 58	3 The Fre Zon of Upper Savon and the District of Ge	6
y	Inteller nat Go ob eather Cast Evhibition	*58	4 Territorial Juneds from of the International Commission of	
17	Administrative Quastions I Diffeenth Sa von of the Per			-7 27
	m ment Mandates Commission The pergith R point the	258	6 I maneral Administration of the Court	-7
	Saar Governme Communica	261	" Ele tron of Judge	27

All communications relating to the Monthly Summary should be addressed to the Information Section, League of Nations, Genera

I -- SUMMARY OF THE MONTH August, 1929

The prepa at. v and completion of material for the tenth ession of the As embl, formed the major part of the League a worl on Augu t During the last few days of the month there were meetings of the Council the Financial Committee the Special Commission for drafting a Convention on the Manufacture of Arms 2 Conference of the sumatones of the ra S agree. ment on hides and hones and a delegation of the Fmancial Committee to study the gold question The Permanent Court of Inter

national Instice continued in ordinary session giving it judgment in the Franco Swise Zones case and beginning the hearings of the case of he furton 1 james from of the Oir Commission

273

The Council and the Financial Committee met on August 30th a fee days before the opening of the Assembly

The Conference of signatories of the 19 8 agreements on hides and bours met on August oth to consider what a tion should be tales on regard to the untry into force of the said agreements

The Special Commission for drafting a conention on the manufacture or arms draw up a new text for the Council in the light of amendments submitted by the Various delegation

The delegation of the Financial Committee continued its study of the absormed fluctuations in the purchasing power of good

At the beginning of the month them was a meeting in Paris of the Acting Pic ident of the Control and the Reporting on Posish Littus nan questions to Lon Je in application from the Uthiannan Government concerning threads or frontier moderns on the Poli & Lithiumana frontier.

The Mundates Communion sent to the Council its report on its fifternth session and the bear Governing Communion sent in its thirty cights quart rly report.

The Graceal Act for the Pacine S tilement of Disputes came into focks on August roth

II —ARBITRATION, SECURITY AND REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS

1 COMMING INTO FORCE OF THE 647 EACH ACT 10F THE PALINE SETTEMENT OF DEPUTES. The General Art for the Parado Settlement of Int Taxlorel Degrees conclud & at few as on September 20th 10 8 same into force on August 16th, in accordance with Artick 4,

1/mch reads
 The present general Act shall come into force on the minetach day following the receipt by the Secretary General of the League of Nations of the sace won of not less than

The States which have so far notified them accession are Sweden (on May 13th) Belgium (on May 18th) and Norvay (on June 17th)

to o Contracting Parties

2 May uparture of Arms Amb upition and Implements of War

The Spen il Commission for the drafting of a Convention on the manufacture of arms annuments and implements of war met at Geneva from August out to 28th 14th Count Bernstoff German, in the Chair

The Commission, finally adopted by a majority vote a dirift Correction instituting the super vision of the pri ate manufacture and publicity of all manufacture of arms ammountons and implements of war

This draft in regard to thich considerable differences of opinion till subject between the tarous delegations was adamssed to the Council together with a report explaining the

It is must features of the draft are as follows. It must feature of the draft are as follows. The desired with a feature of the man is not contained in the Contained feature of the most market of the most important to me that it more includes classed mortanee. Another amediance though a mendement being of the Convertion many, lands of the contained feature of the Convertion many, lands of the contained feature feature

The German delegation supported by the American delegation submitted a proposal concerning avaitors. In the numericitairs contributed in the Convention on the Arms Tridcial and multiary avaition vere grouped in one category.

The German prope al armed at elementating combined to the branches of variation a dishinction based upon the purpose for which the arcmit was intended. The German delegation innervoir explicit sublinguish to conclude a special Convention on the manufacture of trivial ar material.

This proposal was not adopted by the Commission—the German the Netherlands and the American delegations accordingly maintained their exercisations to the regard to at 1 available.

The draw Convention then defines provide manufactures and the system of supervision to be applied to it. Pin ato minuth interes we considered as predecess when we principally only, and it is mainly three of all material drawn of for multitary purpo a. both mans fautures must be leasand by their Gorem ments for a period's latch is not specified.

The Convertion with describe the system of publicity to be applied to arms manufactured attler by present or State enterprise. Un that point the differences of opinion were considerable and the to twas only approved by a small manufact. To provious that Government-shall mobiles among a state of the total product that the second manufacture and state manufacture.

White accepting the principle of policity for State manufacture for I reach Belgian Italian Polish Remanance and Christopheral delegation, mustimated that the form of sufficient varieties with the decrease to be falsa by the Prepuration Commence for the Datametro Conference concerning the mobilety of material defects material.

The French Librar and Conclusionals dele

grisons added that the difficulties in the ray

of a solution were due to the fact that the specific question raised in the clause of the Convention converning private manufacture had been extended to State man facture They considered that there was a fundamental difference between these two paramafactures based upon the fact that private manufacture was subject to supervision by the State and that as regards State manufacture State supervision was devoid of meaning. In their opinion it would therefore be varinall impos sible to contemplate country of treatment between private and State manufa ture. The Butish d leastion maintained the number of equal treatment of private and State manufacture. It nevertheless considered that as regards publicity it would be imposible entirely to curry out the previous of the pru ent draft

The Japans, delegation considered that for both private and State manufacture returns should be given in terms of value only

The Acceptands and Salvador delegations were of opinion that the Spirial Commission could not decline to deal with the question of the not decline to deal with the question of the notice that the was being a grounds that it was being a grounds that it was being a ground by the Preparatory Commission.

The Cemna delegation and that there was a real introdeposition between the Consumbon on the Manufe ture of Arms and that on the trade in arms on a the other hand the Tre parabory Commission and the Special Commission did not pursue the same object the first dealt with insteamal whether in user or shafed the second with the annual manufacture of same.

The draft Con unition is completed by an unitie concerning publists, for variship building and by general provisions in remard to which there were no special difficulties.

III—LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS

DESTIONS

INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS

Rebi 'rat or of Triaties

Among the treaties and into mational sugage ments registered in August figure

Tractise of arbitration between the United States and Bulcana and the United States and the Angelom of the Serbe Croata and Slavenes (Washington January 725 10 a) Tractises of Constitution concluded by the same Power on the same date presented respectively by Bulcana and the Janualem of the Serba Croats and Stovener

A preimmary Treaty of Friendship and

Commence (Manlung, November 27th 10-8) b it can Cluma and Italy pre-ented by Italy A Convention on Commerce and Navigation (Angora July 5th 19 8) between the #ether lands and Turl et pres nited by the Nether Itals.

A Treaty of Franchip and Establishment (feheran No unberusth 19 8) between Egypt and Pussa presented by Pussa

An Air Traffi Convention (Berlin January 23rd ro o) between German, and Norway presented by Norvay

A provisional Air Traffic Agreement (The Hague July 24th 10...) and additional Protorol (The Hague August 17th 12.8) between Cermany and the Netherlands presented by the Netherlands

A Cru ention and Protocol concerning the arrangement of air lines (Turin March 10th 13 of between Italy and France prepented by Italy

An Evchange of Notes constituting an Agreement for the Re iprocal Suppression of Lasport Vision (Vienna May 74th and 25th 19 o) between Austria and Uruguav presented by Austria

An Dychange of Notes concurring passport visas (Odo May 10th and July 23rd 10 q) between the United States and Norr sy presented by Norway

An Agreement butwoon Germany and Fortogal (Lisbon April 8th 10 o) relating to the reciprocal recognition of laws and regulations for the safety of manium invergation presented by Germany

an exchange of Notra between Great Britan and Demnard, (Topenhagen May orh Algu t 1st and Derember 1.th 10 8 April 1.5th and June 11th 19 of conduting an Aprament for the Re oguition or Navigation Continuates itself to Passenger Sings by the Danish and Hong hong Covernments presented by Duman's

A Treaty concerning the Oder frontier (Prague March and 10 %) between Gormany and C echoslovakia presented by C echolovakia

An Agreement (Warsar December 18th 19 5) between Italy and Poland concerning the funding of the Pulsah debt to the Italian Government pre ented by Italy

A Convention on Extradition and Judicial Assistance in Criminal Matters (Ripa October 20th 1974) between Trance and Lat in preented by Latvia.

IV — THE TECHNICAL ORGANISA TIONS

THE Eros oshe and Fiber crat Organisation
(a) Conference of Signatures of the 19-8 Agree

re 's or H dis and H as

A Conference of the signatures of the Agree ments on Hides and Burn concluded on July 11th 19 8 opened on August 29th 1929

The comming subs force of the Agraem is to was considered by the table spectrum of the state of the committee of the state of the state

It was therefore impressible for the Agreement to conse into force unless the St.Lee wheth has ratified them decoded to gar, them full effect between themselves. To evidence the possibility of coordings in agreement to this effect the Secretary General is they as accordance with the provisions of the Agreements invited all the separatories to attend the Coeference of Vaspert-Joph

The Agramant provided for the suppression to October set type at the latest of all expect probabilities and expert clines on his probabilities and expert clines on his superpossion by Cottober set of all expect probabilities are suppression by October set of all expect probabilities on home (a temporary to the manufact mits cline of Latey) and the pre-shifting parties to maintain expect clines there divise not to maintain expect clines there divise not to seed earter in active in our time.

(b) Princessing Power of Grid

A delegation of the Financial Committee met from Aurust 26th to 28th at Grmeri to study the gold question

At its June see to the Transcal Committee, who proposed to the Commit that the inquiry and titale as regards the shown all factors in the purchasing power of gold should be continued by a delegation control of includes of the Committee with the assistance of information and the committee with the assistance of information of the Committee with the assistance of information of the Committee.

At itr Augu t useon the delegation considered its programme and methods of work The meeting was stituded by M Chalendur M A Janssea Dr F Mijynamia Dr Y Poppiral and St. Henry Strakes his (numbers of the Financial Committee) and by Professor Alberto Encodence (Hands) Prof Castar Coul (S other) W Annfmann (Gr.m., 9 X gravi) Mant (Enchal) Prof O M W Spriger (United States) and Dr J I A In no Nichtfrina's)

V-INTELLECTUAL CO OPERATION

CAST EXHILITION

A Cart Exhibition organised by the International Mussum Office of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation op ned on August and at the Column Exhibition Palace

The missions and offinal next worl deeps of Albra, Beauch's Dental Flettere Landon and Para are taking part in the eulibtion. Tour behinder easts of Egyptan As virus Geno-Bonan auchbard Traviscom and Indea, works are shown and the eulibtion may thus be and to constitute a mission of compared proliptime containing as it does everyfax of all aspect of plattic art éthed by the expet, of the counties occurred.

VI -ADMINISTRATIVE QUESTIONS

I FIFTEENTH SESSION OF THE PEPMANER?
MANDATES COMMISSION

The Permanent Mandata, Commission, which mot at Geneva from July 1st to 15th has for warded to the Council a report on its fifteenth

I GENLEAL OURSTIONS

SESSIOD

In accordance with the Council's resolution of hast September the Commission undertool a general study of the question or the free/ment extraded in Countries Members of the Levice to nervous belonging to mandated territone and to predients and goods, tomerfrom.

In conformat, with the principle laid down in article 20 of the Covenant the 4 and 18 h Mandates pro side that the States Members of the Leegue half cappy economic equality in the mandated territories but no legal base crosts upon which indiver of these territorie can claim unable treatment

The Commission examined the problem in its different report, and upgested two solutions —the concurrent of an interaction of correction by which States at ember would great national of and products and goods from terrators under A and B mendate complete.

recuprocity as regards economic equality or the conclusion of bilatural agreements between the mandatory Powers and the Status Memburs of the League, by means of denset regulations

The Commission therefore recommended that the Council should ask the mundatory Powers which of these methods they considered the more expedient

The Communion; also dealt with the question of public health in particular with that of the shortage, of dortte and public health specialists in soveral of the mandated territones. While health conceasing the differt made and the process soluted by the namidatories the Commission drea the attention of the Council to the following points which in its opinion called for elevations of the Council called for elevations.

(a) What are the difficults: stars encountered in recruiting public braith official, for mandated territories?

(i) Do the mandatory Forces accept properly qualitied dectors of forces nationality as officials in their mandatory administrations? If not whether it room not b possible to after their policy in this connection.

(c) What qualifications do the mandatory Power recurs of public health officials whether gathoosh or foreigness and

(4) Should the difficulties cannatered in remembag as adequate number of dictions nationals of the mandatory Power power in say rather and small the promother of public policy absolutely include the engeneract of forting alcotion a minute would it be possible to encourage by more blumd sub-size the medical work of the missions op rating an inaudated territiona?

II OBSERVATIONS CONCERNING MANDATED DERRITORIES

(a) Territores unaer A Mandate

Bal shas and Treat Jords. —The Commussion what the mandatory Power to irrenals in its next annual report complete unformation concurring the one sons granted by it to a financial group for the exploitation of the natural visible of the Data Sra and at 9 for the contraction of the harboar verific at Harfa co as the enable it to form an opmose whether a pro-other wat the mandated in the contraction of the harboar verific at Harfa co as the enable it to form an opmose whether the mandate is secretable with the mandate in the contract of the harboar verification.

It all o requested the Mandatory to give dictals in its next report with regard to a joint plan prepared by the Palestine Egyptian and Syrian Governments for the mer expeditions detection and suppression of the illust tradic in dangerous drugs

As regards Trans Jordan the Communicion stated that it would follow with interest the application of the new Constitution. It expressed the hope that the frontiers between Trust Jordan Synn Iraq and Nojd would be traced on the spot as soon as possible and to the satisfarina of all concerned and select to be assured that measures applied in Trust Jordan whetels foorspaces appeared to be obliged to accept Trust Jordan nationality as a condition of residence did not apply to anomation of the State Symboles of the Least *

Syr a and Lahason—The Commission noted the statement of the acceptated representative renorming the conditions and encountainers in which the recent attement of the mandators in which the recent attement of the mandatory Drover to collaborate, with the Syrun Constituent Assembly had fused it expressed the hope that the three three prices of the condition of the

The Commission considered it describle to draw the attention of the mandatory to the second yet lakeng more strapert immusers against the drag furfir and urged that the collisation of being should be supported as soon as possible. It emphasizes the importance concluding arrangements with the jumps be a subhordes of South America to prevent Syrma and Lebanese emigratic being related admittance. In the commission and expressed the loops that thanks to the a commission and the southern and the commission of the second that the commission of the second continuous describes the commission of the theory of the commission of the second of the commission of the commission of the theory of the commission of the commission of the theory of the commission of the commission of the theory of the commission of the commissi

(b) Terrsteres und r B Mandaic

Los seals and Tapleus order Frash Manasis — The Commission repeated the recommendation made at its pre-nous service that the Verdators sho if her that subrelias granted by the smeadful terruture to institutions of the mother country and to certain unremanufact granted only in proportion to the butters which the mandated terruture. We will develop the reference would develop therefrom.

It also drew the attention of the Mandatory to excessive and purestent differences between the budget estimates and the actual receipts and expenditure

As regards the Cameroons, the Commission noted that the syst m of rationing spantanus I quors a ould went to have given good results and asked whether the maximum authoried

[•]The a coolited repusentative punt d out that there was no provision whereby foreigner of any national by wete obliged to incept fram forlian nationality as a condition of residence in the interiors. The rate was appears to rest on a missaft specialism of the Trans. Jordan Nationality Law.

figure could not be reduced. It also noted with satisfaction the efforts to combat the spread of sleeping suchness and the mand able work of the spocal mession established for the partors by the plandatory.

The Commission attention was served by the val effort demanded in relative of Tregit and for the constitution of re-error which were large in proportion to the whole budget. And it is present the view that the financial policy of the Administration about a territoria for district the continue the ordinary budget with expension, on major public words such as making construction. If safe of the a maximum and the most report of the general financial policy of the Mandaleria in their native to well as full information as to the law purpor expension of the native in the different park, of different to the contract of the first purpor expensive of the native in the different park, of different to the contract of the first purpor expensive properties.

Trayengula—The members of the Communes had evils received from the Evinit Government or rowy of the Hilbox Texus, Communes in Report provening a rhose communes in Report provening a rhose rive marketin ferritory of Trayengula and Utunha vila h are under Breist overnight. The accredited reproductions of horse and Utunha vila h are under Breist overnight. The accredited reproduction is informed the Communes that his Government had not ver rowleds any ferroes on the findings of the open.

On account of the traportance of these proposals from the point of view of their agreement with the provisions and principles of the Mondate this question was discussed by the members of the Commission and vanious opiaions are expressed. The Lemmission of the following the should this step formulation a disfinite opinion with regard to the findings of the report but it down the Commil attention to the discussion.

The Commission and of for fail information as to the conditions of purhass by the Tangtan, fail Administration of the Control Railway previously owned by a Carman pursual company. It possible due that some negation company is possible for that some negation of Tangarovian by the application to time brusters of a common poly, with Kewsa presiding Custom Lantis, and rule, as past

(c) Territorie in der C Mandate

Name—The Commission noted with sains faction the measures taken by the Admanustra too in tayour of Chine e labourers separated as unfit for every and regarding indemnities to be granted in such cases

New Gam r -At its preceding serion the Commission had expressed the hope that the Mandatory would go a such information as would despel the messiving which it had felt regarding certain aspect of the Administration in Ne / Gunea and it repretted to find that this information had not been supplied. The Commisses a could not ignore fatements made in document, such as the Debites of the An transa How e of Rreperniatives the Re ord of the Mes son Conf rence at Rabaul in 102 the comments of the Chief Yudge in various are recently tried by him all of high tended to show the sostence of an unsatisfactors saturdion in the territory. The Commission attacked perfecular importance to receiving full information regarding the action which the Australian Government propo et to take to put an and to propulations in recombine high the Thief Judge was reported to have described as ha mg, become a cu tem and as to the measures taken to don! with the deplorable moral conditions provailing among the natives as described in the Report of the Misson Con ference and elsewhere

At the end of the or nor the scanding regression to the Astrophen Covernment cent the Commo men a letter enturing infor mattern on distinct questions part to him to which he had been enable to reply during the extremation of the re or. The Lommarian charled that the distinct which had been also that the discretion in his subject and that it would be direct when the distinct which had been the three similar to the distinct and that it would be direct further extramination to a fetter survoil.

South If it Agree — The Commission noted with regret that it had never roce of an e-pice answer to its reported inquines on the manner attached by the South African Government to the term full sor reight u of to

^{*}The accredited representative in his comments on the Creams were observations refused to the managed and sademarte mestivings entertained he that he'de regarding certain aspects of the moveds of Pelintes in the Australian Hour of Representations he duck and tent the statement referred to a samply the opinion of a member of Perhament expressed in his pironal especiely as sight The is converted to a set the Mission Conference were concurred in almost without reservation by the Administration of Gunner and this angueral adequately any question as to what action the mandators Power contemplated with regard to overlain moral conditions said to prevul among the natives With regue to the comments made by the Chest Judge he drew attention to the fact that these cases apparently h and sharquest to the p ned soveral by the same il report on the administration of the territory He stated that the Administration was impresed with the mice sit for strict enforcement of the law on relations to recruiting and was taking all so sible steps to that end which was born out by the facts that it had subspated the prosecutions referred to and that no effort was being spared to pre-rat abuses an ing out of the infringement of the law

define the local relations costing between the Mandatory and the territory under its mandate The Commission formulated the question anew as follows. In the official view of the Govern ment of the Union of South Atrica does the term posses severeignty express only the right to exercise full powers of administration and legalation in the territory of South West Africa under the terms of the mandate and subject to its previsions and to those of Article 2, of the Covenant or does at manife that the Government of the Lucon recards itself as being sovereign over the territory itself? The Commission observed that its long us no clear reply to this question va. received, it feared that a reprettable misunderstanding s auki a ibu t#

The I commus non vise expressed also desars for information as regards the viets taken in the Mandatorey to amend the Sauth West Africa. Railway and Harbours act of 197. In other to hong the local regime of the railway as and harbours into conformity with the principles of the mandate and the Treaty of Versallies.

The Commission expressed its approvious of the research efforts and by the Administration and by the Minimistration and by the minimistration to reduce mortality in the mines and hoped that the course of this neigh mortality would be described and that it would thus be possible to carry on the work in the numes moder more satisfactory, conditions

III -- OBSERVATIONS ON PETITION

Pale-Ante—The Commis up a various devanous petitions reneeming the Waiting or We tem Wall at Jerusalem and repeated its recommendations concerning the advantage of an agreement for it contract d on the Jerusa and Mo iem communities.**

It also considered a memorandom from the Zomate Organisation on the development of the Jewish National Home in 10.0 and was of opinion that nutther the memorandom por the observations of the British Government's could seem to give occasion for recommendation.

Puberry and Syru-The Commission can addred a pathon concerns the Hedja Rail way and the desarmament of the population of the Jebel Druse. It expressed the opinion that the proposals made by the mandatory Powers concerned with the administration and the operation of the Hedja Railaa, did not seen to conflict with the r-haces appratons of the Modern population but model to create a stuntion as aumite to pre err conflicts as cursum more vends allow 11 added that in a cream more vends allow 11 added that in the cream of the horizontal conflict of the mondated bruntones concerned would be yell of twell on the modern transport of the conflict trade on the Holys Rudows and of emproved trade on the Holys Rudows and of emproved conditions in plagma transport, to associate them she with the efforts made by the mends tory Forces to a verificate made and the conflict of the conflict of the smaller of the conflict of t

As regards the disarmament of the Jebel Draw the Commission decided that no action was called for

Commons and Topolant unare Ferma Momdate Tasy, as the and Rounder-Turnels—The. Communation considered a pertinon from the Bernam size or yet gain to define a few and plears which had drive up a strengen to critical tips of the terms of the terms of the control of The Native-Problem in Africa." It was of openion that the observations of the vurbor openion that the observations of the vurbor for addation or the Herm investigated by the for addation or the Herm investigated by the

Tegland trefer Br t 1 Mai date —The Comes on dealt with a p their firm inhabitants of Tanganyil a mader Franch mundat whose properties extend over the frontier into Tegland and inder fartish mannate The Commission noted a statement by the British Gevenment that the .nhabitants would continue to cappy po sovene of their farms even though they were on the Proton about of their farms even though they

The Commission or usined a number of publions concerning Syria and Lebanco Transfordan the Came was and Topoland under French in make and South West Africa on which it decaded that no action was called for on the part of the Council

.-THERTY I MATHE REPORT OF THE SAFE
GOVERNING COMMISSION

The Governing Commission of the Saar Territor, has sent the Secretary General of the League its report on the second quarter of 1929

The main features of the report may be summarised as follow

Economic at a So rel Post on —As a result of discussion between the Mines Administration and the Trade Unions miners wages have been mire sed by five per a...*

The position on the labour market continued to improve the unemployment figure dropped from a 9 o on March with to 3 471 on May 27nd

^{*}In an comments on the Comm mone ab erra tions the accredited representative pointed out that the marter propered to have been discoud of hiv a Council resolution of the 8th September 10,

^{**} See Monthly Summury Lof 1 s. No - page 50

Pointeal Sitzetion—The Advisory Committee and the Technical Committee held two plearing meetings in May and in June at a finds they con idented draft decrees probabilizing the use of balls of exchange by pediars and amending to way L.v.

The Governing Commission half decided to forful the u of hills of exchange as mense of powerful to peldar in view of the destraining results of such transaction, among the working classes. As regard, the housing and east not the Governing Commission decided to prolong the regulations now in force until June 30th 1900 with certain changes.

On the prope al of several political parties the electrons of municipal connections and deligntes to the Aressings and Be rhings which were to have taken place in July 1 ero postponed till November

I wance! Pentre —The communes toward and distinct of the Sair Territor's bed saided for authorisation to conclude a loss for cortinal public cort's (payming with a bushiner reads industrie claims; public better stage) in the communes that and tumbro line etc.) The towners commission control etc the Dans of the Communes and Datricts of the Territory dependence of the Dans of the Communes and Datricts of the Territory dependence of the Dans of the Commune and Datricts of the Territory of Dans neglection for this loss is provided to bushine for the commune afth and excell significant features of this loss is provided to authors a the City of Sairhead its contract we can have been a

The report gas full explanations concerning the valentation of mortgages and estate delay and rates and other mark credit. In this controlled the further mark, and is the second of the controlled the Commission is and a detree on April - and zone which was read-ally surveigabled by the departments constrain a well us to the examine and with the controlled the Tenthory. The prior test softh the national that induced the Commission is continued to the old Commission controlled the Commission is continued to the old Commission controlled in the factors of the old Commission controlled in the factors of the old Commission controlled in the factors of creditors with these of dictors entailed by the factors of creditors with these of dictors entailed by the factors of creditors with these of dictors entailed by the factors.

The xport recalls that the firt special submitted b the Cormany Commission to the representative of the Shar populstion promided for the valentsten of mortgapes, and real estate only. But the various Saur Asrealbles had requested that the process should undicate of the U. back on commend and first tend property swrape banks deposits of the Cortical Continuous and property is swrape banks of spouts of Cortical Continuous and special first property for the force of Agail Lord use modelled as desirally a possible on the German Condition to the Cortical Condition of the Cortical Conditio

valorisation law, particularly those of 19 5 and 19 7 whole adapted to the special concumstances of the Saar Territory One of the mort deflicult point, to settle as regards the wikersthen of mortgages was to de ide how lar the proces should be retrespective Trus question ga e n e to warm discus ion among thole concerned Wherea the Saarbruck Chamber of Commerce suggested June 18th 19 2 the data fixed by the German law the political parties expressed their general preference for ages without however indicating any evact date The Governing Commission fixed the date at October 1st 19 1 thus taking account of the fact that the process of currency depocation in the Saas Terntury bid not by the same as in German / As regards procedure. a special section for dealing with ration ation cases was attached to every centonal inbunal with the right of appeal

Assar on —The Governme Commission which has been a member of the International Assail Mawagation Commission, since 10.7 has concluded are traffic agreements with the Sins a said German Governments which came made force on September 1st 1028 and May 1st 13919 respectively.

An aviation mechan was organised at Star brack sendione on May 5th 1909 with wholes principation of General and Frenh viscopian of General and Frenh viscopian of General Character and Starberth, was spend of General Character and May 19th 19th 19th Governing Generalism authors 4th as far is it was some rand the Starberth Aller Bir is to be operated. The Part Starberth A. F. a.l.dart Bir is to be operated or the Starberth Aller Bir in the Part Starberth A. S. a.l.dart Bir is to be operated or the Starberth Aller Bir in the Part Starberth

On the same date a varieties states for the fransmission and reception of messages conterning weather and air fraffic vas opened at Saarburd.

VII -POLITICAL QUESTIONS

POLISH LETRUANIAN RELATIONS

On July 11th, M Voldemarus addres of the Secretary General a letter concurring threats of frontier anotheris is liveen Poland and Lathuana.

In accordance with parteraph y of the Council resolution of December 10th 1979 this littler was communicated to the Actor Presed at of the Council M Adatts and to the Rapportur on Polski Inthusuran questions M Outmones de Jeon and c amined by thim in Puris on July 19th

The President and Rapp_stern motal that the Secretary General had already forwarded a copy of the letter to the Pr.manent Tohnh Dalegate to the Lague of Values for such observations as the Pohnh Government might with to make The, considered it advantate to assart these observations before continuing their evasions ton of the Lithungar request

The Polish Government sobservations rearbed the League So retarnation August and and were examined the next day in Pans by M. Adatac and M. Quinones de I eou in the light of the principles Lad down by the Council in its report and resolution of December 10th 19-7

The Prendent and the Papporteur considered that there was every reason to boys that the parties would not depart from the Jornal suggestments into which they had entered at the Council season of December 1997 and instructed the Secretary General to forward the relevant material to the Council and the Lithmanian Government for their information.

VIII -NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION *

The report of the Committee of E-part enquangents the condition of the enginements which has been published by the League above that report consumption has been growing sets the the sold of the virtue at the rate of neath, 47 per cent per anium v hish production has increased or night; are compared with a growth of commitment and productics for several denders before the war of 3 per cent per annum

The outstrapping of consumption by production is due largely to the violent shimilus to production (particularly of cane sugar) resulting from the high prices of the war and immediate post war period. A concerted policy of production is specially difficult in view of the fart that the conditions of production differ widely for cane and buet sugar. At the beginning of the twenticth century beet sugar accounted for more than half the world's total in 1913 for some thing less than half and to-day for about one third The continual increase in the con sumption of sugar since 1912 has been met almost entirely by the cane sugar production In the course of the decade following the apple cats n of the Bru sels Convention of 1903 cane eugar production increased by some 140 per cent and that of beet sugar by only about 50 per cent

The war caused a complete revolution of the world Sugar study is valed decays the self-tie the content between case and beet in favour of the former. In the present continuents were the present continuents were the preduction of case sugar as fundion tion greater than in 1911-1944 while that of the sugar is about half a million tone greater. The similar amounts and innovement and constituted by the sugar is about half a million tone greater. The similar amounts and innovement and the sugar study and the partial amounts and in the partial assignation of the sugar industry. The measures of that only a various governments to restrict portice that only avanous governments to restrict portice or salamalsta, sugar industries articularly within their fromtiens metric areas and the measurements.

The report e ammes the solutions discussed and notes that the following proposals received and notes the following proposals received and no

t flat an international agreement between all important producers or alternatively b tween producers in exporting countries should be arranged with a view to stabili ing production for a few years.

That an interprisonal agreement between all exporting countries and those hi wig to hat are export surplus in the near future should be arranged with a view to a concerted and rational policy of side

- 3 That a concerted endeavour should be made to augment the sale and u e of sugar by means of active propagania more especially in East in and tropical countries
- I That the possibility of increasing consumption by lowering excess dirties without reducing receipts from this our e of taxation should be circlest, considered by governments
- 5 That a central bureau for the collection and dissemination of information should but table had

The report concludes that the difficulties with when the sugar industry 1 at present contending ma be to a larg extent remedied by those responsible for the conduct of business and that the unes has been aggravated by the indo pendent and unro ordinated action of many countries to stimulate sugar production without cons denny the cumulative effect of their action on the world saturation. Action tal on by producers on an agreed plan might render super fluous some of the measures by which the sugar in lastry is artificially stimulated to certain countries and so might make it admable for the States concerned to reconsuler their colicu and if necessary, to discuss the taking of joint action

The Economic Committee vall contains to follow attention, developments in this is let in order to be able to give the Council at any moment inflormation enabling it to "judge, whether concurted interritional action could further the solution of the problems under consideration." Meanwhile the Council is requested.

^{*}The World Sugar Strutton Report by the Economic Committee of the League of Nations 3^ pages Geneva 19 9

to driv the attration of Governments to the destrability of assortiating whether they can lower their evene duties on sugars as to mercade consumption inthost adversely adering their for position.

2 FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE*

Like its forerunners, the Fifth Annual Report of the Permanent Court of International Justice is presented in the form of a volume of nearly 500 piggs which is issued simultaneously in English and I rench

Chapter I mentons important modifications in the composition of the Court (deviles of Lord Inliav and of Wurss judges and electron of Mr. Ch. B. Hughes) in their gives a statument of the ulterations which have been carried out in the prunies of the Peau-Palau, in order to meet the interaceous requirement of the Court.

As is generally into m. the question of the pointhir revision of the Court's Statele was recently mide the subject of a very thereugh survey. Winch was in particular intended to countle the United States of Mineria to accede to the Protocol of Signiture of the Court's Statele. The results of this same are related in full in the cond-diagree.

Amongst the summarus of the judgments and orders contained in Chapter X. these relating to the cases of the Serban and Brachan John is used in France should be specially noted the

* s W Sithon Publishing to Levden (Pother land) Price Dutch Fl 7

adgments given a these case being of interest both to jedical and financial carles

The hibbographs.al list inclindes more than four hundred new titles of publications and artures concerning the Cown T in list is indicated separately as are most of the other chapters of this volume and the table at the end of it cower the four lists of the preceding volume.

The het chapter constructs the third adden dama to the Colf beat of Trets governing the purchasen of the Court issued in Present p. 1906. He what in the first beats in the additional principation concerning the instruments mentioned in that collection. The served excess gives the first of the 7° international maintenants which have come to the how kelps of the Regular dump the principal 28 fg of The Schiper enes with a threedom of the first of the results of the principal 28 fg of the first of the results of the principal 28 fg of the first of the results of the principal 28 fg of the first of the results of the principal 28 fg of the first of the principal 28 fg of the principal 28 fg of the first of the principal 28 fg of

IX -- FORTHCOMING EVENTS

S pt 25th Central Opinin Board G never Sept 30th Joint meeting of coal experts General

Oct and Governing Body of the International Educational Canematograph Institute

Out 17th Fiscal Committee Geneva

Out "with Economic Committee Geneval
New 5th Conference on Irestment of
Foreigners and Persian Enterprises Geneval

Nov 6th Permanent Mandates Commission

TENDERS FOR SUPPLIES

TO THE SECRETARIAT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

GENEVA

Tenders are invited for the supply of the following articles — Office furniture, articles and paper

Closing data. September 30th 1929

Particulars may be obtained from the Secretariat of the League of Nations Geneva

THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTER NATIONAL JUSTICE (*)

1 Composition of the Chamber of Summary Procedure for the Year 1030

At a private meeting held on August 16th 1979 the Court in accordance with the terms of Article so of the Stainte and 13 of the Rule of Court elected the following member of this Chamber for 1939

Members M An slotts President M Huber M Loder

Substitutes M Alternia Mr Hughes

" Election of the Registral for 1920-1930

As the period of appointment of the present holder of this post expres on December sist 1029 the Court was called upon to hold a new election in accordance with Article 21 of the Statut, and Article 17 of the Rules

In 1928 the Court declared in this respect that the limitation of the Regultrar's appoint ment to a period of seven years was only intended to enable the Court of necessary to terminate it at the expiration of that period and that the principle of stability was the only one applicable in the case of the staff of the Court the system of rotation scenning more suited to the Secretariat of the League of Nations which was a political organization At an admim strative meeting on August 16th the Court un mimously re-elected as Registrar for the pened 1930 1936 M A Hammani jold Swedish Councillor of Legation who had per formed the duties of Registrar gince the a tablish ment of the Court

3 THE TREE ZONES OF UPPER SA OF AND THE DISTRICT OF GES ORDER OF AUGUST 19TH 1919.

Origin of the Ca a -It will be remembered that by an agreement dated Outober ooth 1974 1 hich came into effect on March 20th 1028 the French and Swas Coremments decaded to submit to the Permanent Court of International Justice certain questions relating essentially to the customs and economic régime of the territories known respectively as the Zone of the Gex District that is to say an area of 393 of km including a part of the summit of the Jura and the eastern stop of that chain as far as the frontier of the Cunton of Geneva and the small Sardiman Zone an area of 140 sq km which surrounds the Canton of Gene, a on the south east sale and as part of Upper Sayos

*With the exception of the historical summary incloded in 1 art 3. First 4 quinsdiction of the Oder forum 100) and Fart 7. this chapter has he'm prepared on the basis of information furnished by the Registry of the Court. Another distruct called the Zone of St Gragdish compraid of a very small territory towards the Saxim end of Lafe Genes in the angle formed by the Sevs frontier and the shere of the Lafe vas not expensely mentioned disting the beausing although its situation is more or lost the same as that of the other Free Zones. Nor was any mention made in the disassence—save pre interiors and for the purposes of the argument—of the Lings Zone of Lyper Saven which benefited by a system of meltary neutrality and by freedom from constructions datives which have both now bean absoluted without giveng rate to dispute the another control giveng rate to dispute the second of the control of the

The e-suital feature of the Fr.o. Zonesystem was that in these distincts. France had placed her custom has not at her political feature but it the inside cdge of the zone feature but it the inside cdge of the zone feature france from the first feature from the first feature france from the first feature france of the products of the Zones towards the rast of Fencie huntrus and importance of France france france and importance of France France features equitations so we in so fir as everyleous see granted by France in fevour of the Zones.

This system had undergone change during the war of 1914-1918. In 1919 Fran e manifested ber intention of doing away with it. This led to negotiations with Switzerland as a routh of which France with the consent of bwitzerland caused to be inserted in the Treaty of Versalles Article 434 which runs as follows.

the Hi b Contracting I irrica while they recogns e the guarant or structured by the Treation of 1815 and esp utilly by the Act of Novemb s oth 1°15 in favour of Switzerland the sain guarantees constituting international obligations for the maintenance of proce declare nevertheless that the previsions of the a freation convention declarations and other uppl mentary Arts converning the next alised zone of Savoy us last dong in paragraph 1 of titule q of the binal Act of the Congress of Virana and in paragraph " of Article 3 of the Treaty of Paris of November coth rais are no longer presistent with pre-ent conditions. For this reason the High Contracting Parties the note of the agreement reached between the French Covernment and the Swi s Government for the abrogat on of the trpulations relating to this zone which are and remain abrogated

The falls Contracting Parties also were that the aphenders of the factor of this pand of the oil r upplementary. Acts monocrams the Tru-Camer of Uppe shows, and the Gots distinct are no longer consistent with present monitions and that it is for Fatners and Sert reliand to came to an approximate together settle a ven to citting between them the the task of these services and between them the the task of the serviciones under such consistency as shall be considered another to the country.

To this Article in the Treaty of Versuelles to annexes were attached one being a S viss Note of May th 1919 concernme Swatzer land a assent to the insertion of the article in the Treats-and the other a Fren h Note of May 18th 1919

The Special Agreement submitting the Care to the Court was signed on Outober with so a. in the name of France by M. Edonard Hermot Prime Minister and M Henry Fromageot Legal Adviser to the Ministry of Cornign Affairs and in the name of Switzerland by M Alphons-Dunant Mouster at Pans and M Paul Loguz Profes or at the University of Geneva at con sists of five articles and is accompanied by two annexes a Swiss and a French Nofe

The principal provision may be summed up as follows

The Permanent Court of International Justice is asked to decide wheth r as between France and Systemiand Article 435 paragraph 2 of the Treaty of Versalles with its agreeted has ablegat dire a intended to lead to the abrogation of the provinces of the Protocol of the Conference of lams of Yevenber 20th 1815 of the Treaty of Form of March 16th 1816 and of the Man festo of the Sardimen Court of Accounts of September oth 18.0 r garding the customs and economic rogume of the Free Zones of Upper Saxoy and the District of Gex having regard to all facts anterior to the Treaty of Versailles is such as the estable honeut of the federal customs us 1849 which are judged relevant by the Court

The parties are agreed that the Court, as soon as it has concluded its deliberations and before pronouncing any decision shall necord them a reasonable time to settle both cen themselves the new regime to be applied in these districts which time may be extended at the request of the two parties. They have further agreed that no objection shall be rayed on either side to the communication by the Court to the Agents of the two parties unofficially and an each others prevence of any indication which mas appear desirable as to the result of the debberations concerning the interpretation of the mission on distrate hading the conclusion and ratification of a

convention between the two puries within the tupe specified the Court shall by means of a single judgment promounce its decision in regard to the interpretation of paragraph a of Article 435 of the freaty of Versaelles and settle all the questions involved by the execution of that paragraph.

Should the judgment contemplate the amport of goods free or at reduced rate through the federal customs barner or through the French customs burner regulations of such importation shall only be made with the content of the two

Should the Court be called upon stself to settle all the questions in clived by the execution of the progress in dispute at shall grant the parties rea onable ture for the production of document. Furthermo e in order to factirtate this seitfement the Court may be requested by either party to delegate one or three of its members for the turnose of conducting investigation on the spot and of hearing the evidence of any interested person-

The tragen of the case may be summarised

as follows For several centuries-generally speaking owing to the geographical situation of Genevi and the neighbourng a grous-ther h d bebetween Genera and the Zones areas a system of erchanges faccured by special commercial consenhous Thus Switzerland in her arguments puts forward certain Letters Patent of Ling Henry IV of France dated 160, referring to the Gex District viulst as regards Upper Sawas she refers to the remme established by the Toraty of St Julien of 1603 Sinc. that time other conventions had been concluded between the Republic of Geneva and the sovereigns of the neighbouring territories (the hangs of France for the Gev District and the Dukes of Savoy or the Lings of Sardina for Upper Savoy) But it is none the less true that the zone régime to which Article 4.4 para graph of the Treaty of Vervailles refers was officially established by the treaties concluded at the downtail or the First French Impire The Treaty of Pans of November noth 181. between France and the Albes attohlished the Gex Zone By a proto-ol of the Conference of Pans dated November and 1915 the Allied Powers and France further underlook to up their influence to secure from the hing of Sardenea a special customs regime for the small Sardinana son the frontiers of this small one a ere fixed and the spound régime dehood by the Treaty of Turn 1816 both oen Statzerland and Sardana It must be added that Switzerland was not a sematory of the Treaty of Paris of Nevember of harr of the Proto ol of November 3rd 1815 On the other hand Swit orland was a signatory of the Treaty of Pans of 1816 and generally speaking the setting up of the Zones may be regarded as the result of the efforts of Charles Pictet de Rochement acting as dipio matic representative first of the Republic of General and afterwards of the Swis Confedera from Geneva at this moment was recovering ats undependence at cealed to belong to France to which at had been attached by the law of April 26th 1798 (7 Florest, year VI) and was admitted to the Swiss Confederation and obtained certain territorial changes which enabled the various non-contiguous portions that constituted her territory to be joined up with one another and with the rest of Switzer land further the special zone régime wis established for the purpose of securing for Green a wider field of economic activity

At the time when the Zones were established

there were leved at Genera only octam does of more importance to that practically, the zone produce had free arene to Generale form tim. When it alloy Stratefuled software that When it alloy Stratefuled software to the Federal contains for the Canional castame material contains for the Canional castame material contains for the Canional castame material contains for the Canional castame stration, was therefore such subject to the Swen contains regime to that the zone, were open to all Swiss produce whilet the importance of the produce of the ancies in Swiss that on the contains of the contains the contains of the produce of the ancies in Swiss that were granted by the latter country.

In the customs conventions which Sastzerland from this date had to conclude with her neigh bour there are special provisions concerning the ones Certain eventions in favour of trade between the small Sardinian zone and Geneva are for instance to be found in the Swiss Sardinian Treaty of Commerce of 1851 Others ure provided in the Franco Swiss Treaty of Commerce of 1864 applying both to the Gev. rane and to these of Unper Saves-for in the interval Upper Savoy had been coded by Sar duna to France under the Treaty of Tune 1800 The customs regime existing in the bardings zone bad further been extended so 18re to the whole district known as the large one in a cordance with the wishes expressed by the copulation of that de frictin the plebescite which sanctioned the union of Upper Saves with France

This intuit of Upper Sixon with France was not formally recogned by Switzeriaed until the France Swiss Convention consider in 1887. The Cornection of 1887 continued to operate in favour of the Free Zones even during the panel of the so-called curtomas was between France and Switzerland 1892–1805. The Commercial Convention signile on October 1970 by Trans end Switzerland 1892–1805. The Comtrol by Trans end Switzerland asyncial annex to which contained regulations for the Cexcane is also to be noted.

During the war of 1614-1918 a police cordon was first etablished by Finze as the Swess frontory, later on, the reclusions on amports and exports applying to the whole. of Finzels fermiory were extended to the senses and family in June 1918 the Finzels Government placed the same as regards customs in the same position as the rest of Finzels In 1918 to the Convention of 1000 concerning the Get district and also the Convention of 1818; certain provisions of which concerned the Upper Savoy some

In order to solve the problem which had thus anson the French and Swiss Governments in

1019 earb set up a Commission to consider water shis the ones question and at the end of Apul the French Government forwarded to the Swis Government a preliminary draft Convention swedowing the transfer of the French constones to the political routher.

The French Coverament about the same me mormal the Sows Government of its de tor that a clause conserring the annual functional none and five zones should be inserted in the Treaty of Pance and negotiumns were extered upon which lot to the drafting of a grows now which became Article (35) of the Treaty of Vessuille and included the two unnevers above mentioned

The application of Article 435 gave use to negotiations in roro and subsequently beta een the French and Swiss Governments Para graph I concerning the large cone gave rise to no difficulty but as remids paragraph II concerning the small free cones estable had in 1815 or 1810 the negotiations at once showed a fundamental difference of opinion, France had the satention of establishing a customs line at her political frontier at the same time granting certain facilities in favour of the zones Saut-erland on the other hand thought that the French customs line should remain at the inside care of the zones on the French side and considered that the spreament to be reached should consist of customs facilities granted in Swiss territory to the products of the zones

An agreement was at length reached between the two Governments Switzs land while maintaining her attitude on the coint of law con ented un fact to the transfer of the French customs to the political frontier. On August 7th 10 1 a Convention was concluded based on the establishment of the French cu toms line at the Swass fronter This Convention was accepted by the Swiss Parliament by the Council of States in February 1322 by 20 votes to 9 and by the National Council m Warch 19.2, by 75 votes to 6 But in conformits with the Federal Constitution a referendum was requested and the St is people on February 28th 192, demanded the raje tion of the Convention by 414 50, votes against 93 892

The Swas Gov comment accordingly infigured the French Government that it was unable to midty the Convention The French Govern ment dispated the soundness of the reasons green by the Swas Government Meanthale the French Parlament had voted v. lax for the plating of the customs line at the political fractions of the customs line at the political fractions are the plating of the customs line at the political fractions are the plating of the customs line at the political fractions are the plating of the customs line at the political fractions are the plating of the customs line at th

protest from the Swass Government put into force on November 10th 1973

The settlement of the question of the Free Zone us stated by the Treaty of Versailles was accordingly attended by the greatest d Ti culties as the Swiss Government held that it was prevented by the re ult of the referendum from negotiating on the base of the transfer of the customs barrier to the political frontier and the French Government refused to treat on any basis other than the de facto situation ort ich it had created in 19 3 Arbetration pro vided a way out of the dilemma. Systemiand vashed to submit to the arbitratorthe Permanent Court of International Justiceonly the question of France's right to transfer her customs berner to the frontier, France preferred to obtain from an arbitrator a decr evon upon all the points at assue uncluding the concru questions concerning the relations between Geneva and the neighbouring areas

The result was the Special Agreement of October 20th 1924 which was submitted to the Court on March 20th to 8

The main points of the two opposing views
at brought out at the hearing in regard to the
question of the interpretation of Article 4,5
pringraph 2 of the Treaty of Versailles (Article 2
of the Special Agreement) may be summarised
a follows

The Parish View.—The controversy con coming the Zoner off text the minoma sower enging of Prince. For this nakes the particularity of Prince. For this nakes the particularity of Prince in the Parish was agreed to adomit it to the Court it is a neithil that the should very structure obeyer the terms of reference, twel by the Special Agreement. The Special Agreement The Special Agreement The Special Agreement to East with the following allernative to say either that the diparticle data that the Provinces of the that the catablishing the Fire Zone or that it was studied to the other shoots to them shoots to them shoots to them shoots to them shoots to the three zone.

The French Government held that by saying that they were no longer consistent ith pres at conditions at had abrogated them They could rideed be abrogated without Switzerland consent since that country cas not a party to the instruments e-fabli long them. This was especially evident as regards the Free Zone of the District of Gev. in tituted b, the Treats of Paris of November 20th 1815 to which Swit erland not only 13 not a signators but to which she did not even subsquently accede all she might have done and as twenty three other States did. This was also true as regards the small Sardeman Zone. which really originated in the Protocol of the Conference of Pans of November 313 1815 to which Proto of Santzerland was not a party and which the Santzerland was Treaty of Turns of 1816—which was signed by Switzerland merely carried into effect.

Agam Sert.e. 1" of could not ass " a ralleged real" right derived from a "shipshitton in frome of a third party for though the principle of stipulations, in favour of a third party was found in various forms and a the various reservations in the municipal like of some constitute it was not admissible, at titler unthoral law and activation not in the principal law and activation not in the principal law and activation not in the principal daw and activation not in the principal form of the principal continuous parts of stipulation of successful day not indicate that they meant to make a translation of successful and not restrict that they meant to make a translation of successful and not reserved.

This interpretation of Article 435 paragraph 2 was not contradicted by an analysis of its unnexes which moreover could only enter into account in so far as they did not contra dict the precise meaning of the principal clause The Swiss Not of May 5th 1979 (annex I to the Article) by a high State criand consented to the inversion of the article and not in fact clearly indicate S vitzerland a opposi tion to the abolition of the Zones recume it was only sub equently that Statzerland had sought to construe the note as a definite opposition to the abolition of that regime and this sub equent interpretation could not be regarded as valid. The French Note of May 18th, 1919 (annex 2 to the article) clearly stated that France intended to place her on toms burner at the political fronter. The f ct that the signs tone of the treaty agrical to the inventor of these two annexes showed that they did not consider them to conflict with the text s high presembed the abolition of the Zones régime

Furthermore the abolition of this régime was made nocessary by the fact that the situation which in 1815 justified the creation of the zones had undergone perfound modifications the products of the Zones were no innger 19 formerly men pensable for the food supply of Geneva the Zones formerly purely agricul tural districts had gradually become indus trained the development of means of communication had brought the Zones in closer touch with the French hinterland lastly the establishment in 18,9 of Federal Customs constituted a fundamental change since it aboli hed the de facto reciprocity which had existed since 1815 as regards freedom from customs duties between the Zones and the neighbouring territory of Geneva The cristence of the Zones' regime had so far as France was concerned gradually become an intolerable state of affurs. For this reason it was a case for the application of the clause rebus su stantibus in vartue of which a treaty stipulation could be regarded as lay of owing to although continuous time. If the Court were, to say that Artirle 435 paragraps 2 had altrogrees to provide the provisions establishing the Tree Zones 14 would a faultable the subsequent France 5 was agobta toos. An interpretation to the effect that Article 435 paragraph a was only askinded to lead to the abelitms of the Zones and when would be intertainment to exping that then was a parting disc estimates of between Swite relatal and France though acceptable to France v onlid be follows that?

The Suls View-Under the term of the Special Arhitration Agreement in uting the Court to decide whether as bety ern Switzerland and Franc. Article 435 paragraph a had abrogated or was intended to lead to the abrogahan of the stipulations by which the Free Zones were set up the Court was in no was provented from replying negatively on both those mounts and the Swass Government was of opinion that it was incumbent upon the Court to answer in the negative on both points since the article in di pute had no other object than to indicate that the signatones of the Treaty of Versailles other than France distributed thoms, her from the solution of the Zono que tion which it was for France and Switze land to settle by dercement together. That was the only construction that could be placed upon Article 455 paragraph a and its anneves which were mutually contradictory without making any change in its terms and it vas also legall speaking the only possible construction because the Zone regime could not be abolished without Switzerland's pre nous assent which had never been given

Indeed from the negotiations preceding the in a bon of Artel 4.5 n the Treat of Versailles at appeared that Switzerland had not given up her night to the maintenance of the Free Zones The Stass Note of Ma, 5th 1919 which appeared as an annex to Article 435 clearly laid down that Switzerland only signified her arquirscence to Article 435 subject to the spenie proviso that it did not maply the relinquishment of the economic and customs eystem of the Free Zones without her assent The Franch Note of May 18th 1919 (also an anney to Arbele 435) it is true showed France's intention to transfer her customs barrier to her political frontier in the zone areas but this Note the submission of which was belated was inserted in the Treaty without Switzerland's assent it did not in the least affect the reserva tion placed by Switzerland upon her arquiescence to the inse tion of the article

The right of Switzerland to the maintenance of the Free Zone, wose from the fa t that the

Free Zones were set up for the purpo e of ensuring to the Canton of Geneva such relations with its natural Iss grand namely the Zone weas a, vere indepensable As far as the Ger Zone was concerned the stroubation of the Treaty of Paris of November _oth 1815 clearly undicated that the signatures of this freat, introded to stimulate for the Length J Geneva As a consequence of this stipulation made in favour of a third party. Switzerland could assert a right to the meintenance of the Zone this neht which was effective ex a on mes was in the nature of a freal right there was nothing in international law to provent the making of stipulations in favour of a third party These considerations which applied to the Gex Zone applied a tort or to the small Santinum Zone as regards the latter moreover. Switzerland could invoke the Treaty of Tunn of which she v as a signatory

The clause rebus so starbbus could not be myoked becau e both practic- and doctrine in regard to this clause made its application dep ndent upon a prehmmary agreement between the e concerned and in this case no such agreement had been rearlied. again it could not be said that circum tances had thanged to such an evtent that the Zone regime must be aposshed The geographical and tonographical estuation of the areas concerned had in fact remained unchanged and the Zones continued to be the natural h sterand of Geneva whilst Geneva remained the natural outlet for the Zone are... The doveloom at of and stry in the small Zones had not the importance which the other side sought to attribute to it these small zone, had remained community agricultural

The setting up of the S was Pederal Contons in 450 could not be validly advanced in 470 met a seminate amount of the Zen s water there. In all born delay in asserting this argument mornor er the 1813 and 1872 treaty. Implications did not problet Switzerland from a 45th long ""—"In Bendes dath time constoms had been set up S witerland and f rance cause to via arrangement by which France recogning of S witerland in these recogning of S witerland in the set up these causions.

Order of the Court - The Court by an Order read out at a public sting on August 19th 10 q fixed May 1st 1703 as the date of expertance of the period within which the Parties might settle between thems lives the région of the Zone.

The grounds of the Order steelf indicate the result of the deliberations upon the points relating to the abrogation of the stipulations of 1015 and 1316—the Court therefore has not

a aird itself of the terms of the agreement between the Parties to the effect that no objection would be rused to a purely unofficial communication of this result.

The Court in fact observes that the sount and letter of its Statute do not to small it to make a communication of this land best that on the other hand it would be a cless to great the parties a gened within which to conclude an nerecement of the Court did not at the same time inform them as to the solution of the question of interpretation which had letherto rendered this agreement impossible. The Court next observes that it must an any event fix by Order the time in question and that Orders though as a general rule rend in open Court have not the same force of res guideafs in the dispute as a judgment accordingly-but not without emphasising the strictly exceptional character of the construction-at arrives at the conclusion that effect may be given to the common will of the parties by indicating in the grounds of the Order axing the time hmit, the result of the deliberation on the question of interpretation at 15,00

Approaching the question, submitted to it in this connection the Court first of all observes that if it arrives at the conclusion that the supulations of 1815-1816 are not abrogated by the Treaty of Versailles at as not obliged to say that the Treaty has for its object their abrogation but on the contrary may equally say that this is not the intention of the relevant clause of the Treaty in the next place it observes that if France and Sentredand succeed in reaching the agreement is view of which it ha fixed the time limit this agreement what ever its contents may be will have the formal effect of abrogating the provisions of 1815-1816 and therefore the Court's familian in replying to the que tion whether the Treaty has for its object the abrogation of these supula tions is to any whether or not Switzerland is obliged to coupt as the bisis of the future. agreement, the abrogation of the régime of the Free Zones

De Jac, with the ments of the question Mr. Occurs for what the reference previous does not involve to a necessary consequence the always and the state of the sta

pressure. The Court however holds that, Stutarizated has a contractival right an expect of the zones under the Treaty of Tours of 1876 or the case of the small Sandarium Zone and the Zone of Schegoloh "and in the case of the Zone of Schegoloh "and in the case of the Zone of Schegoloh "and man lawing regard to the cursum trances in which they were executed.

Lastly the Court holds that nettler has the sale and clause of the Treaty of Versulius the absenction of the regime of the Free Zones for its object: the only am of the Treve bong, to leave Transer and Sentzedand to willow framer and Sentzedand to willow framer and appearant the contents of which are, in now payabley for the Treaty and a back threather may or may not involve the changes and the frequency of the Tree Zones or sublished in 1833 wall. 1836

The Order of Court in the deliberation on which breive judges took part is followed by the discount of Wholm Dominik M Negolexoe Rommans, and M Dovely-Francej relating to the interpretation of the related proteins of the Treaty of Versalles and by certain observations (M Penske Brail) whom a point of procedure

4 Territorial Jurisdiction of the Inter hational Convincion of the Oder

At its Soventeenth (ordinary) Servon the Court heard a case ben een Polund on the one hand, and Greet Britam, Cerchelovika Deemark, France Germany and Suelen on the other concerning the territorial pureductor of the International Commission of the Odr

The Court was composed of M An John Prendent (Early) M Huber Voes Prendent (Early) M Huber Voes Prendent (Sex uzz Isañ), V Lofe (Verbe Isah) M Myfelin (Omenvolt) M de Bottamente (Colon) M Allamura (Spanin) M Och (I'yan) V Penda (Brazil) M Hughes (Untrel Sints of America) M Negulero (Roumann) and M Wang Clusur Han (Chan)

As the Court has no judge of Polish intionality on its Bench the Polish Government Inving been only informed of its right under Article 31 of the Statute appointed as judge of his Court Michael Rosts orow to Rector of the University of Concorn

The art Governments munitione? above being in the same interest view, only reclaimed as emparity for the purpose of the rapitation of the provisions of the Skitchi, reduting to the vyporal ment of judge, and ho, and is the Court stready mentaled in judge of Dittath anisonality the eview no occasions for the approntment of other material pulsars. The parties were represented as follows:

- M Harald Scavenus Envoyé Extra ordinary and Minister Floripot nitiary (Den mark) replaced by M Hugo Herkel Chungé d Affaires ad 111
- M Bushwant Legal Adviser to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs Professor at the Faculty of Law of Pans (France)
- M O St. C O Malley CMG First Secretary in H.B.M s Diplomatic Service as Agent and Sir Ceol Horst and Mr W E Beel ett as Counsel
- Dr Sceliger Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (Germany)
- M Adlercreut Envo, Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (Sweden) and
- N Miroslav Plesinger Bozinov Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plesipotentiary (Czechoslovakia)

Poland

M Hohdan Winnerska Professor at the University of Porsan (Poland) assisted by M Charles de Visacher Dean of the Farulty of Law at the University of Gheat as Councel and M Adam Tarmovska head of section at the Polish Ministry for Foreign Affairs

The case was submitted to the Fourt by a Special Agreement dated Ortober 50th 19 8 signed at London which formulated the questions as follows

According to the provisions of the Treaty of Versalites does the purelection of the later intotal Commission of the Other extend to those portions of the Warths and Netze inhetance of the Other which are straced in 70th interface, and 150 what is the law which should govern the determination of the upstream limits to which that precliction cett and 3

This sert compts as two questions a both accident of the fourt the first requiring a decision as to whether in principle the Commission his jurisdiction over the excloses of the Warthe and Kete parisation Pachia trays tory and the second which arises only in the overel of an affirmative answer to the finitating what is the law which abould govern the determination of the process points to which they jurisdiction extends

The hermons at which the two Parties submitted their respective arguments lasted from August 20th to 24th Sir Coal Huist and Professor Basels and vere the principal speakers for the Su Powers whilst M Winninski and Professor de Visicher presented Poland's case

Before hearing the argument on the ments the Court had to decide a question of procedure raised by Sir Ceal Hurst who asked the Court to rule that the passages from the records of the preparation worl of the Treaty of Ver sailes cited by Poland in her documents of the written proceedings should not be accepted as evidence in the case.

Dy means of an Order the Court decided to comply with this request the chief ground for so doing being that three of the Parties to the case (Germany, Denmark and Sveden) did not take park in the work of the Conference which drew up the Treaty of Versailles

The contentions of the two Parties in regard to the merits of the case may be summanised as follows:

Care of the Six Powers—As rewards the first question mised by the Special Agriculant the main contention of the Six Powers is based on the following argument—the matter at is use specially and in conjunction with the Statute of Barcelona of April 20th, 19.1

This part of the Treaty lave down in Article 341 that the Oder shall be placed under the administration of an International Commis mon which is the International Commission of the Oder The question put to the Court concerns the meaning of the word. Oder in this clause. In the contention of the Sir Powers for the interpretation of this word, recourse must be had to Articles and and and of the Treaty According to Article 351 The following overs are declared inter the Offer national. and all na agable parts of these river systems whi a naturally provide more than one State with acress to ' and according to Article 338 Articles 332-337 of the Treaty v high establish a provisional régime ' for the Oder amongst others have been supersided by the Convention and Statute of Barcelon's relating to the régime of navigable "aterways of international concern. But the Statute of Barrelona contains in its first Article a delimition of the waterways to which the resume established by it is to apply a defiation which undoubtedly covers the navicable course in Polish territory of the Warths and Vetze In the view of the Six Powers therefore it is clear that the ' juris diction of the International Commission of the Oder e tends over any water av subject to the regume the application of which the Commission has to supervise

Should the Court not re ognise the applicability of the Statute of Barcelona for the solution of the point at issue the Six Powers contend in the alternative that the Treaty of Versailles by itself suffices to establish that the

jun diction of the International Commission of the Oder must extend as far as the points where the Warthe and Netze ccale to be mavegible They hold in fact that in this respect the terms of Article 331 of the Treaty of Versaille: are clear when they declare interpational "the Oder and all na agable parts of its system "1 high naturally provide more than one State with acues, to the sea. For in their contention the word part in this clause, used in relation to the e-prussion river systems ' can only mean inbutanes taken as a whole or canals If the authors of the Treaty had intended to say that parts of imbutanes providing access to the sea to en. State only did not come under the jurisdiction of the Commission, they would have used they and " sector" or section and now part"

As regards the last question put by the potential and the potential and the potential as to the law which should covern the determination of the upstream limits of the Watthe and West and the to which the jurisdiction of the Commission extends the Src Powers contend that these points are strated eather under Article 331 of the Traits of Versalles, at the place where the to in tributines of the Coff cover to be savigable or at the place despirated by the general defination contained in Article 1 of the State of Shreeting.

M Seeliger spealing on behalf of the German Government and in support of the contentions of the Sts. Po vers also submitted the following argument the author of the Treaty of Versailles only meant to declare certain rivers international vittun the meaning of the law relating to many included in the Act of Vienna of 10rs and in the convention subsequently concluded on the subject. But the ideas by which the Congress of Vienna was guided in regard to the L.v. of mucra were the principles or international community of interests in regard to the rivers in question international reciprocity and navigability Accordingly the notion of a servitude in river law had been augmented by the rotions of mean act, and equality this conception had been maintained by the Treaty of Versulles and the Statute of Barcelona This implies among t other things that the praciple, of river law must be applied throughout the whole navigable course of a n er and its tributaries for the equal benefit of all States concerned. But the acceptance of the Polish contention to the effe t that the many-ble sectors of the Warthe and Netze in Poli h territor, should remain outside the jun diction of the International Corner ion of the Oder a suid constitute a step backward in the detalogment of a modern enter list and

the reaction would be particularly regretted by German, which was elevily interested in these questions

Can for Pears &—The tentes nitrive of the Pohla Government in string their case in regard to the first question, construid Article, 331 of the Treaty of Wranifes as bring essential, 331 of the Treaty of Wranifes as bring essential, or confined to geographical deficient and as solely intended to determine the vatarways or part of waterways which the High Contincing Puries de-farm to be international but without of waterways which the manner of the effects of automatoeval death or implicitly wave of the effects of automatoeval death or revers therein mamerated (Elie Oder Ninn a Dambb) and the mangable parts of these, area systems which robustilly provide more, than one Sirte surharons to the servers to the servers.

If an ites passage the word part be read in conjunction with the expression 's bich naturally provide more than one State with arces to the es and not with the sords giver systems it follo a in the contention of the Polish Government that the sectors of the Worth, and Notes thank the stumed in Polish femitors and a high only provide access to the sea to one State do not come a thin the partsdiction of the International Commission The Pol: h Government holds that the notion of ma mubdety taken from the Statute of Baroclona cannot prevail again t the principle thus established by the Treaty of Versuille st.elf It also points out that it are not ratified the Convention and Statute of Barcelons, and that these instruments, notwith tanding their approval by the League of Nations cannot therefore be enforced against it in its own temtory

In the second place the Polish Go comment submits that the international river regime and the international river admini tration are two distinct conceptions which do not necessarily control By the first 1 to be understood the a hole body of administrative regulations applicable upon an international river in order to safeguard freedom of a vigation and by the se and the application of these regulations by an International Commission Nov normally it is the sowereign State in who e territory waterway is satuated which ensures the application of the regulations constituting the mulnframe and the creation and bestown of parish tion upon international commissions is an exceptional arrangement's luch can only exist m virtue of express stipulations

Moreover the Omference of Barcelons at elfthough manifed by progressive sides definitely selved to link the notion of the internationality. tion of a river to that of an international administration. The various river commissions themselves in interpreting Park VIII of the Treat of Versulles and the Statub of Barcelona have more than once deviated from the idea that régime and administration conseile.

The Protocols of the Conference of the Dunble afford yet smother and asson in the sense namely that the international character of a river is not always determined by the notion of navieability done "evenal other con iderations have sometimes been taken unto account

Furthermore Foliant holds that thus Statist (in Statist of Baccelora) relates to one matter ordy namely the matter previousnally dealt with by the Treaty of Verenilles in Article 333–337, and vith regard to what Article 336 of the Treaty lay, down that the proviousnal arrangement is to be supersided by a subsequent convention (Barcelons). And 4xt 1x - 3x - 3x refer to the river regime and not to the administration.

With regard to the second questions pet by the Speeak Agramment the representatives of the Pollak Government observed that is their Governments contention this question could only mus in a contrapenous la the e ent of the Court holden, that the regime rud the international elementations of the Oscillation of the Court holden, that the regime rud the international elementation of the Govern their petits of the Limits of the Commission symposism of the Government of the Commission symposism of the postal in Polish sension where the Wintia and Nation case to be averagible. But is the Polish representatives that of the Polish Govern munit species with the Specialises.

Pokard benefits confine hered to akang for the rejection of the contrastons of the St. Parken to the effect that the prompile of ken which should govern the cleemanston of the upstraam limit of the purchelous of the litter national Commission of the Oter a to be found attern a thirtie 2 just the Trainty of Versillies (upstraam limit of on applicitly of the cours of the the Worth and Med. J or an the general offent tion contained in Article 1 of the Electric of European

The parties having respectively submitted their reply and rejoinder the Prisident announced that the hearing a as concluded and that the Court would delicer judgment on a date subsequently to be head

5 OPTIONAL CLAUSE

The instrument whereby Hungary ratifies tins clau e which she signed on September 14th 19 % was filed with the League Scoretanat on August 13th 10.0 The clause is now in force as between eighteen States

6 FR ANCIAL ADMINISTRATION

The Court has decaded an excendance with the through the Tumman Regulations of the League, of Matones to appoint a proc estatu, to attend the Teath Session of the As embly and more professional the Routh Communities of the Assembly this representative will be the Kopather It appointed the Regulator to proposent it in 19,00 before the Semi-ruscry Communication.

7 ELECTION OF JUDGES

by August 31st twenty four candidates but boom nommated by national group in thirty four countries in arrendame with Article 4 and of of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International 1 storous and in 1944 of the alection at the beginning of the Account of a see e.g. it to the late Lord Talks India of the Permanent Court

To enty five candidates had been nominated by national groups in thirty fire countries in we're of the electron of a successor to M. André Wests

The following is the list of candidates

1 El them of a 5% state to Lord Tutlay Ser Coal Hunt Legal Advance of the Drinch Corego Office has been nominated by twenty night stational group (Australia Austria Colgium Buleana China China Co-bellowina Domenana Regolido Denmeri Estrias Fin Haol France Cramany Great Britian Greece Japan Luvemburg Netherlands Norther Poland Romana Salvador Lingdom of the Swite Creats and Stovens: Spain Switzerland United States of America University Wester Hill

M Heng Fromagect Member of the Permanent Court of Arbertsino Legal Adv. er of the Fren halfmetry for Foreign Affairs Barn tex at the Court of Appeal President of the Anglo American Arbetral Tubonal upon Permanent Chums has been anomated by it national groups of Fran e Great Enthin and Salvador

Lord Hullbrum (British) former Lord Chan tellor has been nominated b, the Danish Italian Norwegian and State national groups

The other nominee, are M Auguste Bossam former Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, former Profess or at the Lock a housele as Dred of Hatin and M de Lerpines is former Forcetary of State for Foreign Affairs former Enrop Extraordinary and Minuter Plempotentiary of Hatin the Passe nomentated by the national group of Hatin Lord Bockmasser sometiment by the Company and Hatin Lord Bockmasser communicated by the Company of Hatin Lord Bockmasser communicated by the

Italian and S edish netonal groups M Fernande 3 aledma nominated by the national group of Spain M S Y Govern Dean of the Faculty of Law at Montandeo numerated b. the national group of Uragua. Lord Hanc orth nominated by the national group of Belgium M Ale Hummarskiold nominated by the national group of Suiden Mr A Peare Higgins nominated by the national groups of Creece and Poland Sir Savid Ali Iman formerly I aw Member of His Durellenes the Vi eroy's Fierative Council and Sir Climinals Hanlal Setelvad formerly Judge of the High Court of Bomba, nominated by the national group of India, M. J. de Japradelle Professor of Low at the Universit, of Puns in mainted by the national group of Finland M V Mustry Envo, Extraordinary and Manister Plempo tennary of the Czechosloval Republic at Rouse nominated b the Can ho loval, national group M D Negulesco Deputy Judge of the Perma nent Court of International Justice nominated by the national group of Roumanna, Sir Frederic: Pollock former Corpus Profe or of Junsprudence Oxford namested by the gaths F b cl grand to enorgismedan nominated by the national group of the Kingdore of the Serbs Crouts and Stevenes M ab 1 Santos nominated by the nation it group of Venezuela M Walter Schnekung Profe sor at the Uni erit, of buch accounted by the nutional group of Germans Sir I sake Seat nominated by the national group of Hungary Sir Chenne de Villiers nommated by the national group of South Africa M G Wall or Profe, sor at the University of Vienna nominated b, the national group of Austina

I lection of a Succe or to M He s

M He r Fromagnet has been nominated 1, the national groups of twent four combination. The state of the state

M Jules Bu det ant Protessor in the Fuculty of Low at the University of Prins Assistant Legal Aduler at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs has been nominated by the national groups of secontimes Polysim Halp Norwa Poland Stylen the Sententians.

M Joseph Buthelem, Profes.or in the Family of Las at the University of Prins Member of the Institute of Fran. In Side nominated by the national groups of the countine. Bollyarn Hingary, Italy Lu cm bury and Siam.

Sir Ceeil Hurt has been nominated by the national group of Finland France Great Buttun and Salvador

The other nomince are M Bram President of the National Council of Administration of Uruguay possessed by the nation I know of Unupusy M Ambroise Coun Advi cr at the Cour de Co e ation de France nominated les the mational group of Grow M Eurene Dregites President of the Court of Appeal Pans norm nated by the national group of Denmark M Charles Dupus Assistant Director of the Ecole libre de Sous ces politiques, nominaled by the national evous of Himcary M Aircusts Bonamy and M Ernest Lemonon Agent of the French Covernment accordated to the Mixed Arbitral Tribunals nominated by the national group of Hasts M Louis Lo Fur Professor of Las in the Faculty of Law at the line erect of Pans nominated by the national group of the Langdom of the Se bs Creats and Slovenes M B Fernand- v Medina (Urnguayan) nominated by the national group of Spain M Ak. Humma skjeld Rugi trur of the Per manual Court of Int mahanal Justice norm net d by the national group of Sweden M G Hanothux nominated by the national group of the Duminican Lepublic Sir Suyid Ali Iman and Sir Chimnel'd Harilal Scials of nominated by the national group of India M Anguel Receipted or the High Court of Cassathon, Bulgara nominated by the national group of Bulgana M Johannes hange Privy Councillor nominated by the numeral group of Germany M L G Japra delly nominated by the national groups of Estorna and Finland Al Mastry nominated by the meteoral group of Ceclessovilia M D Negulesco remunated b, the Icomanian national group M 1 & Parojo (Venerallan) nominated by the Venezuelan national group M Michal Ro to area ska Profes or of Law and Rector of the University of Craco v nominaled by the matson of group of Psionsa Justice Sir Johnnes Wilhelmus Wessel nonunited by the mational group of South Africa al A Verdross Professor at the University of Vienna, numerical by the Austrian national group

THE MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Vol. IX, No o

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

		er GE		AGT.
ĭ	Summury of the Month, Settlember		(d) Convention on the Aboli	
	2979	-70	tion of Import and Export	
7	Arbitration Somety and Reductor		Prohibitions and Restri	-6.
••	of Armanents		tzons	287
	1 Reduction of Arman nts	270	(e) Conference of Signatories	
	Draft Convention on Financial	274	of the 19 8 Agreements on	
	A Districted Control Parish in	270	Hade, and Bones	288
	3 Model Treaty to Strengthen	*70	(f) Week of the Financial	
	Means of Presenting War	.80	Committee	89
	4 League Communications in	200	(g) The Fi cal Committee	88
	Times of Emergency	.8o	(i) The Saar Governing Com	
	3 Signed son of the P rate	-00	milsion Loui	238
	Manufacture and Publishy of		(i) Relations by to can the Bank	
	the Manufacture of Arms	- 1	for International Settlements	
	Munitions and Implements of		and the Lagur of Nations	۰,
	War	484	3 Communication and Transil	
		20.	(a) Work of the Organisation	∡ 80
Z	Legal and Consumini onth Quas some		(d) European Conference on	
	r The Covenant and the Paris	.	the Transport of Newspapers	-90
	Pact	26	V Inteller not Co operation	200
	2 Application of Article 10 of		VI Adm restrat a Questions	
	the Covensat	~S_	r Danrig	291
	3 R duction of the Yumber of	. 1	Mandates	~9I
	Conneil Seesions	283	VII Protestion of Vinterilie	
	A Election of the Non Permanent		2 Manoribes in Upper Sile in	-93
	Membrasofth Compril	233	2 Manontoes in Lithuania	205
	5 Ratification of Agreements	283	3 Petrtion from Mrs 13 Naumann	5
	o Progressive Codification of		and Grache	95
	International Law	٩4		-0,
ì	The Technical Organ satisms		VIII Political Que hors	
	I The Health Organ set or		r Hungaran Optants	-96
	(s) Work of the Organisation	484	2 Dispute between Bolivia and	
	(1) San , of Halth Creds		Paregua,	296
	tions in China	285	IX Social and Humanilarian Qui shins	
	() Reorean sates of the		t Traffic in Opium	9b
	Bolivian Health Ser see	285	→ Traffic in Women and Children	297
	(d) Steeping whner Research	185	3 Chahd Welfvie	98
	(e) Unification of Pharma		4 Slavery	φB
	сорана	85	5 Refugees	-90
	2 Th Economic and Financial		6 Prison Reform	300
	Organisation		X Oter Ou tons	
	(a) Work of the Economic		I The New Longue Buildings	
	Organiation	285	(a) Decisions of the Alsombly	300
	(b) The Cost Toousty	~85	(b) Laying of the Coundation	

All communications relating to the Monthly Summary should be addressed to the Information Section, League of Nations, Gereva

(c) T extract of F. " gares

TABLE OF CONTENTS-continued

30-

303

304

303

305

507

· Election of the Supervisors Commission . The League Budget 301 4 Arrangements for the 1 sembly 30.

 Greans, ton of the Secretariat til International Labour Office and the Registry of the

Permanent Court VI Forthcoming Events

> The Permanent Court of International Justice

: Re mon of the Statute - 4ree sion of the United States fo the Protocol of Signature Acceptance of the Court Statute

3 Compulsory Jurisdiction 4 Proposal to Confer on the Pe manent Court Junsilvition as a Court of Review in respect of Arbitral Tribunals

Liection of Successors to Lord -01

Feelax and M. Weiss 6 Temtonal Extent of th Juns surtion of the international Com-

mission of the Oder 308 7 Clasure of the VII Session of the Const

300 8 Asses ors for Transit and Com munication Cases 309

PAGE

309

ANNES I

Assembly Resolutions

ANNEX II

Revision of the Statute of the Permanent Court

of International In the Protocol ANNEY III

Acre soon of the United States to the Protocol of Signature of the Statute of the Por swament Court of Enternational Justice _____

I -SUMMARY OF THE MONTH September 1929

The tenth sess on of the As really the fifts exth and fifty seventh see ions of the Council and the Conference to the resistors of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Instaere the protein dimertings in September

The Assembly sat from S ptember and to 5 plember 4th Delegates were sent by fifts three of the fifty four States Member of the Learnie nairel Aksassia Alb nin Amerika hi ina Edgiuni Bolivia Briti h Empire Bul guna Canada Chile China Colombia Ceba Cochoslos hu Denmark Dominican Republic E tonia Finland France Germana Greve Guatemala Hawa Hondurus Hunger, India Inch I ree State, Italy Japan Laiver, Libert, latha ma Luvemburg a ciharinnis Xicaragu norway 'en Zealand Putaum Pameurs Person Peru Polond Portugal Rossmann. Salvador Som Union of South Morea Speam Sweden Sitteland Umpun, Venezuela Yogo Lain. The argentine Republic was not ripm ented. The heads and primaters of the delegations included the Penne Visisters of busing Denmari Transe Great British Greece Lithu m., Luvemburg Noway and Portugal the Form Ministers of Albama Belgium Bulgam Cula Czecho-lovalia Desmuri-Eston. Friland Prince German Great Butain Gree " Irish Free State Latin Lath name the settlebards Servey Practical

Polynoi Roumanus St eden and Yugoslavia and the head of the Swiss Political Department

Toe A ting President of the Council, the Chin Forough (Persa) opened the ession with a speech in which he dres the Assembly's atten tion to the coming into force of the Pact for the Reputeration of War as an Instrument of Battemal Pulson, and the General act for the Pacate. Settlement of International Disputes In there curcumstances in the de mon of the American Concernment to resome negotiations with a wire to account to the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and in the recourse on an ever increasing scale to the methods of pacific cettlement advocated by the League he saw indication of undoubted ndvance in the spirit of mutual resistance. The aden that spolence must fin liy be bankled from interactional life is the sovereign force of rustace had already banished it from private life arayan adea with a high the Assembly was already famelear and which during the past ten years had guided its patient constructive worl. The idea was now definitely inscribed as the first great rule of international law and the conse quences would be seen in every department of the Leagues orl

He we comed the Bolyman Honduras and Perusuan delegates who for the first time for seems years took part in the work of the Assembly

Electron of the President -M] G Guerrero

Salvador) was elected President of the tenth (A...s.mbly by forty three vote. out of fifty one cast

On behalf of his country M. Guerrero thanked the Assembly for calling him to the pressione, of its brith session. This he considered as a tribute to the loyalty of a small country, its respect for order and love of peace.

The As embly then adopted its agenda, and divided its work among the six following Committees to which each of the States represented at the Assembly was entitled to send one delegate —

The Committee Loyal and Graff them for quartees—Electron of the Statist of the marrier Court of International Justice progress are exhibit, then of international law coression of the Duttel State of Amenta to the Protocol of Signature of the Statist of the Permanent Court purposed to corder on the Permanent Court purposed to corder on the Permanent Court purposed to section of the Permanent Court purposed to state the Permanent Court purposed to state of the Court proposed to state the Permanent of which in the state of the Consumer as a re all of the Permanent of the Consumer as a re all of the Permanent tion of Article 19—Columnan M. Smilop, (Italy). We Chairman M. Zmilory (Helber Internal M. Zmilory (Helber Int

Se of Commun. Termed Organisation:—
(Work of the Deconomic and Financial Organisation the Organisation for Communications and Transit the Health Organisation Intellectual Cooperation)—Chairman M Moth (Switzer land) vice Chairman M Golyn (Switzer).

Thard Cos mat's Reduction of fracton inter— (Pergens) of the Preparation Commession Desili Convention on Pinnanial Assistance Model Truity to Strengthen Means of Preventing War Lecence communications supervision of the privite manufacture of arms 1—Chauman M Brines (C orbinlovalist) Vice Chauman M Colorin (Span)

Fourth Communities Budget and Furanceal On it on —(Organ atom of the Secretariat in particular amendments to the Staff Regulahors, report by the Committee of Tive on the new buildings)—Chairman Court Molite (Open mark) Vice Chairman V. Molloff (Bulgara)

Fifth Committe Social and General Ques

I one —Traffic in operam and other dangerous
drugs protection and welfure of children and
young people)—Charman her O Sadavan
(Irah Free State) Vice Charman Counters
Apponji (Hingary)

Sixth Commuttee Politi al Quert ons —Qifan dates Slavery Refugees)—Chauman M Janson (Belgium) Vice Chauman Count de Peaha Garcia (Portugal)

General Committee -The Chairman of the Committees are 1950 facto Vice Presidents of the Assembly The Assembly elected six further Vice-Presidents who with the Chairman of the Committees and the Charman of the Agenda Committee constituted its General Committee The ax Vice Presidents constituted its General Committee The six Vale Presidents elected by the Assembly were M Brand (France) M Strussmann (Germany), V. Adates (Japan), M. Balodis (Latvre) Mr Ramsay MacDonald (British Empire), and M Chao Chu Wu (China) The Assembly appointed an Agenda Com multipe to examine the procedure to be followed with regard to the inclusion of new items in the Agenda it was composed of Dr Gaus (Ger maga) Ser Muhammad Habibullah (India) Chauman M Cobian (Spain) M von Pflugl (Austria) M Sérot (France) M Sidzikauskas (Lithuusa) M Titule.co (Roumania) and M

The Assembly held twent; one plenary meet mgs The general debate on the work of the Council and the Secretariat and on the execution of the decessors of the moth A sembly lasted from September 3rd to Spiember 1rth—elven plenary meeting—bringing to the platform thirty s. speakers

Villegas (Chilo) bir Muhammad Habibullah was

elected Chairman of the General Committee

The scope of this year's discussion was partice Lrie take embracing as it did the whole range of subjects within the League a purview as well as the more amportant political events of the day such as the Hague negotiations and their bearing on international relations the Anglo American negotiations for a naval agreement the preparation for a conference on the reduction of armaments the development of the system of arbitration and security the Covenant and the Pares Pact the Palestine invidents the protection of minorities and the economic situs. tion. It was also during the general discussion. that the French first delegate M Brand put forward the idea of a federation of European States He proposed that the delegates should submit this idea to their Governments with a view to discussion at the next Asymbly

The most important results of this tenth sc. son were obtained in the sphere of arbitration and the judicial organisation of international relations economic or operation and measures to combat the opens and drug traffic

The first category includes the accession to the Optimal Clause of the Court Statute of fiftees States unduding time Permanent Members of the Countil—France Great Entain and Halp's high titus invoganced the compulsory jurisduction of the Court for certain categories of drepates.

Another point which fall within this category is the adoption of the Protocols, one on the 2,8

1611 100 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice the other on the acous ion of the United States to the Fourt Statute The effect of there new accessions to the Optional Clause and the accession on the United States to the Court will be to menase the scope and the unpertance of the work of that ergansa-

The amendments to the Statute are designed to make the Court a permanent sudistral organis. tion in the full meaning of the term with judges v ho are specialists in international law

It should further Le mentioned that during the seneral discusson Denmarl Finland Prace Letyia and Car berlevakes asnounced thru intention of according to the General Act for the Pacific S-ttlement of International Dispute, which was adopted by the 1908 4s, mbly and come into force in 19 o follo mag the accession of Edgrum Norway and St eden

The coming into force of the Pact for the Renunciation of War gave m e to the idea of reconsidering cortain articles of the Conemant which did not cem to be in harmony with the Pact. The articles in question are Nos 12 13. and 15 which appear in theory to admit the possibility of resort to you. In yow of the complexity of the question of approximents to the Covenant the Assembly et up a special committer to study this matter during the coming vear

As regards two questions closely halled up with arbitration-security and disagrapmentthe Assembly took decisions concerning the e-tablishment of a wireless station to ensure independent League communications the preparties of a draft convention on figureral usutance the transfermation into a general continuou of the Model T aty for Strengther ing Means of Preventing War and the necessity for hastening the work of the Preparatory Commession for the Disarm ment Conference with a view to the convecation of the Conference

As seconds conomic matters the tenth his right urged but crerget, measures should be taken to better the situation which as the absence of a systematic general application of the recommendations of the Economic Confer ence had not it considered sufficiently im proved. In the course of the general drops on on this point the British Prime Minister advacuted agreements to increase economic freedom while the French Premier et forth the most striking aspect, of the Furopean problem. The Gerran Foreign "irrister pointed out that the I conomic O granation of Europe vis morn. p table units presented , conditions and the Mo n Foreign Minister Inspected the idea of a timil truce a high a as at once taken up and

treated in greater detail by the Pre ideal of the British Bosul of Trade

The discussion resulted in the adoption of a programme which includes a diplomatic con ference for the conclusion of a t aff truce and of necessary for the establishment of a programme of proportations for collective agreements tu facilitate economic rel ition. by all practicable mean in particular the removal of hindrapres ta trade Decisions were also taken vita a view to acceleration the worl on cord and sugar In the field of ocual work the 4s embly s discu son on the drug traffic may be recorded as one of the most important that has ever taken peace on this ubject. For the first time in the Leagues history the principle of the limitation of drug manufacture 1 22 arcepted This limits tion would be effected through an international conference which would fix the total auratity of drugs peressary for the medical and scientific requirements of the whole world as soll as the quotas to be manufactured by the vinous coun tries. The A sembly emphasised the vit I noces sity of the general ratification and application of the Opens Convention of 10 5

The Assembly re-elected Poland as a non per musicat Merric of the Crunoil, ri clored Lugoslavia and Peru is non-perminent Members

The Assembly and the Council voting simul tancoust, elected Sir Coul Hurst and M Pro mageot in succeed Land Finles and M Wess as proges of the Permanent Court of International Tastine

The fifty with and fifty eventh essions of the Council were held from August 30th to September 6th and from September 13th to 25th Tie P rean representative, Ali Khan Foreight presided at both se tons. The prin espal bureness of the c co sons uns to prepare the descusions of the Assembly or 'o make arrangements for carrying out its decisions

A Conference of the 5 gortones of the Court Statute cat from September 1th to 17th adopt mg Protocols on the revision of the Statute and on the accession of the United States to the Pro tocols which were opened for signature

H-ARBITRATION, SECURITY AND REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS

At lew as nows of the Assembly has such progress been made as rintration and the judical enganes toon of untermaternal relation as during the tenth session

In this connection special mention rise the made of the considerable nur ber of access one to the Optional Clause relating to the compal on

jurndrton of the Court the revision of the Court Statute the Protorol to Loulints, the Accession of the United States to the Court in States in States, the in quity regarding the adaptation of the Concentral to bring, it in the Jurnay vigority for the Residentiation of War.

These questions are dealt with in more detail in the clasp is on Legal and Constitutional Questions and the Permanent Court of International Justice

As regards Langue communications immends as states and the Mords Treaty to Strengthen Mears of Preventing War the Assembly tool dressuces with a view to faculationing the prompt application of the system provided by the Oosewant for this maintenance, of pairs and with a view to given glatte, Mombers of the League a greater feeling of security. The Assembly to considered the morers of the

work or the Preparatory Commission for the Diagramment Conference

I REDUCTION OF APMINENTS*

The Third Committee of the Assembly of voted exertal me, tings to the vort of the Proparatory Commission for the Disarmant Conference. At this beginning of the disarmant Conference At this beginning of the disart is obtained in the conference of the Deparatory Commission to several principles which had been or should be indighted.

The draft resolution read as follo to
The Assemble --

Bens, con unced that a progres see and general refu tion of amnuments as argently preded

throughout the world

Everes es the hope that the Preparatory
Commusion will finals its labour at the earliest

possil le moment

And considere that, in completing the Draft
Disarmament Convention it should consider how
for the following principle have been or ought to
be adorted —

(a) The application of the same principles to the reduction and huntation of personnel and materials with their land 3-20 or at forces (b). The limitation of the strength of a force ather by hunting its numbers or its numbers or its period of training or both.

(d) The limitation of material either directly by commention or indirectly by budgetary hmitation or by both methods

hmitation or by both methods
(d) The recognition of a comprised under national authority to watch and report upon

In explaning the nature of he draft resolution Viscount Coal emphrismed the fact that it was not its object to give instructions to the Commission but only to draw its affection to certain points. Of his four suggestions the

the execution of the treats

* See anner I A sembly Resolutions Arbitration Security and R au tion of deviants No. 1 third which reserved to the limitation of war material was, in his opinion the most important

The British druft resolution received in some crees the complete and in others the partial resport of a large number of delegations. Numerous other delegations howe or made several reservations regarding the substance of the questions rused and objected to the proposition grounds of providure and advisability.

The dressums in which solution deligates to be part of the Langue should be hastened so as to cauble the first the work of the Langue should be hastened so as to cauble the first step the final step to be fahen as soon a possible towards everyting the programme for the reduction of arguments the forth in Article 8 of the Covanam More over, the Commuttee automored, recognised the majoritance for the progress of the Preparators. Commission is work of negotiators between the promoting Language of the article and an article and article article article and article article article article and article arti

Finally I well Cerl withdren' his proposal on the grounds that the formation of majoritaes and manoritae, in the Committee void only complicate the tash of the Progambry Commission and like Distrimutent Conference. The Commisties noted this statements made an uon nection with the proposal and concerning the primarile on visit the proposal and concerning the primarile on visit the final vick of the Preparatory Commission should be based.

On the proposal of M Politzs the Assembly finally adopted a resolution based on the various equitions expressed

2 DRAFT CONVENTION ON FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE †

The A sembly evanuated the draft Convention on Financial A.s. tames prepared by the Financial Committee which embouses a s beme for the guarantee by States of a loan to be issued on behalf of a country stacked or threatenal with war.

The questions raised during the examination of the draft Convention by the A sembly may almost all be classified under two distinct heads those visich are clearly financial and technical and those who e-solution depends upon political consequentions.

The Assembly desided to refer to the Finan card Communities filmershall presents such as the desibblishment of international control over the lona serves or the evolution from the pumarties that insteads of the lona of a Sitter similarly in speak of the communities of an expensive questions of a political clientary the Assembly asked the Cannot to take the presentary tieps for the preparation of a complete text, and suggested that the dratting of the text should be entrated to

†Se annex I Resolutions Arbitr new Security and Reduction of Armenical Inc. 3 the Committee on Arbitration and Security in co-operation with the Financial Committee There questions concerned four processed

- points —

 r Cases in which financial assistance unity

 or should be even
 - 2 The connection between the Convention on Financial Assi times and the Dijarmessent Convention.
- 3 The procedure for the vote of the Council 4 The authority which would have to
- sottle disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention.

 Cases in til of I' not the feet from a reas or sould be given —This question dominated the

Cases in the I was not fact that every or similar layer. The Third Averably Containties was taken about in declarang that the Control bould be of it to scored such assistance to 1 sury to the Conventure, agents I white within Site I and in violeton of its international obligations resorted to sure Many deficiences will also perfected to significant that in our cases it would be the d or of the Concol to accord a subtance.

Scoond, many delegates considered that the Council should be combled to render financial articlators in case of a fured of war. There was haven a wide diffuence of opinion as to the conditions under which financial assistance should be prior in such a case.

Center has 8 Years 16 Cetes when or Firmmand Assistance and the D attrassment Centerinter and the D attrassment Centerinter and the control of the control o

Proclams for the Vol. of \mathcal{D} . Cannol — The Third Comm + the, considered that the demans of the Co.m. is should rap. \sim 0 m agr. \sim 4 of all incursions represented other than the reper structure of the parties to the diagent is consecuted curves in a which formered versions conducted as should be great. All other demans of valual Lee taken by a sample map by of the m notes of the taken by a sample map by of the m notes of the taken by a sample map by the taken to the distribution of the procession of the patches to the dip pairs.

Interfirth it and Apphending of the Comentor—Th. Committee was of opinion that the Permanent Court of Internation I Justice should witte on car of interpretation that might case and that the Connect should settle questions concerning the execution of guarantees. Generally appealanty the debates in the Tarid Communities showed that there are noted drift enters of opening of the control o

that there could be no question of inally adopting the Convention in September and the Assemble decided that the studies should be continued on the above mentioned lines.

3 Model Treaty to Strey other Mya: OF Preve to G War *

In zer's the Absorbly, noting the worl of the Arbbitshon and Scounty Committee exp eved the opinion that the adoption of the Model Treaty for Strengtheening Thans of Printing War drilled on the proposal of the Orman delegation would increase guarantee of our nix. It accordingly recommended it to the currentston of 30 table.

This very the British descrition proposed that the Council should request the Arbitistion and Security Committee to consider the year libits, of establishing a durif general convention on the linea of the Modul Treats, which could be achieved to the council to

nous to prepriet to tempt in The Assembly Security may proceed by a band does see of the Birth is proport in the course of a banh two pantid out that, then the Araumber and S. why. Committee on wrond the breaky it might proceed to the altertacer meets may be the transformation into a pet all conventions of a first designed for multitheral regental agreement.

To the course of the chees on certain leds, a fuse expected the opinion that the decra to of the drift convention on Sinneal as store load show that the establishment of the first leads to the training of the convention of the first decreases on the method of updates of the first leads to the first leads to the first lead to the Coverant and of a first convention on memory of preceding with

- 4 LEAGUE COUNTRICATIONS I FINES OF
- Direct Ct 1

 1 Este⁴h heard of a Hureles Statea—

 1 Este⁴h heard of a Hureles Statea—

 1 Este⁴h heard of a Hureles Ark testeen S in the art Releases of Art same to No.

Security and Reduction of terrantells to 5

and security of Loague, communications in time of emergency were considered by the As milhy and the Secretary General was instructed to male the necessary urrangements so that the wireless station the construction of which had been decaded could be put into operation as soon as possible.

The main object in establishing a simpless station is to allow the League to larve at its disposal and under its direct management in times of emergency independent communications with the greatest possible number of States Members.

This question was raised in 10 6 by the French repre entative on the Council. An investmention conducted by the Committee on Communications and Transit resulted in two solutions being submitted to the Assembly, one proposing that the League should own and operate this tation at all times the station being athlesed only for official business the other proposed by the Sy as Government providing for the establish ment of a statue which would comply with all the League's requirements and would carry out the League's programme. This station would include a medium wave station already erected by the Swass Government. It would be con structed at the League's expense and operated m general on behalf of the League. In normal times it would be managed by the Roam Six se Company subject to certain definite guarantes to be preorded to the League In times of emergency or when the Sourciars General con sadoced it necessary it would pass under the exclusive management of the League

The two solutions therefore differed neither on regards operation in times of emergency nor as recards the guarantees a corded to the League or the Swiss Government Nevertheless as the solution providing for the management of the station by the Loague in times of emergency only offered northin advantages (sucheding the medium ways station) the Assembly decided in its favour. The arrangement with the Sun-Government would be operative for ten years After that it would remain in frace by tacit agreement. It might be denounced by eather party under conditions to be defined later taking into account the interests at still and partien larly the fact that the cost of the short wave tation would be borne by the Leagu-

As rigards the Switz exthemics the As embly demants, recognized that the use of the station by the Leagues in time of eres could man use the invoked against 5 witerfaired as affecting beautifunctioned in possibility. The Sana Government would be represented in times of cross by an observer whose drives would be as had down in the Connoil results of order to the Connoil results of 5 and 5

* See Monthly Summary Vol IV No 3 page 87

It was explicitly mentioned that the use that would be made of the station by the Leegue which under the vehave management in turnof emergency, would be laid down in the same resolution. All these safeguent great to Sent etland would of conne equally held good if the Leegue should in the future possess and work a switches station of its own at all lains.

S valued and endertal es that the station value in the conficied as advised by the Secretal control and the conficient as a divised the Longier programments shall be kept formalled with all the Peter technical improvements and Julia be operated as desired by the Longier preference living given to the needs of official tridle. In normal times the Secretary General will have a delegate with the actions and will be represented in the Secretary General will have a delegate with the actions and will be represented in the Secretary General will have a delegate to the stations and will be represented in the Secretary General will have a delegate with the actions and will be represented in the Secretary General will have a delegate with the secretary General will have a delegate to the secretary Gener

The worder station will include a short was station which will sead on communations with the visions stations throughout the world. In times of convergency it will allow of generate communations between 2 in Langue and courts in danger of bring into viewle in a conflict. If we will be provide as a rule to prus this communations direct and not through intermediary countries and the Langue would obtain the same independence as that a find old. Or emments by their makinnel stations.

To normal tense, this station would doal vin (Alegnams between the Secretary General and (Alegnams between the Secretary General and (Alegnams of the Company of the Company of the non-European State. It would provide tendentiating the for arounds falignams out information for the various Governments on information for the various Governments and deministrations and innecessry the pages. It would facilitate the right transference of important documents to distinct continue and would facilitate the right transference on the European States. By the Space the Company casing it would also get the public throughout the world better informed of the work of the Large.

2 Fe shies to be Granda to Air rail —The Assembly requested the Goardi to study measures to enror, that arraral engaged in transport of importance to the working of th Deague might be free in times of emergency to fir in such a way and over such territory as might be seen arr. for the purpose of thur mission

The Internetural Art Navagating Communisor to which this question has been referred by the Transia Community has adopted certain texts for unserfave in the International Art Navagation Conventive on 1919. These 5 vis counts the juminal status of vicinity utilised to ensure air communications effecting the Longue The Communications of feeting the Longue. The Communication and a feeting the Longue. The Communication was also with a feeting the Longue The Communication with the properties of the Longue.

year to complete these fixed and fined its worl in particular as regards farables to be granted in time of emergency

 Supervisio of the Private Manufacture A D Publicity of the Manufacture of Ap is dunitions and Implements of War.*

The vot of the Special Commissions mapons the for framing a draft cone enterior on the Super-vision of the pri size manufacture, and publicity of the manufacture of var material was one selected by the Commission is report and discrewed in the conting the Commission is report and discrewed in the castiably on the boast of a joint draft resolution who

mitted by the Roumanian German Fouch Japanese and Netherlands delegations the As embly recognised the improvance of the talk of the Special Commission and the connection between the organization of the super issue of private manufacture and the publicity to be defined later for State manufacture as well as the conner term bets con the quest on at the Team. facture of w r material and that of the inter national tride in ...ms. Note was talkin of the fact that several governments were unable to express a noar opinion on the publicity of Su te manufacture until in po sts ion of the conclu sion of the Preparatory Da namament Commis sion on publicity in respect of war material. In their circumstinces it is proposed that the A crabby should request the Council as one as the Preparatory Commission had finished ats work to consider the dearability of sammoning a further meeting of the Sp end Commission to complete the text of a prolumnary draft con

Having here elected to the Council Pent become submanifestly a memory of the Preparatory Commission for the Davamament Conference. Yugo larm who we also elected to the Council to a shready a set miles of the Council to a shready a set miles of the Council to a shready a set of the Council to a shready as the Council to a shready as the Council to a shready as the Council to the

his to regards the Special Commission on the Manufacture of Arms Peru and Sugosla as become members in virtue of their escoban to the Council

The Council invited its two retiring members Chile and Room may to continue to take part in the work or these two Comma non

IIL-LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS

1 THE CO E A T A P THE PARIS PACE f
A proposal for the re-examen tion of Arta les
1 ml 15 of the Cover m Authors to bring

next Resolutions deliteration Scarle

"It I or I few r has to have I Perolutions Legal art Cor
alor Quellers has to

any than unto hymnor with the Prim Pict for the Ramanchine of Warr as submitted to the Accumbly by the British delegation and supported by the British delegation and supported by the British California Than the Torong Secretary Mr. Herdeson express of the opposite of the Accumble to House account Momber of the Langue the night to Prim recourse to war in cases in which that it collect that the Constituted to the primitive that the the constitute the specific of the Langue the night to Prim recourse to war in cases in which that it pittle fall been a war in the constitute that the constituted to the Assably the text of the Attentions he considered seccasing.

A similar proposal was submitted by the Peruvivin delegation, urging the appointment of a Consisting to study the possibility of including the Paris Pact in the Contraint, and the necessary amendment of the lytter instrument

Thus the Assembly had to con iden a double problem. First the que ton of printing whicher it was desirable to introduce the proposal amendment into the Covening, secondly, the que ton of pro-clure should it by decided that amendment was recessive.

be difficulty area on the question of procedure. From the or use in a typerody with while it was not necessary in two to make the while it was not necessary in two to make the Decturate following the captation of the Part Port, there were nevertheless strong political and p yielde, and evidence in favor of transformed. As observed to the Rapportent in the Assembly is was nonearry that positive opinion and for base of the control of the positive and of the search of the transformed to the parties of a Lague of Mitsons is line Convent Limited months to use while its members had softened, resourced when the processor is the convent in the con-

Then, recommed the question of procedure. First designate everyon and the options that it is the Concent was to be questioned it should be demissible to allow turns for reflection. In this content too the Enapporture observed that the signature of the Paris Pack for allow any content of the Concentration of the Concentrat

The Assembly decided to appoint a Committee of eleven members to meet early in 1930. The Sentery General will, recent in lower to state Members a copy of the amendments proposed by the British delegation so that they may subput their object you took to the Committee.

APPLICATION OF APPLICE 1) OF THE CONT A T !

On September with the Change delegation submatted to the As embly a proposal for the "See Ann v I I relations Legal and Conil Indianal Da. for "No. appointment of a committee to examine the mean of civing effect to Article 19 of the Covenant which provides that: The Assembly may from time to time advice the accounted by the Members of the League of treaties which have become mapplicable and the consideration of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world

In it, draft resolution, the Chine e delexation re-alled that Article to was one of the most essential Articles of the Covenant in the cau reof international co-operation and peace and had not once been arted upon. This circumstance s as ascribed to the fact that the Assemble had not had the nece sary assistance and advice The Assembly did not feel able to accede to

the Chinese proporal to appoint a Committee but unanimously adopted a resolution noting a statement by the Chinese delegation to the effect that certain treaties formerly concluded between China and other States were inconsistent with present conditions in Clans, and had thus become mapplicable within the meaning of Article 19 of the Covenant

(In the cour e of the discus ion, the Aby i man delegation had pointed out that Abyssaura was in a similar position]

Noting that the question of the application of Article 10 of the Co enant had alread bun studied, the Asembly declared that a Member of the League may on its own responsibility. subject to the rule of procedure of the Assembly, place on the Assembly agenda the emestice whether advice should be given as contemplated in Article to regarding the reconsideration of treaties which it considered to have become inapplicable or the consideration of international conditions , how continuance mucht endanger the peace of the world. The Assembly also do lared that for an application of this land to be entertained it must be couched in approprinte terms that is to say in terms which were in conformity with Article 19. In the event of an application in such terms being placed on the agenda th Assembly would in accordance with its ordinary procedure dis u s this application and if it saw fit give the advice requisited

3 REDUCTION OF THE NUMBER OF LOUNCEL SESSIONS

On September 6th the Council detailed to reduce from five to four the annual number of its sessions * The ses ions will henceforth open on the third Monday in January the second Monday in May and three days before the Assembly

On this question which was first mixed by the British Representative in March 1027 there was an exchange of age was a buch mort of the Members fook part. The German representative submitted a definite prope al for the reduction from five to four of the numb r of serious in view of the variou duties which the representa to es on the Council had to perform in their own countries and elsewhere. If necessare it would always be possible to convene an extraordinary session. This suggestion was supported by the Bratish representate e who observed that the Council might give the proposed a stem a trial if the number of ses ions pro-ed made uate he s ould be me-eased to econd a motion for the reinm to the former s stem

The French repre entative agreed to the properal expres me the omnion that what was essential was that all questions brought before the I carre should normally be settled at the Council Jessien and that in cases of emergency the Council should always be in a position to

The Italian representative observed that in accepting the propo al he washed to lay stres on the point that the old system could be at once re torod if the ne one proved unsatisfac tory Other speakers copressed themselves smotady

A ELECTION OF THE NON PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL !

On September 9th the Assembl, ele ted Poland (fifty sofe) Yusoslava (forty one otes) and Peru (thirty six votes) as non per manent Members of the Council The number of vote cas, b ing fifty three the absolute majority was twenty even

Poland who was elected a non permanent Member in 1926 at 30d for election this year in vertue of the decrion of the 19 5 As embly declaring her re cligible on the e-paration of her three years term of membership. Yugoslavia and Pern succeeded Roumania and Chile respectively

5 RATHICATION OF AGREEMENTS I

The postion as regards the ratification of agreements and commentions concluded under the autores of the League was considered by the Council on August 30th, in the light of the yearly list of signatures ratifications and accesaxons compiled by the Secretary General

The question of the delay in the ratification of these conventions was considered by the assembly & The Danish representative deposited a draft resolution re ommending the appoint ment of a committee to study the reasons for the delay and possible remedies a fulle recog-† Se Rulls for the election of the Non p rmanent Members of the Council Vol VI No 9 page 3

Rapporteur the Huben rep esentative See Amer I hesolutions Legal and Cou

stifictiones Que tions No b

[&]quot;Two ses ions of the Council are held during the se, ion of the Assembly

ming the plagres du to the concerted efforts of the Council and the Se retarnt he submatted that furth a measure, seemed desirable. In the course of the discussion, the Branch delerate recalled that many Learne conventions dealt with economic and sortal questions who is were clo cly connected than general excusion progre s He further observed that a regards twenty two of the forty five commentions com cluded ince 10 o no reveress had been made and the others had not obtained the requisite number of ratifications

284

The Assembly finally requested the Council to appoint a committee to investigate this matter consisting of even members familiar with the technical aspects of general conven tions or with parliamentary and constitutional reactive The Sc retarnst vas instructed to compile

annually double column tables giving the post tion 1 ith regard to signatures intuitizations and accessions in respect of conventions concluded under the League a auspices

6 PROCEERSIVE CODINICATION OF

INTERNATIONAL LAS " The resolutions adopted by the Asembly in regard to the Lengue a very on the codification of international law concurred the final arrange ments in view of the First Codefication Confutures the continuation of the work of the Conmittee of Pyperts for the Codification of Inter national I was and the work of the Committee of Three Jurists constituted by the Nanth

assembly The Rapportent M. Rokn (Belgium) gase a brief description of the work done by the League during the past five years in preparation for the First Collification Conference v high v anid open on March 13th 1930. This work he said con stituted a valuable contribution to the task of codification and would be of smemin walls to all dealing with questions of international Lan-It was hoped that the Conference would result in the establishment of draft conventions but as it would deal only with a certain part of international lay it was recommended that the Comm the of Exp ris the ld contains a six world after the First Conference

One of the resolutions concerned the s ask of the Committee of Junists constituted by the Vinth As embly to make a survey of subjects of international law and to stud, the publication of general conventions in the form of a code. The As embly noted the survey prepared by the Jurists From the report on the publication of general convention in the form of a code it appeared that this could not at present be See Arner I Revolut at Zar' and Com-

refused in a satisfactory manner. The Assembly expressed the operation that a nest attempt should be unde to codify conventors d alone with special subjects, so as to determine what were the te to in force and the State parties therate It accordingly requested the Council to call the attention of the League Technical Organi ations to the possibility that it might be desirable to make an effort in the direction with the resistance of the Secretarist and in collaboration eventually with international bureaux with a view to having the result of their work eventually brought into force by appropriate antemational conferences

On September asth the Council appointed H Heem kerly former Prime Minister of the Netherlands as Presulent of the First Codifica tion Conference

TECHNICAL IV -THE ORGANISA TIONS

I THE HEALTH ORGANISATION (a) Work of the Organisation 1

The Assembly approved the tork of the Health Organisation since September 1478 It noted with satisfaction the results of the policy adopted by the Houth Organistion of concentrating on certain problems of inter national hygicae and e pres duts appreciation of the Organisation s orl of co operation and consultation with the national health admire strahons of different continents

One of the most important recent develop meats is the establishment of co-operation atla certain Governments in the reorganisation of their health services. During the past year requests for co operation were received from the Greek Bolevian and Chinese Governments As secrets Green the worl of re-organisation has alreads been de cribed. The Bohvian and Changes reque to a ere considered by the Council se September and are dealt with under separate headurgs

Another characters up feature of the work during the past year was the development of act thy in the Far Past and Australian in pacliminary inquiry undertal en at the request of the International Pacifi Health Conference at Melbourne in Doctoler 1926 1 as made into health conditions in No. Guines th No. Hebrides New Culedonia the Solomon Islands and The This ame ligation is not completed and the report will be published shortly

The Adverory Countri of the Sungapore Bureau which is acting more and more as the Organisation's general agency for the Far East,

See some I Resolutions T Jones Organisa

has accepted an invitation of the Government of the Dutch East Indies to bold its next season at Rateurs

Other features of this activity are the exten con of the lepres and malana inquines to India and the Far Fast. The Japane a del gate. to the Assemble proposed that next years programme should include an interchange of port health officers to the For East and the Indian delegate emphasi el the interest which his country felt in the Hearth Committee's study of rural hygiene and the value which vould attach to a study by health experts of Far Eastern, Near Eastern and Duropean countries of the pra tical application of modern health colina

The special incomes of the Health Organisa tion concerning . philis infant mortality malana lepros., and deeming sickness were continued and e tended

(b) Survey of Headh Conditions n Cl na * The e tablishment of a system of co occuration but ween the Change Government and the Learne Health Organisation was noted by the Council on September 19ta

The first step in this direction 10 taken in January 1000 when the Chinese Government usked the League Medical Director to sat on a Council of Three to advise the Chinese Health Minister as occa ion demanded. The acceptance of this appointment which vas approved by the Council or ened the var for official co operation between the Chinese Hoalth Ministry and the Health Org mation and the Chinese Foreign Minister wired to the Secretary General on September 14th that his Government would welcome a Commission of Experts from the Health Organisation to go to China as soon as possible to make a survey of port health and mantime quantine

Arrangements have been made for the Modmal Director to reach Nanlang earl / in November with one or two Secretariat e perts for the pur pore of tudying vith the competent authorities schemes for co operation beta cen the Chinese Government and the Health Organisation and of examining in the first place the Chinese Government's proposal regarding port health and mantime quarantine

The scheme will up compilered by the Health Committee on the return of this sursion to Durops and vall then be submitted to the Council

Several representatives expressed their satisfaction at the establishment of this system of co operation as well as their sense of the import ance of the work of the fechnical organisations The Chinese representative M Kao Lou

thanked the Conneil for having acceded to his Government's request

fc) Resecutives of the Bol an Health Serv ce t

A request from the President of Bolinia for the League's assistance in reorganising the Bolivian Health Service was considered by the Council on August . rst

The Council my ited the Health Committee to lend its assistance in the preparation and, later der element of the proposed scheme of reorgan sation. The Bolivian representative thanked the Council explaining that his Government's request was a proof of the esterm in which it held the League's work of peace and international co operation

id) Sleed no sichness Research The Council appointed M. Damas Mort (Por

turnese) to serve on the Committee for Co orth nating Sleeping at liness Investigations

(c) Umiteation at Pharm acobana At the reque t of the Belgian Government a reportal of the Sec ad International Cours ores for the undication of the formulæ of berose drugs urging the constitution of a permanent secre tanat for the unification of pharmaconous was

referred to the Health Committee for study and . THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ORGANINATION

renort

ial Hork of the Economic Organisal on 1 The work of the Economic Organisation was very fully dr cussed by the Assembly and the Council special attention being devoted to the position as regards the execution of the recomm ndations of the World Economic Conference of 19 7

The discus ion in the Assimbly brought into strong relief the conviction that negotiations for an e-gamme reporarlastreal must not be left entirely in the hands of expert, and that it was estential for Governments to participate more directly than hitherto

The Economic Conference desir d to lead the various nations towards a closer co-operation than that a huch e asted before the War and indicated as one of the means for attaining that end the emdual reduction of barriers of every hind and an the first place, of excessive customs burner Recognising that in spate of a few sponsdic efforts no decisive advance had been made to wards the reduction recommended the Assembly dres up a new programme based on resolutions submitted by the French British and Belgian delegation and including the following stare.

(c) Invitation to all States to intimate

Rapportent the Spanish representative See Annex I Resolutions To ented Organ sa from No

^{*} Rapporture the Spanish representative

before December 31th 10 g whether they desire or not to take part in a Dipt milito Conformer 11th a view to the condo son of a taniff time and if accessing to the establishment of a programme of subsequent negligibilities of a programme of subsequent negligibilities a n a to the conduston of collects a cruciantest for familiating economic talkiums by all practicable means and especially b 1 coloring familiaries to trule.

(a) On the base of replicances well to the above inviction the Council shall decide falling unto account the number and character of the States having replied in the affirmative whether the Diplomatic Conference : ferred to my juringraph (a) should be held.

This Conference should then be held if this is near as possible to the end of January 1939 (6) Deplomatic Conference of regres attatives of State, which have replied in the affirmative to

the invitation referred to in pringraph [a]

(d) Regolation referred to in paragraph [e]
criticaling over a fairly long period between the
States which have concluded a taulf trace. The

Later may by corner a gg ware as to are other State 1 along to do o to tail o part in these may statings.

(a) Final Diplomatia, Conf. conce to take note of the result, of the negotiation, referred to show to examine them, and if note sary to supplement them. To this Conference all States without

distinction will be invited The delegations of cortain oversea and Euro pean countries in whose iconomic structure agnituter played a preponderating part and whose undustries vers not yet adequately developes laid stress on the fact that in has attempt to study customs tariffs it was nows sary, in order to keep in close touch with reals ties to bear in mand the differences in thu economic development of the samous countries A number of States made it clear that they could not take part in negotiations for a tariff truce The reasons which dictated this attitude were in some cales the special economic circum. Stances attendant upon the geographical position of the respective countries and as others the fact that their indu trial development had not Not reached an advanced stage

In addition to this new programme the Assembly passed resolutions designed to further invertigations already proceeding and to put into practice the conclusions reached

It proposed that the Governing Body of the International Labour Office should can ster the Gouldard or constant as a cart data a preparatory technical conference of government preparatory technical conference of government preparatory technical conference of government proposed and southers of the principal European coal profusion greaters of the principal European coal profusion greaters of the principal European coal profusion greaters that the manuscript and the state of the stage international Labour Conference with a view to prached international signement.

The Council was invited to examine any recommendations put forvard 1, a result of the meeting of experts convened for Suptembryoth purbookarit with regard to fluctuations in price and the differences between production and inquitaments and to religide the expeditions of summonaing a nonference of the Governments conceined to study these is commendations

conserved to study those to commendations. The laserable versulty to commendate the attraction of Go extrusted to the attraction of Go extrusted to Protonous. Committees consultances consultances consultances consultances that the most fix outset nature classes. It softened an august appeal to Coperaments to relate of Longort and Longort appeal to Coperaments to relate the Longort Produktions and Rechristons and Committees and the phaseod the processity of finishing the proposar you who for the outside the new committee of the supplied and unded customs nonenchature. It unjud that the sould on voltances indeed to be of the comment of the longories of the comment of the com

As regurds the sugar problem the Assembly masted the Council to consider the there a most ing of Government sep esentatives hould be summoned.

During the tenth as sen of the A symbly agreem at was reached with regard to the date of the coming into force of the International Agreements on Hales and Boncs Tim. Agree in also are in force as from October int to a between the tenth six across \$

The Countil decided on the recommendation of the Economic Committee to draw the other tone of Stakes to the deamblath of reducing curred dute on engine without arthurshy affecting their financial position. It saked them to forward their ob creations of possible before Minch with 1000 to 1000 t

It also made certum strangements for the common of the isomoly Resolution. It requested the Secretary General to trustant to Governments the proliferancy draft for diction at the Conference for a tanff tree 4 5000 is the London of the Conference for a tanff tree 4 5000 is the London of Committee the Indiana Committee the Conference Committee that the Conference Conference

The Council appointed M Mever (Luvern burg) who had successful M Mayns in a Proid at of the International Steel Trust also to succeed hum as member of the Economic Consultation Committee

It appeared M Flores de Lemus (Sprinsh) as corresponding meraber of the Economic Committee

(b) The Coal Inquiry

In accordance with propes is of the Licenser Committee and decisions of the Council a delegation of the Diagonic Committee proceeds, on Spikinher joth, to consoit a mired group of cert spiciables, configured of prisons reflect

** spicial chapter

ing the opinion of the producers' and workers' organi ations in producing and consuming countries

The object of this meeting a as to ellimine the changes whi h had taken place in the international co... situation sin e the earlier con sultations and to conside the number of forth in the interms report of the December Committee on the coal problem to particular the proposals made hi sports at thing alle metings such as

- (c) The conclusion of interpretional agreements between producers concerning output mad ets
- and prices (b) The appointment of an international organisation epresentative of the interests of Governments employers miners merchants and
- consum.rs (c) Measures for the assemilation of vag
- hours and social conditions of labour (d) The abolition of existing artificial r tric tions to trade and artificial stimuli to pro-
- duction Tre delegation of the Lionomia Committee
- was composed of M Trend-lenburg (Gormany) Sir Sidney
- Chapman (British Empire) M Di Nola (Italy) M Dolezal (Poland) and M Serrove (France)
 - The specials is consulted a ere-
- Dr. Berger (German). Tuchnucal Adviser to the German Mine s Union
- M hard Browl (t. cho lo al.) Pre ident of the Mmers Federation
- M Camau (Bolgian) Director General of the Combiour Belse des Charbons un'insti els Mr A J Cook (British) Suitetary of the
- dinus Federation of Great Britain M Cuvel te (Frerch) administrator and Dire for General of the So idid des Wies de
- 7 400 M Achille Delattre (Delgran) Secretary of the
- International Mare . Field at non-and the Belg w Menera Federation M Falter (Polish) Dure for G nertl of
 - Robur Upper Sile 12 Dr F W | Fromain (Dutch) Fre ideat and
- Director of the State Mines at Heeriga (Lim bourg) Sir John Hindley Bart (English), Vacc
- President of the firm Steamern Clark & Co Dr Benedikt Kantsky (Amstrian) Secretary of the Chamber of Employees and Worlers at
- Vicana M Llaneza (Spanish) Secretary of the Miners Sundicate
- M dora Pascual (Spanish) Member of the National Feel Council
- Comm Bartolomeo Nobile (Italian) Charl of

- the Coal Service of the Ministry of Communica
- M Joseph Pelzer (Dutch) Secretary General of the Catholic Miners Syndicate of the Nether
 - Dr Joref Peters (Czerhoslovak) Director of the A speation of Min. Owners
 - Prof Roos of Hyermsater (Sv alish) Director General of the State experimental Inhoratories M Fine Rother sor (German) Surriars
 - Central of the Christian Miners Syndicate of Geomany
 - Dr Paul Salverberg (German) President of the Board of Admini tration of the Harbeiter Bergoon A G
 - Dr Max Streintz (Austrian) Chief of the langing Department of the Ministry of Commerc
 - Professor Tawney (British) of London Univer-11.0
 - M Vigne (French) Secretary of the National Federation of Minera
- M Zdanowsky (Polish) Secretary of the Central Commission of Polish Profe signal Syndicates

(c) Treats wait of Fores, uns

At the request of the delegations of the Latin American countries and of two European countries, the Council decided that the Inter national Conference on the Treatment of Foreigners which will open on November 5th should be held in Pans

(d) Can ent on on the Aboutton of In bort and Erbor' Prohibitions and Re tricl ors

The Council vathors od the Secretary General to ummon at the hommone of December a meeting of the Governments which had ratified the Convention on Import and E port Probibe tions and Restrictions before Sept mber 30th to 9 The object of this meeting which will take place under the preadency of M Colyn (Netherlands) is to consider the possibility of branging th Con embon into force between the States a luch have ratified it e on though th randitions laid down by the Convention have not been entirely fulfilled

For the Convention to come into force it was apmated that it should be ratified by at least eighteen Strics before September 30th 1979 As this figure vas not reached it was impossible for the Con entson to com unto force at the date perified

It should be rem subcred that even if this figure had been reached at would not have been possible for the Convention to come into force as the three countries-Germany C echeslovalue and Poland-who e ratification vas recoming to the terms of the Convention indepenable had not yet ratified it

(e) Conf rence of Signatories of the 19498 Auree n es to on Hides as d Roses *

..88

The Conference of the Signatures of the 1928 Agr. ments on Hides and Bones closed on September 11th with the signature of Protocols bringing the Agreements into force as between eventren States (Austria Belginin Czerbeslovakia, Denmark Tinland France Genmany Great Butam Hungary Ital, Lummburg Yugoslavia Sweden and Switzerland)

Expert duties and prohibitions on hides and bones will accordingly cease between these countries on October 1st A. regards bonto export prohibitions will cease on October 1st at the latest and import duties may no longer exceed certain maramum rates. The agreement was reached by means of a special Protocol by "hith person States renounced the mirrord everuse of their rights under the Agreement on Bone This Protocol wa signed by Austria Czechoslovaku Hungar, Italy Poland Rou mann Yugoslavia and Switzerland

It was understood that other States uncluding the three neastoner of the Agreements which have not yet notified their final acce won (Bulgaria Norway and Turkey) could accede later

In his cleaner speech the Pro-adent M. Serruss. (France) emphasised the importance of the entry into more of the agreements-the first concrete result of concerton netton on tariff questions as recommended by the Economic Conference He added that this event would tend to remove certain difficulties in the war of the subsequent application of the Consuntion on the Abelition of Import and Export Prohibs tions and Restrictions

(f) Work of the Terra teral Commenter t

The verl of the Financial Committee was toversed by the Assembly and the Council The vork done curing the past year either

by the Tinancial Committee st. off or under its dur tion falls into two categories one dealing vith subjects of a general character the other t ork to special countries. The que from on a general character dealt with this year ere the purchasing power of gold, the gounterfeiting of currency and of other bills and securities double tavation a scheme for fu ancial assistance in case of war or the cat of war fixed the publication of monetary and banking Lass. Work for particular countries concerned Greece Bulearia the Sear territory ! Estonia Danzing, Austria and Hungary A general observation made by the is embly

* See Monthl, Summary Vol IV Do 8 page 68 † Sr Anrex I Resolutions To Fracel Oragonie 1 See special chapter

w.s that a change wa taking place in the chara for of the Committee's work. The stage of financial recon truction was passing new developments had taken place and new needs had arisen new institutions i ere being planned or e tablished in the financial as well as in every other sphere of the world's activity. It was therefore logical that the vork of the Financial Committee should also change and should adjust stight to new conditions

One of the most important general inquines metated during the past year was that concern mg absormal fluctuations in the purchasing poset of gold. Another matter which arrested the Assembly a attention was the constitute a of the Fiscal Committee, which will meet for the first type on October 17th and 1 orl in close contact with the Tenancial Committee

The yorl of pringee ettlement in Gree and Brigana was carried forward one gebald, and the monetary and hadgetary situation in those countries was attentively followed during the past year. In Bulgaria remarkable progress was maric as regurds the completion of anti-malarial measures in certain districts which have mide wa t tracts of land a radable for settlement. The work for refugees in Greece is now drawing to a close, and it has been agreed with the Greek Government that detailed proposals for the wanding up of the work all be submitted to the Council at its pert session

(g) The Escal Comm ties

The Council asthonsed the Fiscal Committee appointed on the recommendation of the Conference on Double Taxation and Tax Evasion 5 to be represented in an industry capacity at

the Conservate on the Trustment of Portiguers It as used the Commuttee to study with the Road Trathe Committee que tions connected with the taration of foruga motor vehicles

It appointed the following corresponding members Dr I an Bamoff (Bulgarn) Assetant at Sofia University M Julio Airal vicen (fin land) Finance Minister Dr Alexandr, Laeppo (Hungary) Timence Manister M Tol uzo Aoki [Japua] Director of Taxes Ministry of Finance M George Carantil (Roumana) Advisor to the Economic Department of the Potesta Ministry

(h) The Soar Gosething Commission Loan]

The question of the 15,00 of a loan by the Saur Governing Commission vas e ammed by the Council in the light of a report from the Financial Committee

The Financial Committee was of opinion that, having regard to present circumstance at would not be advasable for the moment to enter into the various technical questions involved. The Eber Mortids Summary Vol 17 No 6 page 5

Bapporteur the Italian representative

Saar tinancial position if nevertheless considered as sound and in itself consistent with the issue of a loan of 42 opp opp sterling

The examination of this question was post poned

(4) Relations Between the Bank for Internal and

Sitten ents and the League of Natso is The Danish Norwegian and Polish delegates submitted to the As embly the following dr. #

resolution -Con :detting-

That the proposals with regard to a reparation officment which are under consideration by a Government Conference compased of some but not all the Momber States, which has engineer adbut not concluded its work include a scheme for the creation of a Bank for International Settle ments

That the scheme as described by the experts contemplates that the Bank will exercise functions which convern not puly reparations payments but the general credit tructure of the world and therefore the oconomic life of all countries as much thuse which are not conterned with the payment and receipt of reparations at those which

That under Article ; of the Covenant of the Learne Members of the League ba e accepted the onnexte that internstrenal bureauc and commissions affecting the regulation of matters of international interest should be placed in relationship with the League

That the proposed Bank vitald appear to be on in titution established by general treats for the regulation of matter of international intere-t

The Asembly

While recognising the importance of the propos d Bank being assured of due sudependence in the conduct of its financial be me-

Expres as the hope that the provisions setting up the Bank wall be framed with due regard to the gan ral principle laid down and enjoin I upon Leagur .dombs s in the Covenant and that arrangements will be made to establish an appea prints relationship with such consultations as may be describle for the purpose which will take due account of the general public and world interests which are involved

favites the Council to tale the mecessians measures to cure that effect as given to the resolution

This draft is plution was discussed at length in the Second Committee of the Assembly Certain delegates, in particular those of Ger man, the Entl.b Empire Belgium France and Japan stated that the could not agree to this proposal The French delegate undertook ho ever to request the Go enuments concerned in the foundation of the Bank to transmit the Second Committees minutes to the expertentrusted with the organisation of the Bank and the framing of its Statutes so that the might take a count a far as possible of the various considerations put forward

As a result of the discussion the Dam h Norwegian and Polish delegates withdrew their resolution

3 COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT *

(a) Hock of the Organi ation

The work of the Transit Organisation during the past year was reviewed by the Assembly

This work may be divided into three categories inquious which have been completed studies still proceeding and the preparation of general conferences and new to estigations

In the first category may be included several agreements which the Transit Committee in vurtue of its por er as an organisation of concilia tion was able to promote. The most important of these concerns d the sursdiction of the Euro pean Compassion of the Danube between Gulatz and Braila others dealt with disputes regarding ranhya a m Central Europe Other points in recard to which the work undertaken by the Committee has been completed are the question of competition between raily ava and waterways in the Rhine and Danube areas, and that of transit curds for emigrants. In connection with the latter subject a special conference vasummoned and an agreem at concluded

The second category studies which are still proceeding includes the highly to hincal work of the Road Traffic Committee on the unification of road signals the regulation of commercial motor traffic and the question of passports and identity documents

In the category of preparatory work fall pre hminary studies for three conferences. Two conferences on River Lavin Europe and on th Unification of the Buovage and Lighting of Coasts will be summoned in 1920. A conference on the transport of newspapers and periodicals in Europe will much towards the end of 10 9

This category also includes the work in regard to air na agation The Transit Committee has arranged for a special committee of national of the countries most clavel concerned whether Members of the League or not to most early in 2930 This committee may also study to what extent the present air traffic regulations actually comply with the principle of freedom of communications and transit I-ud down in the Covenant It will be its duty to consider how far it is possible progressively to internationalise air na agation which appears to hold out the best apportunity for co-operation between

The Assembly took note of the progress of the inquiry converning the simplification of the calendar and the stabilis tion of Easter National committees of inquiry have been set up in a large number of countries, more especi ally on the American continuit. The report of the American National Committee which bas

^{*}See Annex I Resolutions Technical Ore misa

200

was been record in the Se returned manyle contains recommend that and undertakes by lating that the autencian Government in presented to take part in a conference for the commenter of the problem. Still forecoming the ability-token of Elactes and the Euclidean of Elactes and the Languages of the International C.B. other of Commerce has a Lett the Language of the Commerce has a Lett the Language of the Commerce on the substitute in No. 47 the Commerce of the Section 1 to No. 47 the Section 1 to No. 47 the Commerce of the contraction of the contraction of the commerce o

The Assembly noted the intent taken by iconomic circles in this matter and request 4 the Transit Committee to include the consistent of the supplification of the calendar in the spends of the Fruith General Transit Conference

(b) Europ on Conference or the True bort of Newsbatters

The date of the Conference on the Transport of Net spapers was fixed by the Council for November 5th 1t as devided to appoint as President Loth Burnoum 1930 had pre idea over the Coul renue of Pres Empiris.

V-INTELLECTUAL CO OPERATION *

The work of the International Commission and the Institute of Interlectual Compensation was considered by the Assembly and the Council

During the past, car the verk of the Organs a tion on Intellectual Co-operation in connectors with innerests relation surface and biblio graph, are older, I taglets prince and arts, continued and downley d

The Ascendify bound reavonal nationed, in the work of instructing young people in the aims of the League, and in new of the progress a honesed in this matter endorsed the Committee's opinion that the Sub-Committee of E-parts deciding with this branch bould moved in 10g0 to prepare a freely plun of among gr

The Assembly tool note of the publications issued in connection with this york intrody the hindbook for teachers cutified. The Anna and Organis-tion of the Lengus of Victions and the Educational Survey. It requested the Secretional to arrange for the necessary copies and

Thrit to arrange for the face, say, copies and translation of the frushbool to be planed at the dr po al of Go emments and watter randes for the publication of the Educational Survey." The 'Lemb's e pre sed it, appreciation of

the results of the meeting of sep escatumes of the National Committees on Intellectual Co-Sec and a learning of Intellectual Coof ref in opration and a commended that web meetings should be hild regularly

It approach the ground and of a Committee on Implication of Supersy as props of by the Committee on Implication of Committee on Implication of Committee on Implication of Committee on Implication of the Act of the Committee on Intelligence of the Committee of the

that in the seal aroused by the intere t of the "buck more had been undertaken toan it was postible to exault. A systematic revision of the work therefore se med ad asable. The object of this measure i as to improve the work mg and organisation of both the Committee and its + erutive organisation for as the Chairman and the Rapporteur of the Committee obeaved in to o untellertual co-ope abon has made rust at pos es - the rold during the loat two or three years. On all oids one a to this co operation appear as one of the most chara tenene needs of our time ? This idea of revising the work which was not forward by the Commattee on Intellectual Co operation last year has theref re taken definity form this year

The Issembly is of opinion that the corof the Commutate of inquiry ruser appear, ment hat already been cadared by the Council, might be of great also to the Committee on Intellicental Coop ruless and the Institute

The toward decaded that the Governing Body of the Informational Educational Cinematic groubs Institute should methode a second member of the Child Welfare Committee and appeared 21 Carton de Wartt (B Ignum) to this offere

International In titute of Private Law—The Council appointed Professor Lapitan of the Parts Law Faculty, to succeed Notine (French) deceased on the Governing Bods of the International Institute of Private Law

VI -- ADMINISTRATIVE QUESTIONS

I DANZIG *

Ner rules of procedure for the evenues by the High Commissioner of ht night of veto on treates applying to the Free City (Article 6 of the Polish Daning Treaty Paris 19.0) were approved on September 6th by the Council with thus cancilled it, previous neolutions on the subject

The new rules are based on proposabe dirawup by the High Communicate in agreement with the Pobla and Dianag Governments and auction the procedure actionary fivels of some 54 a namely the includes nor the Communicate and of questions regarding treation applying to Dan 1g only if the High Communicate concident them accom-test with the Paris Treaty or the status of the Tre. City or if a Member of the Council asks for them to be examined

The President of the Council the Polish representative and the President of the Sensie of the Free City thinked the Repportury M villegas (Chie) this being the last occasion on v high a noted as rapporters on questions concerning Dan ag

" MANDATES !

The report of the Mandates Commission on its fifteenth session; was considered by the Council on September 5th

In secondance with its urnal practice the Council devided to for and to the Governments concurred the Commencing, ob creates we rigid to the territories communited to their charge. It approved the Commencing conditions with regard to the "phinons examined and no each new settlened the Sever havy Governit to himsy than to the knowledge of the mandatory. Power and the politicoser.

The Connel saked the mandatory Powers for their opinion on to general questions concern ing (3) the trustment in countries Members of the Leupe of persons belonging to mainland in tritiones and products and goods therefrom (9) health conditions in mandated territomes, with special reference to the secretiment of medical stell?

In the course of its discussion on the work, of the Commission the Commit proceeded to an exchange of vares on the moderate value had had taken place in Palestine since the assume of the Commission and the r-port of the Erldon Young Commission on the proposed administrative customs and facial union between Tanganyuka herya and Uganta

(a) Tr Palest no Incidents —The Rapporteur referred to the recent incidents in Palestine re-

"alling that the well being and development of the inhabitants of a mandated testings were an the only of the downant: a sweet mixt of revolution pixed in the hand of the manda for pixees. Be, it might of super mixed to pixed in the hand of the manda to pixed in the hand of the execution of this trust and the Reporterur or, one anced that he is as wanny the feelings of the Council in expressing the deep regret at the medicals.

The British representative Mr Henderon desembed the steps taken to revore order. As staired by the Prime Minister in his spec h to the Assembly, his Government deeply regretted the madents.

According to information received by the finish Government up to August 31st the distribution of high legislating in Jirusalem on August 48th. The officer officialists at 1st to Othin resuffered to the the third of the distribution of the distrib

Mr. Henderson emphysated that marisal law was not embroed and this participates at the disturbances had been trud in the ordinary trud courts. He concluded by a statement to itself of that the Brauch Government had no idea of promatelenage the British tenure of the British mandate of Pale time and this to many was consemplated that might alter the position of that country in regard to the mandate—of our the policy had down by the Ballow Delawation of 1917 and embodied in the mandate—of auth lashing a Palestanan National Home for the fews. He majory without do by the Ballow Government was therefore limited to the immediate marrison?

The Polish representative M Zaleski said that as the representative of a country whose population included three raillien Jet's be assocated lunself with the sympathy every tested with the wobure of the disturbances, and noted with autifaction the statement of the British Covernment.

Dr Stresemann (Germany) expre. ed his satis faction at Mr Henderson's statement, which held out hopes that order would be promptly restored and that all the inhabitants of the turntory would be able to live together in peace

The Roumanian representative M Titulesco thanked Mr Henderson for his explanation noting the statement that the disturbances had not been due to manial animesty, but to the criminal acts of individuals

^{*}Rapcortent the Chilson representative †Papportent the Finnish representative †See Monthly Summary, Vol. IX. No. 8 page 258

29-

The Engoperteur viso theatest the Borbes proposedative. Be vas convivored that the Both the Government would forward to the Lengus an further information of might obtain a to the immediate and more remote causes of the mindents thus steps taken to peach this country and the measures to precent any securious of such incidents. He proposed that, in accordance with the pro-durle and down by the Consont and followed in milist circumstances. All the relavant dominious bound to forwarded to the Mandate Commission in order that it might be thoughty eximine them at an extraordinary session and commission in other than the Connection.

The French representative, M. Brand copressing his sympathy with the victures of the nect dents said that the Rapporters had interpreted the fichings of all the Manbers of the Coural His Government he said had falve messers to prevent any spread of the disturbance at the frotter between Syms and Pule time.

Mr Dandurand (Canada) associated him elfwith the expressions of sympathy with the victims and with their families saying that it was impossible for the Council to form in opinion until in possission of the reselts of thinquiry.

The President said that the Council might be cortinn that the inquires referred to by the British representative would be conducted in a pint of equity and impartiality and that the result, would be communicated to the vanous organs of the League

(b) The Hilton Young Riport Proposed Ad min train. Cottoms and Fiscal Umon between Tanganyiha, Kerya ai d Uganda - Spealing of the proposed administrative enstons and fiscal union between Tanganyika and the neighbouring territories the Gaman representative said that the time had not yet come to express an opinion with regard to certain parts of the Hilton Young Report For the moment an undependent com mission was engaged in a semi-official inquiry and the British Government had not yet decided whether it would give effect to the conclusions of the report. He thought, nevertheles, that ince so important a question of principle was involved the Mandates Commission which was as we of its respon ibilities had acted rightly in thoroughly examining the report of the British Government on the subject. He also thought that the Mandates Commission had been fully entitled to notify the Council of the particular points on v high the majority of its members had felt anxiety

The whole mand tes syst m was in his opinion based upon the fact that the mandited territories constituted international independent

makes for the administration of which the simulatory Powers were responsible to the League Embodied activate-look inthe Comenat and in the mandates this guiding and all unportant pursople must be preserved inside. The pollutally independent rev have of a man distal territory—and therewith the permanency of the Leagues control of the e-coulton of the mandata—must use be called in question. He expused the hope that as a resist of collaboration to the cheesen the Commission and the mandate for Power this question will be guited to the best that a condition the permanency of the Commission and the mandate over Power than question would finally be settled in accordance with the spirit of the Covenat and the mandate

Covenant and the mandate The Italian representative quened thether the scheme recommended by the Hilton Young Commission was in conformity with the spirit of the mandate notivithstanding the equitence of a clause authorising the union, from the customs and administrative point of view of mandated territories with the territory placed under the direct so ereignty of the mandatory Power This has been done in one case, that of the Cameroons under British mundate. It might however be held that what had been done in the care of the British Cameroons was not acceptable in the cast of Tancanvika In the one case the territory was small, in the other it was extremely vast

it was extremely vast.

The Hisham representatives drew 'thenhom to
the fact that the guiding idea of the clause
referred to was to finelitate the administrative
of the mandated territory by unting it to a
larger administration already in evidence, in
the case, of Tanganvalta the position was reversed
since Tanganvalta was the principal territory
whereas Resiva and Ugmala might be reparted
sanceorroy territoriors. He suggested that before
carrying out the scheme the British Government
might consolit the Mindate's Commission.

magas consist ton Manacas Commension.

The Botchs representative resulted that his Generament was studying the question, and had not up far reached any decision. He gave the assumment that, when his Gonerament that dome to a decision it is could a minority by communication with the Manadate Commission, which would then, before the decision up as part into effect, have an apportunity of considering it and making its observations.

On the proposal of the Rapporteur, the Council took note of this statement

At the request of the South African representative, the Council decided on September 25th to postpone until January 1939, its discussion of the part of the report dealing with South West Africa.

It further decided that its resolution of September 6th, 1929, should not for the moment apply to the Commission substructions on South

The work of the Mandates Commission was al o considered by the Assembly * which recog need that thanks to the efforts of the manda. torics and the impartial assistance of the Mandates Commission the mandates system had already violed axiellent results. It considered that there was every reason to hope that the properties underlying this and maintains would continue to be applied and vious effectively contubute to the welfare of the terratorus for the government of which it vasset up. In the course of the debate several delegations dwalt upon the gravity of the recent a cuts in Pale time and the parafal impression these events had created in their respective countries. The Assembly expressed its regret at these occurrences and noted with satisfaction the statements of the British representatives who gave assurances that no acts of terronsm or disaster would be allo, ed to modify their policy for the full apply catton of the terms of the mandate for which they were responsible to the League as a whole They further informed the Assembly that affective measures had been taken to restore order that a Commission of Inquiry had been set up and that the mandators had no sateation of proposing changes in the system established

In the course of the general decement we real questions of principle were considered in particular that of the conception of sovereignty as far as mandated termiones were concerned and that of the temporary or permanent character of the mandate

he the mandate

VII-PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

Damag the general A.-sembly debate on the work of the Council some fifteen speakers touched upon the question of the profession of minimizers for the most part in comes those with the inquiry indictaken by the Council at the request of M. Dandurand and Dr. Sin-Kumain, and the resolution adopted last June at Mainfal.

In his speech at the Assembly Dr. Stra-means expressed the opinion that the Month resolution and undoubtedly, sometheted an advance. It speaks procedure. Recalling the arguments be had yet forward at Madrid he started that he did not regard the pre-ent structure as final send was convinced that the League would not hegistate to improve the present arrangements should evenemes show that they did not fulfill expects the boos. In conclusion, he said that he would not propose this year that the question should be "See America" Recolvings. Advancators.

referred to an Assembly Committee but would mean the future

The Austrian Bulgarian and Hungarian representatives made statements to the same effort

I MINORITIES IN UPPER SILE IA

On the report of M Adate, the Council effect a certain number of questions concerning the protection of German and Polish imnorthes in Silcaia. On most of these questions there were no observations the Council merely adopting the condiseases proposed by the Ramontheen

These conclusions may be analyzed a ful

Petition from the Daid cher Volk bind concerr n., in- open ng of a minority nchool or An east—This patition conserted the initiate to open a minority school at Rose-oun and the fact that applicants for the opening of such a 8-thool were not informed who their applications were refused.

As regards the first paint the Council vas in formed to the Polish Government that the number of valid applications for the establ siminatof a whool to that locality fell abort of the minmun land down in the Upper Shanna Convention As regards the second point the Rapper terr considend that the print to recently adopted by the cheel authenties of perhors undecreased in regard to applications and of communicating with the individual signatories should satisfy, the legitimate interests of the musconity.

Patts on from the D at Acts 1 cit bard on create gill acces tion is the Possis footness of the Cost of seed at seed at a cost in the Cost of the Cost of seed at seed at a cost of proceedings in this collection of costs of proceedings in this demands of costs of proceedings in this deliberation of costs of proceedings in this deliberation of costs of proceedings in the contraction of costs of proceedings in the contraction of challent network admiss to the contract of costs of the cost of challent network admiss not to monthly achoost to send them to Polish who costs of the cost of costs of the co

against the refusal was finally decided upon Within regard to the first point, the Reproteirs had nervived from the Pals to Government information which he regards at implying that in future, it would in no use be possible to collect costs of proceedings against persons responsible to collect costs of proceedings, against persons responsible to the decident of the children for the edited. In this said entageness and that in e. as where on the already been collected the persons concerned would be compressed. The sound point—the doligation for children for attend Pelolis chooles profuse the final documen on an appeal against reliesal of admittance to a manority school—reased a smooth of complication for the processing of the Polash Government but datted that the law of outuation made it complication.

2Q4

for such chaldna to attend & Polish school it bong understood that if later, the ride all of understood that if later, the ride all of understood that is a minority school vere declared unjustifiable, the chaldnes nouth be entired to the trackets that the robust a presentative stated been given to the Scholl and proceedings to the school authorities to consider forwardly the cases of chaldna refleved admission to summerly schools and vice had not villand, here extend for the Polish schools. A great createst in the Polish schools are presented as the school of the characters of such chaldres that administrative proceedings might be dropped should be considered in the case mediatest as some publicate as considered in the case mediatest as the same publicate as considered in the case mediatest as the same publicatest as the processing and the proceedings are considered in the case mediatest as the case mediatest as the case of the

The council noted this information and expressed its conviction that the instructions would have a decisive effect by removing from the question all practs. I importance

Petator from the Association of Pel s in the reason term in \$\tilde{g}\$ the statesty in German Upper reason command to \$\tilde{g}\$ the statesty in German Upper \$\tilde{g}\$ the statest in the foreman authorities had not created in the Oppela district the conditions of public security laid down in the Convention as assessed for the citizent and categorial reads of the Cultist monority. The petaton further cited four in states in which members of the Polsh misensity had been the subject of attacks or threats and alloged that the populate imposed by the German nourity were not sufficient.

In the light of detailed information supplied by the German Government and of general attendants concurring the effects of the authorates in German Upper Silesia to protect the rights of the minority and to safeguard also seturity the Council confined about to noting the orphinations supplied

Petitute from it. As states of Poles is Gravial regarding insides's in so werking with the petition such as in sometime with the petition state of its open "Helba" and Opphis — In regard to this petition which concerned triticals saude on Tolesh artists and operations belonging to the Polish immority during and title a "the tritical performance to Council not it information from the German Govern much that crumal proceedings had been atmined and printing and proceedings had been atmined which insulated and verse centaming against all persons asspected of taking part in the distribution. The Council version was confidence that such insudents would not receiv and that the minority would easy full relation fleesion.

Petr' on from M. Alfons Mro ek concerning his for their a former employer of the Verening! Anny and Lourehitte—Thus petition concerned the loss of the official rink and dismissal of the petitioner as a resolt of a mining accedent. The petitioner alleged the tithese measures had been taken because ho belonged to the German.

namonty In so far as the potition raised a question of discriminatory tractical of an appropriate been of the German mounty, the Rapporteur dal not consider that the information combined in the pertian made it possible to conclude that such treatment had notically taken place. As regards the question of the loss of rail, in view of the fact that proceedings were in progress before the Tuper Schesan Arthard Trabund, the Council dat not consider that it was called upon to the 1 discount.

Pathon concerning the di musual of M. Erist
Pathon from ris part as Director of the 'Gero
And Zipa concern Hally Arealisman Laura Sp.
Ale: — Having been informed that the path
tomer had at the end of 1527 submitted his
cuse to the local procedure be a pathon ad
dressed to the Possib Minorius Office in write.
A tricle Lya and following for the Upper
Stiess Convention the Council on the proposal
of It. Rapporteur decided to let the local procedure, which appeared to be approaching
completion follow its normal course. It accord

Peti on from to Deals her Volkshand can cernify merson-i for the poleuseths of the Spoka Brake Missing Iranemes descenden at Taraevolvic Gery—The Pelah Government having missrand the Conneil that this petition concerned questions which formed the subject of local provedings under Article 140 of the Genera Convention, the Corneil postponed is communicated of the case to it Janaen, session at which time it excelled to be in presented of the ne-ensiry information

Petition from the Deutscher Volksbund on behalf of M Norb ri Lucios -This petition con cerned the case of a former employee of the Spolks Bracks It contained two requests that the deusion of the Governing Body of that organisation dismissing the petitioner without notice, should be revoled forthwith and that disciplinary action should be taken against the officials of the Spolka Bracka and of the school administration, who evertised pre-sure on M Lubus to unduce him to withdraw his children from the minority school. This ques tion first came before the Council in March, 1929 on the basis of a petition submitted by M Lubes hunself At that moment the Council noted the statement of the Polish Government that the publicators dismissal was not in any way connected with the fact that he belonged to the minority In the light of fresh information on the reasons for the petitioner's dismissal the Council again confined itself to noting the statements of the Polish Government, without prejudgung the question of the status of the Speller Bracks

As regards the second request, the Council considered that a distinction should be dearn between the officials of the school administra too and the e of the Spolles Bricks. In sa for as the former were concerned the Council decided in view or the fact that the Polish anthe nties had reprimanded the official involved to consider the examination of the particular point as closed. The neigh concernme the officials of the Spolles Bracks how er was closely bound up with the states of that one and sation in regard to which another question-its polonisation-had recently been post-oned until January In these curcumstances the Council evpre-sed its tatention of considering the question when it came to examine the printing regarding the polonisation of the Spoller Bracka

The German representative considered that the report of all or and sufficient allowed to the report of all or and sufficient allowed to the German point of view as it did not take into account proposals aftering the publicate promotify is become the Council propose to examine in financiary the question of the pressure allogated to the select nearword on the publicative by certain officials of the Spoilar Bracks he would not vote against the report, but a oald prefer to abstant

The Poluh representative gave notions we judanton concerning the status of the Sookin. Bracha saving that it was subject to Government supervision but that the statutes of the employer remaind evolutively under the system of private law in force in Upper Salena. Subject to these observations the Polish representative receipted the report.

2 MINORITIES IN LITTUANIA

Last June the Council postposed at secumen ton of a periton from perions of Russian origin technical and in this state, since the proposal of a undusted in its agends on the proposal of a Commuttee of Three compres of the Famanh, British and Italian representatives. The object of this decision was no give the Liffmannia Communitation to soft in the Original Section 1.

On September oth M Voldenams (Lithuana) said that the matter before the Consort Highly purely from the point of view of substance, was of no indivest. There was however another aspect of the que toon namely the Pyalone. In this connection he gave a histonical summary of the question and dissurbed more generally the nature of his Gor enment's undertakings as regards monomer.

On Septemb r25th the Repporteur M. Adate; said that he had not had time to prepare his report and proposed that the question should be

* See Monthly Summary Vol IX No 6 page 34

postponed with the next session of the Council in January 1970

The British representative and that having stabled the project concerning this case be felt that the Committee of Three had carried out its duties in a very substatety manner. The British Government was bettle support the british Government was bettle support the the Lithiumann Government had not throwbit the rough, to the questions addraced to the rough, to the questions addraced to the malpert. He e present the hope that in future the Committ would have the co-persion of the Enthancem Government in the work of the Dritish Covernment at that when they represent the proper of the contract of the Covernment at that when the previous or the covernment at the stable in previous or the covernment at that when the previous or the covernment at the stable in the covernment at the covernment at

The Lithuanian representative stated in reply that his Government had 1 if oung a to raise ortizin questions of procedure in the connection it would be able to e plain its attitude in January

3 Petition from Misses Daumann and Gradue †

On September with the Council considered the position as regards negotiations for the settle ment of guestions in connection with the point on from Messrs Naumann and Graebs undertaken by the German and Polish Governments pur seant to the Conneil resolution of Tune 15th From the information furnished on the Reppor tour M Adato: (Yapan) it appeared that the negotrations which took place in July and August, had led to satisfactory results. The agreements concluded applied not only to the cases special cally mentioned in the annoxis to the petition, but also to smelar cases of which the German Government may transmut the lists to the Polish Government before October 1st 19 9 The agreements covered a number of que tions of nationality which in many cases are bound un with questions of liquidation

The two obegates agreed to defermine the practions for all cases which had not be a defined, actived. It was understood that the German Government as a Member of the Commel showled teams in spit to solute takes such much remain or deports to the Atturnment proposes an eary case to solute the Contract of Internated Justice The German Government proposes an eary case to solute in the Contract and early date creating only the Contract of their resonancies by the to-limited of their resonancies by the to-limited delegate has may been dismissed.

On behalf of the Council M. Adata thanked M. Narrienbeeck. President of the Upper Sitesian Arbitral Tubunal who had presided at the negotiations. he also thanked the heads of the German and Polish delegation. M. Martius and M. Sobolovski.

See Monthly Summary Vol IX, No b page 33

VIII -- POLITICAL QUESTIONS

I THE HUNGAPIA OPTAMES

The question of the Hunganan optants was considered by the Council on September 6th and 10th

At its June se son the Countl deferred its communion of this question is one of the direct in one of the direct in applications pressing between the Humanium glunan and Roumanium Governments on Augusts 46th the Hungarum Government for a vided a report from its pleasyotenitary on the progress of the report times, accompanied by the practices of the report times, accompanied by the practices are the nation replace of the report times, are the nation replace of the report times.

On September 6th the Council necessated as Repporter the Bratish representative who immediately entered into communication with the parties. Where extraining the documents Mr. Handerson proposed that the parties should have under his guidance the negotiations which had all both best serves-ful.

Count Appenvi agreed to the Rapportcur's proposal subject to the reservation governing the op ming of the megoniations, namely that the legal point of view of early party should be entirely maintained. He sincarely preferred a solution by agreement to a judicial solution the latte in pid only be constituted the entertolists proving impossible to obtain the former. He considered that the intervention of the British Foreign Scoretary who had expressed the intention of consulting financial e peris if new sary give the porters a fresh chance. M. Trtule of stud that his Government would agree to nego tate for a in adis solution subject to all th statem nts previously made by the Roumman top mintive and a thout prejudec to any sort of general settlement that might be offered cl shere He express d the hope that with goodwill and a wider understanding of the general situation the negotiations might be succes ful

2 DISPUTE BUTWEET BOLD IN AND PARAGRAY *
The Bolt ian Minister at Berne informed the
Scenario Concerl, that her Government had

Sorretury General that his Government had accepted the proposal of concdustion made by the Washington Commission of Inquiry into the di-pute between Bolivia and Paragon,

The proposal includes the collowing points —

1 Bobyer and Parageny agree to forget resprecally all offences and gri vances.

2 The tate of affairs shall remain as it is as before the Boli in-Paragony medical occurred to 'e C' our Der mber list

3 Diplomatic relations are being resumed lictness the two countries

Co bonthl, Cummuny bel VHI No 1

Spalang in the Assembl, the Bolivan delapate N Cods du Rels and that he country was happy to bring the Langue the further evidence of its fidelity to the great principles of purbus of which the Longue vs. the viginal purbotest Bolivas hoped that the vital problems of a back she is eximately seeking the solution, would sooner or labre, be settied in the same sount.

The Paraguay in delegate, M. Caballico said that be had always been convanced that the had always been convanced that the had always been convanced that the dispute could only find a solution within the hunds of infernational law which was equally at the dispusal of all nations. The which beings of Amenican public law had progressed towards the ideal of suppr sing any possibility of resort to a sir. Recent events showed that Bolivas and Paraguay we need not at new rate means the sense, command responsibility of breaking visit this, mobile traditions.

The President congratulated the peoples and Governments of Bohina and Partgury upon the happy solution of the dispute. He also con gratulated the Council on the part it had played in achieving this solution.

I\—SOCIAL AND HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS

1 Trantic 14 Onum f

The discussion v high took place in the Assembly on the report of the Advancy Committee on Traffic in Openin may be destribed in one of the most important which have evaluable to the control of the place if another most important along in the vote of the Rapporter in deep scans of the granty of the position and a goornal determination to put an end to the illiest traffic as soon as possible.

The debate conventrately upon throe minipoints (1) the with necessity of the universal ratification and attrict replication of the General Convention, () the necessity of securing international approaches by which cach of the minist facturing countries vould undertake to limit six sumification to a definitely option of the world's screening and medical requirements as regards morphisms become occurre and similar deep (3) the fations constitution of the thisways Comnuities on as to allow of a more effective represent found in mean-facturing countries

What moint give tripe number of promises or rubfication of the Geneva Concention reviewed during the past few months the Acendity could not be done attention to the fact that at the present time, only treatly are the fifty fact Member of the Longue had rubfield the Convention. Headed therefore, that further present time I decelled therefore, that further present for the convention of the first annex 1 I freshitten. Send and Humster form (Persine 1). Members which had not yet ratio-1 the Conworked to do so the earliest possible moment. The Assembly further recommended that the Council should draw the attention of Go eraments to the recovery of lumgua, make one persons an efficiency national yetem of administrative created in accordance with the Hague and Genora Conventions recalling as this connection the model code for the control of the ding triffic propared by the Advisory Committe.

The greater part of the debate was common trated upon the question of the limitation of manufacture. The French delegate informed the Fifth Assembly Committee of his Government's decision to impose a limitation on its manufac turers. The Venezuelan Italian Umenavan and British representatives deposited resolutions on the subject. The result of the discussion was the emergence of the novablety of agroument among manufacturing countries as to the dear ability of the limitation of manufacture, to be secured by a conference which would determine the total amount of narcotics required to meet legitimate medical and grientific preds as well as the quota to be allocated among the various manufacturing countries

The Asymbi, finally adopted a resultant notating the nontring the non-planes of the pranticle of limits how by international agreement and requested the Adversy Committee to prepare a plan of the Adversy Committee to prepare a plan of preventing an intense in price which makes in price which maght load to the establishment of new factories in countries which were not at present seaming turns countries.

The Committee's report will be submitted to the Council, which will decide on the convening of a conference of the Governments of manufacturing countries and the principal consuming countries

Other points touched upon in the discussion some were the question of allient traffic through the post, and the unportaine of securing the effective cooperation of the police auditorities in connetion with the League a work as regards traffic in openin

Before dispersing the Council made arrange ments for the execution of the resolutions of the Assembly with regard to the drug traffic

It qury 1'e Opnum Such'm, in the Far East *
-The Communicion of Inquiry into Opnum
Smoling in the Far Last left Geneva on Septem
ber 4th, after a short session at Genoa in the
course of which it yrepared its material and
adopted its programme of work

The Commission is composed of M. El strand.

* See Monthly Summary Vol. VIII. No. 9 page 275 and Vol. IA., No. 3 page 66

The Comm ason's inquiry will last ome nuo months, in the course of which the following districts and countries will be visit-² Berma the Straits Settlements Java Sounatra Dutish North Borneo Saun, Franch Indo China, Malao Hong Kong, the Philicpine Islands Formosa Kwantung Shangha Dairea and Makken

Commun scates to Iraq of the Geneva Opium Conceities of February 15th 1025—45 the request of the British Covernment the Coencil decaded to communicate the Geneva Opium Convention of February 15th 1925 to the Iraq Government in order that that Government might woode theresto

2 Traffic in Women and Children ‡

The aport of the Traife in Women and Cluliers Committee on its eighth season was noted by the Assembly, Juch recorded its appreciation of the work expressing the loopthet it would be continued along the lines indicated.

One of the principal questions dealt with during the past year was the extension of the investigations of the Special Body of Experts inquiring into the traffic. The Assembly on dorsed the view of the Committee that with the consent and co-operation of the Governments concerned the majury should be pursued to countries not previously visited especially in the East. It also acreed that in view of the difference in habits, customs and conditions in Eastern countries the nature and extent of the inquiry should receive special conside ation and the composition of the Body of Experts should be adapted to the altered carcumstan es 1 should medude persons acquainted with the special conditions in the East

The Committee also studied laws and regulations on prostitution an countries where the hocswell house system had been absoluted and legi lation dealing with the soutenear. The A samishy noted that public opinion was moroid more as favour of the ab thou of the system and that the general experience of the

[†]Rappreteur the Canadian representative ‡Ser Annex i Resolutions Social and Himmisterior Questions No 2

various countries pointed to the advisability of the measure.

As regards legislation dealing with the soutenear the Assembly Committee on Social Questions recommended that a Sub Committee should be set up to study the question

The question of the age limit in the Inter national Convention of 19-1 was also dealt with Governments are being consulted us to the advisability of omitting this limit

3 CHILD WELFARE * The report of the Child Welfare Committee on

its fifth section was approved by the Assembly which recommended that the Committee should crations to oken the transfer described

The principal work of the Child Welfare Commattee during the past year 1 as the completion of two draft international conventions intended to most certain difficulties often ref ried to by associations engaged in child v Haro york. The object of the drafts is to enable Go eraments to conclude bilateral or multilateral agreements or conventions on a sistance for foreign minors and on the return of children and young people to their homes

The Assembl, apprenated the great import erre and a sining of these dialis recommended them to the close attention of Govern ments and expressed the hope that many States would conclude agreements on this basis. The conversion of the druits into definite diplomatic instruments vould at considered be in barmony with the humanitation ideals of the League and sould help to prove to the world how useful its work could be in the social as well as in the political sphyre

Other subjects dealt with by the Child Welfare Committee were the agu of marriage and con s of the auxiliary ervices of pascule courts illegitimate children blind children children in moral and social danger, the effect of the cine matograph on child welfare etc

As a result of the Commutive's inquines con coming the age of marrage and consent the age has been or is in course of being rused by the have of certain countries. On the subject of the nurchary services of juvenile courts the Committee prepared a questionnaire which the Council decided to send to all Governments

The A.sembly Commutter dealing with social que tions emphasi ed the necessity for close cooperation between the Child Welfare Committee and the International Educational Cinemate graphic Institute in Rome. It supported the recommerdations made by the Child Walfare Committee for sefety and health measure in cinema h. lla in particular non mflammable

See Annex I Resolutions Steral and Hursami furion Quations, No. 3

films It derected the attention of the Rome Institute to study means for promoting and encouragener the production exchange and repreentation of recreational films for children which would amuse them a hist contributing to their miellectual and moral progress

The Assembly noted that the Child Welfare Committee had borne in mind a recommenda tron of the eighth Assembly and had been careful not to serced its mourries over too large a num ber of problems. By arranging in due order the questions which claimed its attention and by only undertaking their study after careful preparation at had concentrated its energie upon a few proofens that seemed to demana inter national discussion and authority

4 SLAVERY

The propress made in the abolition of slavery and similar conditions were considered by the Assembly in the light of information firmished by the British Indrin Portuguese Spanish and Soudan Governments in pursuance of a resolu tion of the seventh Assembly

Purticular attention was devoted to detailed information given by the British Government on the social and economic results of the aboli tion of domest a slavery in Sern Lerra het it was noted had not given rise to any disturbance

Since the moth Assembly, the number of mufications or final accessions to the roof Slavery Convention has increased from twenty four to twenty eight the United States Germany Estons and Iraq having acceded to or ratified the Convention during the past year The Labertan delegate informed the Assembly that his Government, ratification and first report would be deno ited shortly. In conne tion with a statement by the Swass designation that the Swes Government would have hitle hositation in contraplating accession if such accession mucht be of assistance for the execution of the Convention the opinion was expressed that any decision of this kind taken by States which like Switzerland, were not directly concurred in the question a cold constitute a genuine moral asset towards the general application of the Consention

A proposal of the British delegate to re no the temporary Slavery Commission was con sidered by a special Sub Committee. The ten clusion was reached that in view of the changes in the general situation and the fact that a very short turn. had chapsed since the signature of the Convention at would be preferable (1) to en deavour to obtain further ratifications, (*) thoroughly to unestigate the results of the

† See Annex I Revolutions Social and Humani farma Question No 4

applications of the Convention and the present tate of the problem

The Assembly accordingly detailed to address an urgent appeal to Sixtee which had not done so to rainly or usuade to the Convention. It instructed the Sourclary General to collect from all Members parties to the Longue and from non Members parties to the Convention all possible raformation on the present position of Lours, and to region to the next A -milty.

Appointment of a Meuber of on it is on whead languar, Commission or Stowery and Formal Languar, Commission or Stowery and Formal Languar usual research and the Commission of the Commission of

The Commission will be composed of three members the other two will be appointed by the Liberian Go emment and by the United States Government respects of

5 REFUGEES †

The hard Asembly pased apportant resolutions on the que bon of Ruman Assyman Assym-Chaldean and Turksh rafuges the reports of the Adva or Commission the High Commissioner and the Supervisors Commission villing for decisions or principle to regard to toe continuation and completion of the Lague's work in this connection

In 20.8 when the Intersational Labour Obseability to relieve it of the fam. of the technical responsibility it had as smod in this respect the position was as follows: thersilit remained about one or refores without employment in addition to a considerable immber who were inceptable of weekings or and, to their age sufficients or facility of qualifications. Taking unto ground the very locary regions blitt thus placed upon the High Commissions the Assembly and the Commission and instructed of the respective relief and the Commission and instructed if to record on ways and means of Forums a final solution of the problem within the shortest possible time.

A study of the reports submitted by the Advisory Commi son led the As embly to endorse that body a proposal that the releige organisation should be wound up within a maximum period of tea) surs and to recommend that, if possible this period should be reliased. It dended that as an experiment the High Commi somers central services should be placed under the administrative authority of the Secretary General It asked the Secretary General to report to the next Assembly on the expension acquired and to submit definite administrative proposals for the v hole period of vanding up.

As regards the pro-monal legal status of the refugers the Aventhly required foor-murnist to adopt and apply the inter gav momental arrangements of 10 ± 10 × 10 vs. for you and rose? It was no object too to part of the funds darved from the alse of Norsen stamps being used to add to the final crusted for dearering refugers and authorised the High Commissioner to male or terms and the various private a scenation and near wideals to continue their efforts to obtain funds for the commission of the weight

Armenian Rejuge 2.—The question of the settlement of Armenian relugies in Envan was canfully considered by the As ambly

The moth Assembly had dended that the settlement work in Phan should be carried on under the saspires of the Lougus and had requested the Counted to tenume negliciations with Governments which had offered their missiance. As a result of their negociations a total sum of \$27.9.0 was promised which full short by nearth \$6.9.00 of the minimum amount required for self-linear togershins on the basis of with a the American Government had error the constraints.

It was thought describle to start with the trial word, or on a reduced, ale in the logothat further financial support might be forthcoming after it had been pro of their trigings could be settl of in Erray under satisfactory conductors. The Atmenian Government howor mannianed the word that the oun of \$200 coo was the minimum fund on whole beltment operations could be limited under the suppose of the Lecture.

As the secural to be no ammalate prospects of obtaining the bolance the Assembly relact and game to the conclusion that there is an obtained that there is an obtained that the length of the control of and when his co-operation might appear to be described.

At the request of the British Government the Council decided that the Advisory Commission for Refugers should include a British member,

^{*} Rapporteur the But h representative

[†] See Monthly Summary Vel IV. No 5 page o4 and Vol IV. No 6 page 2,6 see also aime I of the number Resolutions Secral and Has am farten District.

The Council took note of Dr. Nan eas inten

tion to associate Mr. Lodge, vith him in his worl-6 Prison Reports * A petition from the Howard League for Penal

Reform having been circulated to the Council at the request of the l'innish representative M Aquero v Bethancourt (Cuba) proposed that the question of the improvement of penal rd ministration should be included in the Assumbly

The petition asked that the Council should consider the possibility of instituting under the Leagu , auspices a Commission of Inquiry to frame an international convention to be che reed by all States 'fembers in their treatment of prisoners under arrest or in captivity

After an exchange of views between the Rapporteur and the French British and German representatives the Council decided to adjourn this matter until January

X-OTHER QUESTIONS

I THE NEW LEAGUE DUILDINGS † (a) Devisions of the A embly

The Assembly congratulated the Special Committee (M. Adates, M. Osusla, M. Pohtas, M. Urrutia Sir Edv ard Hilton Young M London and M. Parra Pérezi on the manner un which it had performed the task entrusted to it of studying the question of the new League build mes and adopting the plans

So eral points remained unsettled the most important being the approval of the detailed estimate to be drawn up by the archite is at the same time as the actual plans. The amount of this estimate which will determine the approprotion required for the erection of the buildings and the e ternal work, will be communicated to the Assembly

As some Governments and private individuals had already offered gifts towards the construction and decoration of the buildings the As embly decided that the adoption of a definite procedure for the acceptance and co-ordination of gafts would be not only in the interest of this huldings but also or use to miending donors

It decided that all offer should be addressed to the Building Committee which after consult ing the architects might accept the gifts or if it con ident I that the, could not be advin tageously utils ed should make alternative rigge tions. The As embly recalled that grits should be in harmony with the general scheme of th future buildings and that they should be ent in time to need unrecessary expense

It sucrested that guits mucht be divided into three categories -

- z Materials for construction or for external decombon
- 2 Intenor decoration (proferably the complet, decoration of panelling of a room) 3 Furniture or movable objects of art
- Offers falling within the first category should be received not later than Docember 10,0 those m the second category not later than December. 1031 and those in the third category not later than December 1932

Gifts should be accompanied, as far as possible by drawings sample, of materials etc It should be understood that any suggestions made by the Building Committee after con sulting the wednests would be purely with a view to enuring the best po ible artistic results

(b) Laging of the Foundation Stone The foundation stone of the nov League

buddings was laid on September 7th Speeches vere made emphasising the import ance of the event by the President of the Assembly M Guerrero (Salvador) the Actuag President of the Council Al. Khan Foroughi

(Persia) tax President of the Sui a Confedera tion M Haab and the Secretary General of the League Sir Era, Drummond

A small covered stand we reserved for the peakers the Members of the Council the President of the Assembly the General Com mettee of the As embly, the Committee of Five supervising the building of the new premises representatives of the Federal and Genoveso authorities the Sciritary General the Deputy Secretary General the Under Secretaries General the Director and Deputy Director of the International Labour Office the repre entatives of international institutions placed under the authority of the League and the President of the International Pederation of League of Nations Societies Opporate the small tand one large open stand containing about 1 000 cats was set up. The centre 1 as reserved for delegations to the Assembly and the two sides for journalists and officials of the League Secretariat and the International Labour Office

A leaden cash t vas enclored in the foundation stone containing a copy of the Covenant, speci mens of the currency of all States Members, and a parchment downtent in thirty two languages recording the nature of the erremon, the pur pose of the building, and the names of all States Numbers of the League This document also mentioned that the laying of the stone tool place during the tenth ordinary se sion of the A_sembl.

In his speech the Secr tary General emplia

R procteer The Cubin rep c entaine | Sec in rx 1 herolutions G her Q r ft r %0 5

suod that the representatives of fifts thrue nations were gathered together to witness the laving of the foundation stone of their housi. of perce and international co-operation then recalled that the suggestion that the larger of the stone should be considered as the most appropriate celebration of the tenth session of the A.sembly was due to the Venezuelan delegate. He paid a tribute to the principal authors of the Covenant and soon or of the League some of whom like Lord Cord M Hymans M Scialon, and M. Venizelos, were present at the ceremony, other like Lord Ealfour and Vis count Isku were certainly present in spirit President Wilson M Leon Bourgeois and M Branting had not lived to see this day

The Secretary General described the contents of the casket enclosed in the stone and concluded

If in the continues which may pass before the contents of the casket again or the hight of day all hattered records were lost these documents and come would at lest show that it was an our time that the foundations not early of these buildings but we black of the future peace of the world were high.

the world ware laid."

The Acting Frenchett of the Council Ali Khan
Forought (Perma) said that at all times and in
all countries people had rused monouments to
commence their battery and their calcius
tion. Now for the first time a building was
about to be rested a shack would be the common
property of the peoples minted in the same cent
ments of confidence and furtherhood. We are
placing the Covenant of the League of Neticos
the said. In the Coundations of this new Sorre
times to building. This soletim pledge which all
out Covenaments tools, will constitute the basis
of the building as it is the basis of of the building as it is the basis of of the building as it is the basis of of the building as it is the basis of of the building as it is the basis of of the building as it is the basis of of the building as it is the basis of of the building as it is the basis of of the building as it is the basis of of the building as it is the basis of all own of

of the building as it is the basis of all our vore Recalling the first years of the League and the scepticism it had encountered at the begin ning the President said

The building of the Leagues palace com a at the proper time when-even are having shown as that the course we, charted out was the right one-we may with greater confidence look forth upon a future full of tail but equily full of promise

He thanked the Gomen cae authorities and the Committee of Five and expressed his confidence in the architects

m the architects

The President of the Assembly M Guerrero (Sal ador) said among other things

The rections of a common bound for all numbers on a set as a gambole important. It is the maternal counterpart of that other deeps to the achievement of which varieties in all constitues one contributing with that far-near with it mechanized or any unfertaking infessiod it must the attacks of time. We have be in trying to constitute a latter tool during the past be symptom at those ominal inections of our "Office a The circle which glowns before our reck has been bequeated to be form neutron to confiny by

genton must which were upported in their straights by the Deyer of supfact future. He met-led Geneva schums to the honour of Bong the seat of it. League and thousled M. Moths Frederil Commission and the representatives of the Cauton and City of Gen va, who had enabled the Lengue to seeme the sate on which its place would now behind the the facilities of the Committee of Time over which makes the Committee of Time over White General and Competition of the Committee of Lindard Admin Institution Mangais, Problect of Califord Indardon and others of the same they Admit allers to obtain a still.

Finally the President of the Swiss Confederation M Haab expressed the satisfaction of his Government and the Swiss people

factory results

This is a solemn hour he and it review in as the measury of the great days of 1125 and 1350 when the premine of the Lengue of Nationa van guon to a world bathed in the blood of war when the Lengue w.s. founded upon 1 covenous which is the charter of the new rags and when to Geen a way of each the honour of bring chosen for its set

He added that the laying of the first stone meant that an institution which was but frail in its beginnings now stood upon firm foundations

The I cages of Nation his concluded has now become for all the peopler it embraces for all manhold to which it points a denuite path a meeting place a common vorkshop a cond a way of his

ELECTION OF THE SUPPRISORY COMMISSION *
The Assembly appointed the following members to set on the Supervisory Commission in 1939.

Members Lord Meston Count Moltle M Osusky M Parra Pere, M Réveillaud Sub stitute Members M Botella Prince Varu vailya

Up to the present the members of the Super va.ory Commission have been appointed by the Council but in 10.8 the Assembly decided that from 1929 it vould proceed to this appointment itself.

3 THE LENGUE BUDGET †

The Assembly passed the audited accounts of the Langue of Nations for 19.8 It prised the general budget for 1930 which amounts to 28.10 248 gold frames computed with 27 026 280 in 19 9

The expenditure is divided as follows Secretariat and special Organica Gold fits

tions I5 065 256 International Labour Office 8 552 011

Permanent Court of International
Justice 2 257 981

*S c Annex I Resolutions Other Outstiens No 1 † See Annex I Resolutions Other Questions No 2 The sum of 1 425 000 francs was set awae for the League building funds.

The cammaton of the budget was preceded by an amportant g and dobe in the Fourth. Cammatter. In the course of the discretaint is appared that the hedget carellated by the Severity Gesterd in June only showed un an case of 200 000 for compared with the post are but that oung to several respects for additional credits made during th. Assembly it, that been increased to 28 to 38 for which represents an increase of 1183,958 for companed with 200

On this occusion the Feerth Committee emphasized the necessity of observing the proveness of the financial regulations so as to enable it to estimate requests for explainmentary credits with all destantle care. It all or remarked all dislipates of the importance of close co-ords nation letter as it he proceedings of the Fourth Committee and those of other Assembly Committee.

mattons the more geoural question of facilities are appeared to the more geoural question of facilities of the budget which a few years upon carrier, another than the continual growth of the budget which a few years upon carrier, another had desired to five at a monouron of a good one for They stated that their did not desire to oppose my development in the work but at the same tense it was necessary that such development should be on randomal lines. Other spealers drew vites on the connectable registrous in the League a varid dampt ten varis. The eredits fiber conducted, should be proportionate to the League a uncreased programme and that programme should grow all or any deter for erecomy

The Committee finally decided to submit next Assembly a report on possible improvements in the existing procedure with regard to supple mentury credits

After approving the budget of the Secretanat, the International Labour Office and the Permanent Court, the Assembly took certain ducsions concerning the administration of the sucome from the Rockefeller grant for the Libra Vir John D Rocksteller Jr has thready paid the Secretary General the sum of .00 coo dollars a part of the gaft of 2 con con dollars offered. The Assembly considered that it was describle to determine the method of administering the endorment and created a fund to be known as the Library Endowment Fund the capital and income of which will be munituned separate from the other assets of the Le gue The capital vill be invested and adrunt tered by the Secretar, Gene al m such a manner as may be approved by a Committee of the memoers appointed by the Council-ts o on the proposal of the Financial Committee and

the third on the proposal of Mr Rockefeller The income will be applicable only for the pur poses of the Library

4 ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE AS EMBLY * On the proposal of the British delegation the

Assembly decaded that its next ordinary ession should open on Septimb r 10th 1030 Pending the construction of the new League

Pending the construction of the new League buildings it expressed the opinion that the possibility of holding its meetings in premises other than the Reformation Hall should be studied

It also suggested that means should be considered of unproving the conduct of its debates and instructed a Commutter of Fire Members to study thes, several points and submit a report in 1930. The Commutter is composed of Dr Bruss M Breitscheid Lord Cool M Motta and M Villegas.

5 ORGANISATION OF THE SECRET/RIAT, THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE AND THE

REGISTRY OF THE PERMANENT COURT!

Last year the Assembly expressed the opmont
that although the Staff Regulations of the
Secretariat the International Labour Office and
the Registry of the Permanent Court had in
general provide asthefactory certain modulina
toors would appear designable.

Temediately after the Assembly, the Secretary General set up a Committee of five official to study the question. All the members of the Secretaria had the right to communicate their views and the stuff constituted a committee of its own whose conclusions were cymmed by the Secretary General's Committee.

On the base of the material this collected, the Secretary General prepared a riport which he communicated to the Director of the International Labour Office and the Registers of the Central and forwarded to the Superovery Commission in June

The Sepervisory Commission was impressed by the complexitor channels of the problem and the import in financial consequences i notated It considered that there would be many that It considered that there would be many that variages in submitting to the Assembly conclusions which had not been adequately examined and intertools to continue its study of the problem and to submit its conclusions to the eleventh 4, son of the Assembly

The question was nevertheless the object of a preferrich discussion in the Fourth Committee following dint resolutions submitted by the Botch and Jahnu representative: The Botch is resolution demanded the constitution of a Commission of Engury to take account of the following Friends:

(1) The members of the inf of the Fespee

*S - Anne T Revolutions Other Questions No 6

shall as far as poughly have permanent employ ment and contracts of long duration.

- (2) Throughout the whole of the Secretarsat and of the International Labour Office e ery post should be open to be filled by promotion from among the whole body of officials.
- (3) The system of selection and recruitment while taking full account of an equitable destribution of posts among the disterent naturalishus should be particularly struggest no order to course that the officials he hockens tembers of this permanent international givel service bould have the character the abilities and the training required.
- (4) Ah generators related to the paraments should be the special concern of an administrative official who would asset the Secretary General or the Director of the International Labour Office in designs with such matters
- (5) A system of adequate gensions should be introduced

The Italian delegation also proposed that a Commission of Inquiry should be set up to examine ' the results of the application of the principles adopted by the Assembly in 10 x

and to consider matters connected with the organisation and duties of the Secretariat, and the silveticon and terms of engagement of the staff and any other material that may bely the Assembly to gain a full knowledge of the question before taking a decision.

Some delegates thought it descrable that the Fourth Committee should unmediately adopt a number of guiding principles while other speakers held that the Commission of Inquiry should be left the fullest possible freedem of action

Finally the Assembly noted the British and Ifahan draft resolutions, and douded to et up a Commission of Inquiry of tharteen members to examine what steps could be taken to ensure the best possible administrative results for the Secretariat the International Labour Office and the Repistry of the Conri

The various draft resolutions submitted to the Fourth committee and the mustres of that Committee and the found to the Commission of Inquiry, which as it, turn will submit a report m such time as will enable Governments to

Consider it before next Assembly, on the proposal of its General Committee, appointed as follows the Commission of Inquiry —

M Adalai Count B mstorff Vacourt Cec.J
of Chelwood, Aur Atul Chatterge M. Hambro
Mme Kinyver M. Loucheur M Osusky (Mem
but of the Supervasory Commussion) M Quinones
de Long, M Parra Pére, (Member of the Super
vasors Commussion) M Scialoja M Solal M
Urrutha

AI -FORTHCOMING EVENTS

- Oct 15 —Sub-Committee of Experts on the Unification of Tanif Nomunclature Geneva.
 - Oct 17th Fi cal Committee Geneva
 - Oct 24 -- Economic Committee Geneva
 - Oct 31st.—Legal Sub Committee of the Child Welfare Committee Geneva
 - Nov 5th —Conference on Treatment of Foreign ers and Foreign Ent-rprises Paris
 - Nov 6th -- Permanent Mandates Commission Genera
- hov *5th —Conference on Transport of News papers and Penodicals Geneva Jan 10th 1930 —Fifty-eighth Si non of the
- Council, General Conference on Police
- Feb 17th —International Conference on Bills of Exchange Geneva.
- March 1,th -Conference for the Codification of International Law, The Hague

THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTER-NATIONAL JUSTICE

1 REVISION OF THE STATUTE * ACCESSING OF THE U ITED STATES TO THE PROTOCOL OF SIG ATURE !

The Assembly adopted two Proto als one relating to the revision of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Tustice the other concerning the necession of the Umited States to the Proto of of Sugnature of the Court Statute

The Protocols vere approved by a Conference of Signatories which mot at Geneva from September 4th to 12th and were opened on Suplember 14th for the signature of the States concerned

The instory of these two Protocols may be summanised as fello as. At its minth Jession the Assembly passed a resolution asking the Council to arrange for the examination of the Court Statute ath a view to the introduction of any unendment that expenence might show to be necessary The Council appointed for this pur no e a Committee of Turnsis and invited the American jurist Mr Elihu Root the President and Vice President of the Court and the Chair man of the Supervisory Commission to take part in its work.

Some time before this Committee met, the American Sceretary of State Mr Kellogg sent the Governments concerned and the Secretary General a note sugge tang negotiations for the removal of the few remaining difficulties in the un, of the accession of the United States to the Court Statute This ne question the Council immediatel, added to the agenda of the Committee of Junsts which succeeded in reach ing agreement on two Protocols one for the revision of the Statute, the other on the accession of the United States

Subsequently at its June session the Council summaned a Conference of Stenatones of the Court Statute to ment at Guarya on September 4th to examine the amendments proposed by the Committee of Turists It also approved in so for a 1t was concerned the American Protocol which was officially transmitted to the United States and at its September session referred this question to the Conference on the Re usion of the Statute

The Conference unanimously adopted the druft Protocol for the Accession of the United States in its entirely. It adopted with Jight modifications the Proto-ol concerning the Revision of the Statute

(a) face non of it bruted States - At the opening of the Conference the Secretary General Se sprex II

stated that he had information on which the Conference could rely that the American Secretary of State had satisfied himself that the Protocol on the accession of the United States would meet the objections rused by the American Senate and that if it were accepted by the other States he would recommend the President of the United States that it be signed and submitted to the Senate for its consent to rablication

In his report to the Assembly VI Politis recalled that the United States Government not being a Member of the League had agreed to uccede to the Court Statute subject to certain guarantees. He then described the negotiations which had taken place recalling that there had been agreement except on the question of advisory opinions

He considered that this difficulty was due to a reaprocalises of confidence The United States had feared that the Council or the Assembly might ask the Court for an advisory opinion a athout considering the interests of the United States and the other States had on their side been apprehen ive left the reservation of the United States might be employed in such a way as to hamper the League a work.

He then described the curcumstances in which the Committee of Jurists had succeeded in find ing a formula cats factory both to the United Stater and the signatures of the Court Statute In his opinion the fermula practically ensured the United States in all matters appertaining to the Court the saturtion a luch it would have had if it had been a Member of the League with a permanent seat on the Council

The system adopted may be duided into four main proportions -

I The United States 1 ould take part in the elections of judges of the Court through dele-

gates to the Assembly and the Council 2 The consent of the United States would be requested on a footing of equality vito the other State, for any amendment of the Statute

3 The existing provisions of the Court's Rules of Provedure in respect of advi ory opinions would become contractual in character

i The United States would take part on a footing of equality with the States Members represented in the Assembly and the Council in any decision taken with a view to asking the Court for an advancy opinion is all cases in which the interests of the United States were ans olved

M Politis evaluated that Article 5 of the drift Protocol; w. sufficiently clastic to allow of its covering all possible circumstances esential pornt was that, whenever the Council

¹ Ser Arnex III

^{*} See Annex.

or the Assembly was informed that the Dathel States Go ...mittent held that its mixends were involved in a matter concerning which either of these bodies proposed to ask for an opinion, it would be able to the part in the deason to request such an opinion exactly as if it had been a Member of the League vith a permanent sect on the Council.

(b) Revises of the Court Statute —The amend ments and the recommendations submitted to the present Assembly. W Points said find been frimed in the spirit of the resolution adopted at last Assembly which had contemplated not the entire revision of the Court Statute but cally the postibility of adding freely provisions or making such improvements as had supeared notestars from experience.

The Reporture observed that in respons to the uncreange condense of States in the Court, it must in the first place be a judicial organisation in the fill meaning of the term. To otherwise that nurpose it members must prove spruched expension in international affairs and their quincial finations must be their reduced to justice. Secondly the Court must be at the disposal of all States at my moment. He considered that the provisions adopted by the Committee of Jun is and approved by the Committee of Jun is and approved by the Confirmate follialled this purpose.

1f. Pohis then commented the arthubaffected by the mendinents of the Domintheo of Jurist and the Conference and recoiled that the Braulann Government had drawn attention to its special position in regard to the Court The Conference had accordingly introduced retrina manufacture in Arroles 4 and 5 of the Sixtist, which has down the minimer in which States parties to the Statist and not Minmons of the Lengue wold thin yet in the deview of longer and in the corpuse of the Court

M. Polits, evaluated that the amendments were coursed by the Protected of Signature. He emphasized the necessity of signing and milyture the Prote of at an early date in rectly that the revised Startie might come into force before the removal Startie might come into force before the removal of the term of effice of the judges in September 1939. In view of the number of statistication at had been thought useful that the Protocol should come into force, even if all the institutional had not been obtained provided the Council were situated that the Statism I had not delayed artifaction and no objection to the numericate coming into force of the amendments.

The Protocol for the Revision of the Court Statute has "of ar been signed b, the following States South Africa Australia Austria Belguam Belivia, Brazil, Belgura, Canada, Chile, China Czechoslovaka Dennari, Domi mean Remeble, Estonia Finland France, Great Britain Gennamy Gust, mala Greece Hatt Hungary India Insis Free State Italy Latvia Netherlands New Zealand Nicatagua Norway Panama Paragany Poland Portugal Rou manus Salvador Sam Spain Sweden Svrizzer Ind Uruguat, Venezuda, yagoolawa

The Protect relating to the a recession of the United States has been expeed by South Africa watershale Assistance Beldum Be at Bulgarus Candat Chiles Culta, C e-Poolovokas Doumard. Doumneuron Republic Estoma I'm land Frances Great Britam Germany Grooce Hungary India Irosh I'res State Itah Japan Labra the Netherlands, Piasangan Norway New Zealand, Françusy, Poland Portragal Roumanna Sal vador Sann Spatu S telen, Sastreedand, Uniceasy Venezue'a Yangolavia

2 ACCEPTANCE OF THE COURT STATUTE

On September 14th 1929 the Protocol of December 16th 1920—concerning the accept ance of the Section of the Court's parallel that the the Court statelled thereto and the recognition of the Court's jumidiction under the terms and conditions provided by the Statute—was signed on behalf of Peru and Nicaragus

The number of signatory States has thus been brought up to fifty four, of which forty two bave deposited their instrument of ratification

3 COMPULSORY JURISDICTION

Denng the tenth seven of the Assembly fiften. Members of the Lemm. seconded to the Optional Claim of the Court Sestine concerning the Court computer you design. They were South Africa. Australia Gandel Genche Iord's Prince Gent Britain Graces India Info Free South Africa. Australia Gandel Genche Iord's Free South Erich and Second India Secondary Land Secondary Sec

has now when the Amenably one only three falls are well as a portugal and Switzerland—Reasons Portugal and Switzerland—Montaccould of the Optional Clusse Sance that date denung the pa t ten years fifteen battes unteiling my 1960 one paramented mother of the Caurall (German y)* recognised the computing—purediction of the Court Thus the Assembly fablied the denue expressed by the British Prime Minister Mr Runnary MacDonald at its opening whan he sail that the softh Assembly

*Trance signed the Optional Clause in 19 4 subject to the coming into force of the Protocol for the Paulic Settlement of International Dispute 306

might be Ino n ? the Optional Clause Assembly

Of the agratures given during the Asembly Il are subject to retification with the exception of that of Greeo. Most of the signatures were recompanied by reservations concerning white tions or facts prior to accession or a probinment, examination of all disputes by the Conneil The text of the declarations accompanying the various signatures is green below

Itah (September 9th 19-9)

The Italian Government recognise as compullor; rass facto in relation to any other Member or State accepting the same obligation and for a period of five years subject to any other method of settlement provided by a pecial convention and in any case where a obtain through the diplomatic channel or furth r by the action of th Council of the Learne of Nations could not be reached the jurndiction of the Court on the following classes of local disputes arising after the ratification of the present declaration and concoming -(a) The int reretation of a treats

(b) Any question of int mational law (c) The existence of any fact which if established would constitute a breach of an int testion toblication

(d) The nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

Lat va (September 10th 19 %)

On behalf of the Latyrun Government and subject to ratification by the Steems I recognise as compollery said facto and without special agreement in relation to any other member or state accepting the same objection that is to ay on condition of reciprority the jurisdiction of the Court in conformity with Article 36 para griph of the Statute of the Court for a penod of five year in any disputes arising after the ratification of the present declaration with regard a the bear a fams or being and to the rabili ention except in cases where the parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another method of punic settlement. This declaration replaces the declaration made on September 11th

Gre a (September 1.th 1929)

Duly authorised by the Helleuc Government arting in virtue of special approval by the legis lative power I declare that I accept on behalf of of Grecce the Optional Clause provided in Article 36 of the Statut of the Permanent Court of Inter national Justice for a period of five years and on condition of reciprocity for all the classes of disputes mentioned in the swd Article 36 with th exr ptin of

(a) Disputes relating to the territorial tatus of Greece including disputes relating to its rights of sovereignty over Ls ports and lines of communication

(b) Disputes relating directly or and ectly to the application of tre ties or conventions accepted by Greece and providing for another p avedone

The acceptance is effects of as from the date of ignature of the p e-ent declaration

In. Free State (September 1.,th 19 9) On beluif of the Inch Free State I declare that I accept as computers in ofacto and without

pecual convention the jurisdiction of the Court in conformate with Article 35 of the Statute of th Personnent Court of International Js tice for a period of twenty years and on the ofe condition of recuprocity. This declaration is subject to retrification

France (Suptember 19th 19 9)

On b half of the Covernment of the French Republic and subject to ratification I recognise as computery spro facto and without special agreement, as relation to any other Member of State accepting the same obligation the juris diction of the Court in conformity with Article 36 paragraph . of the Statute of the Court for a pris Jod fao ream in any diap to ansine after the ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations or lacts sub equant to thus ratification and which could not have been settled by a procedure of conclustion or by the Council notording to the term of Article 15 paragraph 6 of the Cownant with reservations as to the ease where the parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another method of settlement by urbitration. This declaration replaces the declaration of October and 19 1 which his now lansed

Gren' Britan New Zealand Umon of South Africa, Ind 1 (September 19th 1909) diistralia

Cat aga (Sept mbut 21st 1919)

On behalf of His Majests a Government in the United Langton in New Zealand in the Union of South Africa in India in the Common wealth of Australia and in Conada and subject to relification I accept an compulsory ipro forto and without potral convention on condition of recapporate the jury diction of the Court in con formity with Article 35 paragraph . of the Stabute of the Court for a period of ten year and thereafter until such time as notice may be given to termenate the acceptance ever all di putes ansing after the ratification of the present declare tion with regard to studion or frets subsequent to the said ratification other than -

Disputes an regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement and

Disputes with the Government of any other Member of the Longue which is a Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations all of which dispute shall be ettled in such manner as the parties h we agreed or shall agree and

Disputes with regard to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the purediction of the United Lingdom

and subject to the condition that His M justy's Coverament reserve the right to require that proceedings in the Court small o suspended in respect of an, de pute which has been submitted to and is node consideration by the Council of the League of Nations pouled that notice to suprend : given after the dispute has been sub method to the Council and is cases within ten days of the notification of the instation of the proceedings in the Court and provided also that such uspendon shall be limited to a pened of tuche mentle or not longer period a may be ", reed by the parties to the deput or deter maned by a decreen of all the Members of the Council other than the parties to the dispute

Czecho le al 1a (September 19th 19 9)

On behalf of the Carcheslovale Republic and subject to ratification I recognil e as compulary

sess for \$1 and parthouts recall supposement on relation to any other Member of the Learne of Nationa or State accepting the same obligation, that is to on on condition of responsity the sumalistics of the Court in conformity with Article 26 para craph of to Statiste to a f to d of + ... year from the data of the deposit of the instrument of randcation in any dispute among after the rations ion of the present deck about with r gard to attentions or facts sub-equent to the ratification except in cases where the porties large agreed or shall age to have recour a to another method of macrife settlement, and sale of to the webt, for either of the parties to the de pute to separat the dispute be'e can, reconste to the Court to the Louncil of the League of hadrons Peru (Scotember 10th 10 o)

On behalf of the Republic of P ru and subject to rationation I recognise a mappellory place It to without sp real agreement in relation to any oth I Member of the Leasue of Nations or to any State recepting the same obligation the sundiction of the Court in conformity with Article 30 paragraph a of its Statute for a period of ten years from the date of deposit of the subru m at of ratricution in any dispute an une with ruand to situations and facts sub equent to that ratingation everyt in caust share the parties have agreed orther to have recourse to another method of sottlement by arbitration or to submit th diputs proviously to the Council of the League of Nations

S an (September 20th 1929)

On behalf of the Samray Government I engine a but to subfestion in a bibon to any other Mamber or State which accepts the same olderation—that is to say on the caudition of reappropriy-the jurisdiction of the Court a. computary to a facto and without any propi convention in conformity with article as your graph 2 of the statute of the Court for a pened of ten years in all disputes as to which no other means of pacific settlement is agreed upon bety een the parties

4 PROPOSAL TO CONVEY ON THE PERMANENT COULT OF INTERNATIONAL TOMBOR TURES DILITION AS A COUPT OF RESIDENT IN RESPECT OF APBITRAL TRIBUNALS ESTABLISHED BY STATES *

The Assembly considered a proposal submitted by the Finnish Government to make the Permanent Court of International Instine a Court of Review in to pect of Arbitral Tribinals established by States

The Firmish delegat dre attention to the fact that in the present state of international law there was no general provision unthout special agreement bette en States embling the parties to a dispute to appeal against the award of a perial tribunal instituted between them

The Assembly invited the Council to submit to examination the question of the pro-plure to be followed by St. tus de iring to enable the Court to assume in a general way as hetween them the functions of a tribunal of appeal from int mational arbitral tribunals at all cases where

bue Anney I Re olutions, Legat and Con titut ough Qu tions No

without sunsdiction or had exceeded its juris diction The Sceretary General was requested by the Assembly to communicate the results of this mounty to the Congruents of States hiem ber of the Lou, we or signatories of the Court Statute with a year or decresson at a late ers ion of the Assembly

at was contended that an arbitral tribunal was

5 ELECTION OF SUL ESSONS TO LORD FINLAY AND M WELS

Ser Cook Hurst (Great Britain) and M. HURT From geet (France) were elected by the Assembly and the Council voting concurrent! to second the Late Lord Finlay and M Welshab udges of the Permanent Court

The Assembl, and Council electrons took place independently

The number of votes cast in the 1 sembly wa, 5 Sir Ce-il Hurst obtained 40 M From a gent renerving 37

The Council sat in secret Sir Coul Hurst was nominated unanimously M Fromagnut being nominated by all members but one

The result of the elections was immediately communicated to the President of the Court Sir Cecil Herst and M. From goot having in formed the Secretary General that they ac ept the appointment the number of pages troyaged for su the Court Statute : once more complete

6 CASE CONCERNING THE TERRITORIAL EXTENT OF THE TURNSPICTION OF THE INTER

JATIONAL COMMISSION OF THE ODER ! On September 10th 19 9 the Court gave judgment in this ca e. It will be remembered that the despute referred to the Court turned upon the following pont While the powers of the Commusion admittedly e lend over the ma n siver and wes there no nguble perform of the tributaries which are situated in German territory or are common to Germany and Poland do they extend also over those mays gable portions which are exclusively tuthin Polish territors > This question Poland claumed should be answered in the neg itt e while the other six Government concerned and redutin the affirmative

The Court on the whole accepts the 21 of the Six Governments

The que tion related to the interpretation of certain clauses of the Versalles Treaty numely Article 347 this is provided for the creation of an international commission entrusted with the admin that n of the Od r truck 331 this h the Oder and all navigable intern_honabse marks of styres of system and Arts le 338 v high lays down that the reeme of internationalisation

† Parts , 6 v and 9 of this chapt r ha e ices prepared with the aid of information form hid by the Registry of the court

provided for in the Versailles Treaty hall be replaced by that which is to be found in a General Convention to be drawn up by the Albed and Associated Pin ers and approved by the League of Nations

The main contention of the Six Governments in the present proceedings was that the General Convention-A high was the Barcelona Convention of 1921 on mangable untersains of inter national concern-had become applicable by virtue of Article 338 of the Versailles Trenty and that those portions of the tributaries of the Oler which were in Polish territors and which were vaterways of international concern came , then the presdiction of the Commission In the alternative they submitted that the Commi non a jurisdiction comprised such por tions of the tributaries as fulfilled the conditions of navigability laid do in in Article and of the Versatlles Treaty The Polish Government, for its part held that the Barcelena Convention could not be involed agunst Poland which had not ratified it, in any case, while the limit- of the regund of navigation must be determined necording to the Barcelona Convention the limits of the jurisdiction of the Commission were nxed exclusively by Article 332 of the Versatiles Treaty but this article did not cover the Poli h portions of the navigable course of the Odor tributaries mee they did not provide more than one State with access to the sea

The Court first of all states that the wood jumplation in the question submitted most to taken to relate to power passessed by the Oder Commission under Treatess in footlier has produced to the continuous law by Polvade to the other that the Oder Commission cheald have your Althou over the main race only, to the evolution of influences it raches the question relating to the applica bidity to the pre-art case of the Bastedona Convention.

This question hages on the proper interprethion of 'ru le 3.8 of the Versa les Treat, it is whether the supervession provided for in that Article as stated above depends on rate fication of the said Comention by the States concerned including Poland which has not rate fied This question the Court answers in the affirmative. The Court in feet infers from the u c of the word Consention in Article 338 tint reference was made to ... Convention made effective in recordance with ordinary rules of international by which provides witer also that contictions are builting only by virtue of retr tration And the Barodona Convention at elf in lades provision which-in the Court's viewnate it coming into force as regards each It i der alent upon ratification

The Court concludes that the Barcelo is Contention cannot be relied error as against Polyadand that thurefore the question submitted to it must be soked solely on the basis of the Treats of Versulles.

On this subject the Court first of all observes that as a result of the system adopted in the Versulles Treaty the territorn's limits of the rigume of internationalisation and the e of the Commi sion's puradiction are-contrary to the Polish contentions-the .amc the answer to the question submitted must therefore be quelit in Article 331 which deals with the territornal extent of the inform bonal remme and more particularly in the words used there All my i gable parts of such river systems which natur ally provide more than one State vith access to the sea As it is not contested that the Oder tributaries are navigable also in their Polish course, the que tion really is whether this should be considered no affording within the meaning of the Treaty in this course more than

one State with success to the ca This que tou the Court mavers in the aftern ntive to some o tent relying on grammatical arguments ad anced by the Sr. Government. but attaching decisive veight to considerations relating to the formation of the principle of free dom of navigation on so-called international ravers and from the concection of international over law as laid down in 1815 by the Congreof Vienna and subsequently developed. While the deare to provide upstream States with access to the sea has no doubt-recording to the Court-played a part in this development the main idea neverthele s is that of a common legal right based on the community of interests of the reparan States and involving as one of its essential features the perfe t equality of all these States in the use of the whole navigable course of the river. This idea, which is obit ously secompatible with thit of in interior tionalisation stopping short at the last political frontier upstream, was adopted by the Vercauli 5 Treaty which even extended the right of free use of the international over to all States whether mparian or not

Taking these grounds as its base the Court number the conclusion—of which it mids, more over a confirmation meetan secondary por a same of the Peace Treaty—that the jurisdation of the Oder Commission a clouds to the operations of the tributance of that mer which are standed in Jobst territory.

As the up tream limit of the poters of the Commission the Court refers to the principles laid down in Article 331 of the Versalles Fresty which establishes the enterior of na hability

The Court's design was reached by min

votes to three no judge making use of his right to file a distenting opinion

7 CLOSURE OF THE XVII SESSION OF THE Cotter

At the nubbr sitting held on September 10th the President declared closed the XVII Session which had orened on June 17th 1929 and in the cour e of whech, besides the case in which sudement was given on the same day, the case between France and Swit erland concerning the

Free Zones of Upper Sayoy and the Distret of Geve had also been taken

8 ASSESSORS FOR TRANSIT AND COMMUNICATION Ciere

According to a communication addressed by the Hungarian Government to the Secretary General of the League of Nations M Matray deceased has been replaced on the list of asses one provided for under Article ...? of the Statute by M. Corneille de Tolnav

Annex I

RESOLUTIONS OF THE ASSEMBLY

I Arbitration, Security and Reduction of Armaments

I PROSPESS OF THE WORK OF THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION FOR THE DISARVAMENT COLUMN FOR THE DISARVAMENT CO

The Assembly Having taken cognisance with interest of the work of the last session of the Proparatory Com

me suon for the Dramament Conference

Cordially a olumning the prospect of an early agreement between the naval Powers with a view to the reduction and limitation of naval armaments, which agreement may enable the Proparatory Commission to s-cure general agreement on the methods to be adopted for the reduction and limitation

of naval armaments Taking note of the statements made in the Third Committee with regard to the principle on which in the opinion of various delegations the anal work of the Preparators Commission should be

base1 Noting that the solution of the disarmament problem can be attained only through mutual con or sons by Governments in regard to the proposals they prefer

Urging in accordance with its resolution of 14 8 the necessity of accomplishing the first step towards the reduction and limitation of armaments with as little delay as possible Confidently hopes that the Preparatory Commission will shortly be able to resume the worl interrupted at its last session, with a view to framing a preliminary draft Convention as soon as

possible for the reduction and limitation of land waval and air armaments Decides that the Minutes of the pleasary meetings of the Assembly and of the Third Committee shall be communicated to the Preparatory Commission for any necessary action

2 MODEL TREATS TO STRENGTHEN THE MEANS FOR PREVENTING WAR

The Assembly,

Recognising the importante of the model Treaty to strengthen the Means of preventing War approved by the As embly at its month session

Convinced that the municipance of peace would be facilitated by the acceptance by as many States at possible of obligations of the kind contained in that Treaty Invites the Council to recover the Committee on Arbitration and Security to consider the possibility of establishing a draft General Convention on the general lines of the Treaty which could be

referred to the Governments in time to enable the latter to indicate at the eleventh ordinary session of the Assembly whether they are prepared to accept at

3 DRAFT CONVENTION ON FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

The Assembly Ha in examined the draft Convention on Tinancial Assistance drawn up by the Financial Committee

Noting that the determination of the cases in which this assistance could or should be granted to in close relation with the general problem of the definition of the aggressor and with that of the means of provening war and that the connection between financial assistance and the reduction and limits tion of armiments has been re ognised and should be thoroughly examined

Taking into consideration the various amendments which have been submitted several of which necessitate adjustment in the technical machinery of the plan of a si tance whereas others are of a political character

Requests the Council to the steps to ensure the early establishment of a complete text capable of being submitted to States for signature at the earliest possible date

It accordingly suggests that the Council should instruct the Committee on Arbitration and

S curry to draw up this text in on operation with the Financial Committee. The text would after it

had been communicated to the Governments be submitted for the approval either of a special con ference or at the satest for that of the next Assembly

4 SUPERVISION OF THE PRIVATE MANUFACTURE AND PUBLICITY OF THE MANUFACTURE OF ARMS AND AMBIUNITION A D OF IMPLEME TS OF WAR

The Assembly has taken cogrusance of the documents forwarded to it by the Conneil on the york of the Sperial Commission responsible for friming a draft Commention on the supervision of the private

manufacture and publicity of the manufacture of arms and ammunition and of implements of war It recognises the importance of the task entrusted by the Council to the Special Commission

The A sembly considers that the organisation of the supervision of private manufacture-the only manufacture referred to m Article S of the Co enant-in conjunction with the publicity to be defined later of State manufactures which would place non-producing countries and producing countries on the same footing a sold facilitate the entry into force of the Consention on the International Trade in Arms Ammunition and Implements of War dated June 17th 19 5 Geneva

If notes however that certain reservations have been made in respect of the draft Convention and that several Governments have said that they are unable to express a figul opinion on the methods of securing publicity for State manufactures until they know the conclusions reached by the Prepara tory Disarmament Commission on the question of publicity of war material

The Assembly therefore requests the Council to consider the describility as soon as the Prenam tory Commission has concluded its v ork in connection with the publicity of implements of wir, of convening a further meeting of the Special Commission to complete the text of a preliminary draft

Convention

310

5 CO IMUNICATIONS AFFECTING THE WOPKING OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AT TIMES OF EMERGENCE (a) Fa littes to be Granted to Arroraft

The Assembly has noted the work undertaken by the International Air Navigation Commission to the regard to the juridical status of aircraft utilised to ensure air communications of importance to the vorking of the League of Nations and the facilities to be granted to these aircraft

It trusts that this work will be completed as soon as possible in order that the results may be

submitted for the examination of Governments

The Assembly accordingly requests the Council as soon as the work of the Air Navigation Commission is finished to he ea stud, made possibly by the Commutee on Arbitration and Security of the requisite measures to unsure that amount engaged in transport of importance to the vorting of the Largue of Nations may be free in times of emergency to fly m such a wa, and over such territory as may be note sary for the carrying out of their mission the Secretariat and the Governments baving come to an agreement beforthand as to the rules to be observed and the normal routes to be followed and as to any departures therefrom

(h) Establishment of a 11 or less Stations destined to Dusure Independent Commitmications to the Lengue of Nations in Times of Emergency

Desiring that the League of Nations should have means at its disposal and under its direct management at any rate in times of casis for independent radio-telegraphic communication with as urany Members of the League as possible

Being desirous of facilitating at all times relations between the Langue of Antions and its Members

more particularly those at a distance from the seat of the League

Instructs the Secretary General to take the necessary steps for the provision, as early as posture of a radio telegraphic station comprising in the case a post with a norldered radius so far as this my be technically possible in conformity with the proposals submitted to the Assemble by the Communications and Transit Committee

The Sines Government can be represented at this station by an observer who e duties could be

13 had down in the Council's resolution of Maren oth 1929

The Assembly declares that the u e of this station by the League of Nations in times of crisis can in no case be involved against Switzerhard as affecting her international responsibility

II Legal and Constitutional Questions

A SI D SE T OF THE CONTACT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AS A RESULT OF THE GI II AT ADRESON OF THE MENBERS OF THE LEAGUE TO THE PACT OF PARIS FOR THE RY & CIATION OF WAI

The 1 embis

Tilling note of the re-cluston submitted to it on September 6th on behalf of various delegations the ' in view of the large measure of acceptance obtained by the Pact, upnot at Paris on August, 7th 10 S whereby the parties renormeed our as an instrument of unboard policy in their relations to the ore nother its describle that articles a unit 15 of the Covenant of the Lengue of vations of uld be re-evamined in order to determine whether it is necessary to make any modulicate as therein

I lung note all a of the resolution proposed by the Perusan delegation on September 10th re connecting that a report should be obtained as to the attentions which we encere ity in the Coverant of the Learn are order to give affer to the prohibitions contained in the Part of Pari

De la estil at it is de irable that the terms of the Coverant of the League should not accord any to Meriters of the Legue - night to have resource to virin case in which that right has be in

ore areal by the prove sons of the Piet of Puns referred to .. ha or

Instructs the Secretary General in communicate to all the Members of the League a copy of the amendments to the Concernit of the League which have been prope of for this perpe e by the British Generalized: Livether with such further purpers as may be circle as

Invote the Court'd to appear a terminite of eleven postors to former a report as to the transit mosts in the Newment of the Losque death are most surf to fromg it into harmony with the Rect of Pers. This Committee, boold meet in the first it times months of rogs and in the course of it vest should labe into account any replace or no bereations which have been received from the Member of the Lonque by the date. The report of the Committee in the voluntial to the Memors of the Lonque in order that such action as pure be deemed appropriate may be falken during the meeting of the elevants distinctly to most of the Ass. Subject in 1998.

 Application of Article 10 of the Colemant of the Leagle Recarding the Reconsideration Of Treaties Will in Have Bloody Inapplicable

The Assembly

Having taken cognisance of the declaration by the Planese delegation that certain treaties for the property or bloded between China and other Stat is I using monorestant with present conditions in China have become mapplicable within the meaning of 4tricle to of the Covenant.

Appearating the importance of the powers as to which the Chine e delegation focks concern after lawing considered the resolution respond by the Chinese delegation which is amoved hereto.

nereto,

Considering that, under the terms of Article 19 of the Covenius of the League of "ist in.

The Assumbly may from time to turn advise the review deviation by Members of the
Lague of treates which have become mapphenoise and the consideration of international con-

ditions whose continuance might endanger the prace of the world.

Noting that the question of the apphasium of Ariche to his previously from studied. Deliver to tat a K midro of the Lungue may on the own supenability subject to the Rute of Procedure of the Assembly place on the agends of the Assembly the question studies the Karmbly should give advance as contemplated by Ariche to pragading the troos identican of vary troos, or treatise with a subfrance completed now over our superficiely due to the constraints on international contemplates.

conditions the continuance of which might in its openion endanger the pewer of the world.

Declares that for an application of this kind to be extertained by the Assembly it must or drawn.

up in appropriate forms that is to war in term, which are in conformity with Article 19.

Dealars, that in the event of an application in such frince bring placed agree the agenda of the Ast milly the Asternibly, shall in arrowhere with its ordinary procedure discuss this application and if thin, proper in a fine-discussing requested.

. REVISIO : OF THE STATUTE OF THE PERMANENT COUPT OF TYPERNACIONAL JUSTICE .

1. The Assembly adopts the monodements to the Stathet of the Permanent Court of International Typins are not the drift Persional visible the Conference convened by the Common of the Energy of Nation has drawn up after cramitarists on of the reject of the Comments of Junius which hast an March 1999 at Sec. a will when funded among it mombers a must of the Daniel States of America. The Assemble approach the longe that the drait Dovicou drawn up by the Conference may require a man registrate as no smalle before the dot of the pre sets assert on the Assembly and draw all the Government concerned will use their grown reliction to a view the entity and fonce of the amendments to the States of the Court before the copange of the act tension of the Assembly and the Counterful Court for the Court of the Co

The Assumily also rates itself with the fallowing recommendation adopted by the Conference.

The Conference recommends that in accordance it the spirit of Articles, and in of

the Statute of the Court the cambridges measured by the national groups second powers recognized practical expensions in microstread law and that they should be at least table to real both the official language of the Court and to speak one of them it who considers it described that to the nonuncious these should be attached a statement of the current of the cardinates parkings there condications

4 Admirance of the United States of America to the Protocol of Signature of the Statute of the Termanest Court of Indepartment Justice †

The Assembly adopts the dualt Protocol relating to the adherence of the United States of America to the Protocol of Signature of the Statute of the Permanent Court of Int. mateenal Justice

5 PROPOSAL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF FIRLAND TO COHER ON THE PERVANENT COURT OF INTERPATIONAL JUSTICE JUSTIM TION AS A COURT OF REPRESENT OF ADMITTAL TREMPALS EXPERIMENTED BY STATES

The A sembly invites the Connect to solvent to examination the question. What would be the management process to be foliar of any States desaming to enable the Permanent Court of International J. in two to assume an a general manner as before them the time truttons of a internal of appeal from international artitude influences and cases where it is continued that the arbitral tribunal via without proposition or could not be moderated by the continued and the continued are written transferance or could not be moderated.

The Assembly requests the Secretary General to communicate the results of the above mentioned study to the Governments of States which are Mombers of the League of Autons or signatones of the Protocol of Signature of the Status of the Permanent Court of International Justice with a viva to discussion at a later season of the Assembly.

6 RATIFICATION OF L TERNATIO AL CONVE TIO S CO CLUDED & DEP THE AUSHCES OF THE LEAGUE OF ANTIONS

The Assembly,

311

Recalling the Assembly resolution of September 23rd 10 6 regarding undue delay in the relation of conventions concluded under the auspieces of the Feague of Nations Recognising the progress already made by the concerted efforts of the Council and the

Secretarist.

Considering that further measures appear desirable.

Requests the Common to set up a Committee to investigate with the assistance of the Scoretinate services the reasons for the delays a lach still exist and the means by which the number of signatures.

ratifications or processions given to the conventions referred to also a could be increased.

Recommends that this Committee should consist of seven members familiar with the technical

aspects of general conventions or with parliamentary and constitutional practice.

Requests the Secretariant to draw up yearly, for carolidation to the Vesembl, double column tables indicating the position as regards agreement artification of or accessions to the various contentions concluded under the asspects of the League of Nythons

7 Progressive Codification of International Law

First Codification Conference

The As embly, Conseque of the wide scope of the preparatory work undertains for the Tirst Codification Conference

Regursts the Council to call the attention of all the Governments invited to the Conference to the describility of appointing without delay their representatives at the Conference, whether phenopenhara, defends substitute delegates or technical delegates in order that the members of

the Conference may be able to make a thorough study of the documentation already assembled,
Recommends that on the same occasion the States which have not replied to the Preparator.

1

Committee of Expert for the Progressive Codification of Internal onal Lau

The Assembly.

Considering that, for the purpose of carrying on the work already begun for the progressive conditions of international law, it is advisable that the Committee of Dyperts should continue its labours.

Culis the uttention of the Council to the describility of inviting that Committee to held further

111

11 orl of the Committee of Three Jur sts

The Asambly
Having assumed with the greatest interest the report of the Committee of Three Junits
Takes note of the Systematic Survey of the Sobjects of International Law drawn up by the

Junsts with a view to a general codification

sessions after the First Codification Confirence.

Junes 1 vin 1 vin 1 of general confidence on Observes that the report of the Communities upon the publication in the form of 1 code of the Conventions which are open to States in general shows that such a publication could not at present be achieved in 1 activation; nummer

Is of opinion in particular that it would be necessary first to proceed to collify the vanous necessare Conventions which deal with certain particular subjects so a to determine a hat precisely

ire the te is in force and the States which are parties thereto

Committee a que, tiennaire be invited to be so good as to do so

Requests the Council to call the attention of the technical organ atoms of the lergue to the pureballst that it might be describle to make an effort in this direction with the assistance of the Secretarial and in collaboration eventually, but the international bureway with a view to brying the result of their work eventually brought into force by appropriate international conference

III The Technical Organi ations

I WORF OF THE HEALTH ORGA ISATIO

The a cribbs of the statement of the statement of the policy which the Health Organisation has projectly followed of concentrating on critical well-defined brunches of international public health

o es in particular that the Health Organistion systematically far is practical conclusions from the companion of national experiences and places those conclusions at the disposal of or criment.

Desires to express its appreciation to the health administrations of the different countries as well as to the members of the Health Committee and to the experts who have contributed to this

well as to the members of the Health Committee and to the experts who have contributed to this word.

Consider that the Health Organi whom in pursuing from an international point of vi v a work of great importance, by on operating and consultant with national health administrations in the

different continents

Approves the work carned out by the Health Organisation since the last Assembly

Takes note of the work of the Health Organisation in Labin America and in the Far East which necessitates the provision of supplementary credits

Approves the budget estimates relating thereto which has e been placed before it.

2 ECONOMIC WORK OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

I The Assembly,

(a) Has taken note of the number obtained during the discussions of the Economic Committee and expenses its appreciation of the persevering efforts of that Committee and of the Economic Committee.

(l) It is impressed by the importance of talong all possible steps to carry into effect the recommendations of the World Economic Conference of 1947

(c) It considers that no effective artison will be possible in the future unless the Governments are now requested to evanues in their turn the questions left in anymous by the Consultative Committee and by the Economic Committee availing themselves of the work accomplished by those Committees to asset them in their decisions.

(d) The Assembly therefore recommends that concerted artiss should be fallen under the following conditions by such Members of the League of Nations and non-member States as may deare to participate therein.

(a) In order text that conserved action was be proposed on a firm base and in an atmosphere of conditions the Assembly recommends that States which are prepared to participate that an about darger not to increase their protective duties above the prior in both for a period of from two to these years, or to impose new protective duties or create new simplements to trick. It is a finite moderation, that the undertaking whose fool led to now relation in the effect, in it Shades are making to refuse their traffs to the greatest possible cetted by intrincations or bilational action in confidency with the procumentalisation of the Vold Excounter Confidence.

(c) The standing threshes hereby requests Members of the Langue of Artistan and non-momber Status to minude to the Secretary Generals (the Langues of Nationa Luton December 5, set 15,0, with or authority as a profitness of Albert Papers and the Secretary Generals to Laber Papers as a profitness of Collegator of Generals with a new to the conclusion of the agreement referred to imparginals have a and to the establishment information of a popularise of subsequent agoptations for fastishing concentrations by ill practicable means and establishment information for the propagatily by reducing Individuals of the Secretary Secretary Secretary (Secretary Individuals).

Requests the Council to instruct the Economic Committee to frame during its next sesson the text of a preliminary draft intended to serve as a basis for discussion

On the bests of the reply steer of to the whose mustation the Council or the I eague of Nations shall deside taking into account the number and character of by the knowing replied in

the affirmative whether the diplomatic Conference referred to in paragraph ... should be field in the the Secretary General to take all necessary steps to ensure that this preliminary ornference should meet at a date as near as possible to the end of January plant.

(5) The Assembly recommends that after the conclusion of the truce the negotiatives referred to in the first pragraph of (*) also a should be initiated between the States having concluded the truce. The latter may b, common agreement invite may other State salang to

do so to take part in these negotiations
(A) A final diplomatic Conference will take note of the results of the negotiations referred to
above will examine them and will supplement them if necessary

To this Conference all States without distinction will be invited

2 The Asymbly considers in principle that the adoption of the doutrine said do to by the Economic Committee with regard to larmf a steam continuous methods and the application of the most favoured nation clause would do bound to improve international economic relations and strongly recommends the couch usus of the Committee to the attention of Governments whom it invotes to substitute their observations on this smaller as given as inosphe to the Committee.

a. The A combination that only there is entiries.

3 The Ascathly about that only thrive a radiation has two to far local secured for the Convention for the Absolution of import and Expert Publishations and Refrictions through three in most to long that further ratifications more be deposted before the expery of the time hant on September spid. By this data bowers the cighteen radiations or aquined to enable the Conventions to come satisfactors required by enable the Conventions to come satisfactors and probability along the importance of the multiprobability and any been obtained. The Assambly one one capilscars the importance of the intermittent and addresses an ingent appell to all Conventions to concended to do all that it is in their prover to enable the Convention to come such force on glassary safe to enable the Convention to come such force on glassary safe to enable the Convention to come such force on glassary safe to.

4 The Assembly notes with satisfaction that seventoes State, have undertaken to put the two

internal and Arrangements of July 11th 10 8 mlating to the Export of riides. Some and Bone into force on O tober 1st.

5 (a) The Assembly has been informed that an International Conference is to be summoned for November 5th 19 a the hast of its discussions being the draft Correction prepared by the Economic Committee Concerning the Treatment of Foreigness and Foreign Understand.

It is convinced that the entry into force of an intermediated convention based on this druit would on much to promote international co-operation by ensuing better and more equitable conditions for it is a substitution and economic activities of the nationals of one country admitted to the territory of another

The 'to enably therefore recommends the Conference to examine the principles of the direct Convertion in the most blened spint and with the moure desired to accume the recognition as significant to such establishment and questions connected thereaft of a region of capital via direction recognition and the stabilishment and questions connected thereaft of a region of capital via direction recognition and promise the stabilishment of a region of capital probability of discrimination as between the treatment of nationals and foregings to providing the letter viature viatal viator for the conduct of their professions or trade

(b) The Assembly also expresses the desire that the Economic Committee should obtain information as soon as pressible which would enable the Committee decide whether in what form and to what cretar the problem of the admission of foregreeness as its common senset, may be with the windly be comidered.

6 The Assembly

314

Notes that the establishment of a simplified and unified Customs nomenclature is nece, are for the conclusion of collective tanff agreements,

Committee of Customs Experts should have completed the preparatory work entrusted to it before the meeting of the eleventh Assembly and that no effort should be spared to obtain this result

7 The Assembly notes that the Convention of the Execution of Foreign Arbitral Awards opened or the quanture of the siveral States by the Assembly on September 26th 19-7 has up to the present been ruinful by only fix of Generaments

If draws the attention of all States which are contracting parties to the Protocol of in 3 on Ministrian Clauses to the practical interest which they have in also signing and artifying the 1979 Convention as the latter supplies an uncontaint deficiency after 1972 Protocol.

8 (a) The Assembly expresses its sincere appreciation of the work performed by the Economic Committee in investigating the course and effects of the present difficulties confronting the coal industry and congratulates it upon its illuminating lightnin Report which it has already a und

(b) It notes the systement of the Economic Committee in its Interim Report that "as regards the third of the proposite for international action that which resists to wage, and house, with confine ourselve at this stage to saying that action in this field woold appear to fall within the com

privated the International Labour Office and not that of the Loonouse Organisation of the Losque 1. It further understands that the International International Companishous has been conducting equipment to be lown weight and conductors of work in out immediately a 1 of the Security months the Octume Back has had under connection a tapaset from the Congres of the International Morner Technical National Contraction to the Congres of the International Morner Technical National Contraction to the Principle of the Octuber of the Congres of the International Morner Technical National Nat

Coung's after great supears, of the matter, the Assemble set Organos that the International Labour Circumston should grouve at a work without dalay, and accordingly married the Countal to request the Co-coming Body of the International Labour Circle to consider the insubscent alies qualified of the International Labour Circle measures are superficient to the consideration of the Countain Set of the International Labour Conference of 1930 of questions relating to looms 1 age 1nd confiduous of work in class may with the Organic and pureous productions of which is confiduous of the Countain Countain

The As enably further suggests that the Government Body should commute the advantability of communication and a preparation rebuilment conference consisting of representative that becommended unphysics and of each of the principal only producing countries of Europe in order to obtain the Loss has queened with the Consideration of employments not ill materially the benefitted on the time of the Consideration of employments not ill materially the the inclinical on the time of the Consideration of employments not ill materially the contribution of any with a view to arrange at practical or the region of the Literaturous Labor Conference of 1907, with a view to arrange at practical or the conference of 1907, with a view to arrange at practical conference of 1907, with a view to arrange at the conference of 1907.

international concentent. The Assaults invited the combined to consider the recommendators which the Drownie Committee was formed to a visual of the meeting of cycerts cost and for September gold with a guid to the difficulties 'y meant envousation' at the cold likelities, 'y meant envousation' at the cold likelities, 'y meant envousation' at the cold consistent is not of an discrete, before production and consistents noted and moreover, for consider I aling into a count more expectable the results of this environment the crypchical of consider I aling into a count more expectable the results of this committee of the Government contented to study the recommendations in question of the Government of the Government of the Government contented to study the recommendations in question of the Government of the Government of the Government contented to study the recommendations in question of the Government of the Governme

9 The Armbl, note that the Foundame Corvultative Committee at it session in Ma 1938 along rian property for the institution of an enging into the supervised by and that the Economic Corvu tire raide a report to the Coural on the subject in July 19 9

It me es al a that if Leonomic Commit ee a hile at a time the replies of Government, on the q e to a of the probability of reducing exceed ties, is continuing to a wich developments in the sugar

question so as to be able at any moment to advise the Council whether concerted interastional action

would facilitate the solution of the problems under con ideration

The Assembly accordingly requests the Council to examine such recommendations as the Economic Committee m., put fan and in regard to the present difficulties in the sugar industry espensilly price fluctuations and the existing disproportion between supply and demand and to consider ha mg regard more particularly to the results of the investigation whether it is desirable or not to summon a meeting of representatives of the Governments con sened to study these recommendations

10 The 4 embly desires to aid as effectively as possible international economic co couration

in so important a sphere as the trade in agricultural products (a) It notes with satisfaction the practices made by the Sub Committee of Experts with recard to retermany police measures in investigating the guarantees which the countries interested mucht grunt to international commerce periocularly is a result of the presurvation of their vetermary services and the publication of their health bulletins on the lines proposed by the experts and com-

It e pies of the desire that the 5nb Committee's work should be actively pursued with a view to the framing of dennite proposals to fecultate the export of cattle and animal products regard

heing had to the interests of both exporting and importing country's

(b) It draws attention to the re-enamendation made in the same sen e by the World Economic Conference of to 7 as rewards diseases in plants and while welcoming the conclusion of the International Convention signed in April 1929 under the an pices of the International Institute of Agriculture trusts that enquires into the commercial aspect of the problem will be actively pursued

II (a) The Astembly notes with satisfaction the conclusion of the Convention of December 14th 19-8 on December Statistics and hopes that a large number of States will ratify this Convention without delay

municated to the Governments

It expres as the hope that effect will be given to recommendation 'I adopted by this Con ference and that the list of places of loading and unloading mentioned in this recommendation will be duly proposed and published

It emphasises the value of the publications of the Economic and Financial Organisation and approves the acquait publication of a general survey of the world situation as set out in the Memorandum on Production and Trade which is prepared for the Bornomic Consultative Committee

(5) The A sembly is impres ed by the importance of the work of the Leagus in keeping the world

informed of the progress of economic events It belts so that as a result of the application of the Convention relating to Economic Statistics and the recommendations of the Statistical Conference and of the Domonia Consultative Committee on this subject the provision of improved economic information and in particular of more complete statustics relating to industrial production may confidently be experted

It therefore requests the Council to consider the possibility of arranging for the preparation of

a comprehensive annual survey of economic developments in the near future and for the collection by the Economic Organization of all the information required for this purpose

(c) It expresses its varm appreciation of the generous offer of the Rock efeller Foundation to pay for the preparation and publication of a Collection of Monetary and Central Binling Laws of the World and resolves that this collection be subsequently kept up to date by the C onomic and Financial Organisation of the League of Nations

3 WORL OF THE FINANCIAL COUNTTIES

The Assembly Takes note of and expresses its satisfaction with the work of the Financial Committee

Particularly appreciates that the study of the undue fluctuations of the purchasing power of gold has been and hopes that this most important work may contribute to the economic well being of all nations

WOPK OF THE COMMUNICATIONS 4 IN TRANSIT OPERS ISATION

The Assembly has reviewed the work of the Communications and Trussit Organisation carried out between the math and tenth ordinary sussions of the Assembly

It is gratified to find that thanks to the work done during the last years by the 'idvisor's and Technical Committee a Conference can be summoned in 1030 for the Unito-tion of certain parts of River Las 10 Europe and also a Conference of Marstone Country for the Unitoation of Buoyage and Lighting of Coasts. It trusts that as a result of these Conferences navigation facilities will bi increa cd

The Assembly artisches particular importance to the meeting of the special Committee to enquire into questions of civil air payigation which the Advisors and Technical Committee proposes to hold early in 1930 for the purpose of ensuring the closest co-operation between the civil aviation undertakings of the various countries

It notes the great interest taken by the economic circles of various countries in the tudies under taken regarding the sumplification of the calcular and all of the e tablishment of national committees to enquire into this que tion. The Advi cry and Technical Committee is requested to piece on the agenda of the Fourth General Conference on Communications and Transit the consideration of any recommendations vilich might be made as a result of these enquines

316

The Vecemble has taken note with satisfaction of the reports submitted by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and by the Governing Body of the Institute

It notes with plassive that a number of no commission in encodence with the recommunitations of forms were large followed the example of Governments which had already greated subset to ward the budget of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. This brings up the number of States in long grants to the Institute to number of States in long grants to the Institute to number and the total number of course to 3 no 800. Thread figures.

The issembly is gratified at the results obtained by the meeting of the representatives of the honorood Committees on Intellectual Co-operation and hopes that these meeting will be held nearbitially.

The Assembly has bound with interect of this proposal to maintain a Committee of Program as sugge ted by the Committee on Intellectual Cooperation and already agreed to by the Commit The Assembly in turn, approve that proposal and thanks that the work of the Committee on the of gent value both to the work and preparations of the Committee on Intellectual Cooperation and to the work of the In thrust of Intellectual Cooperation.

The Assembl, is gratified at the great interest shown by States Members of the League of Nations in the question of the instruction of youth in the num of the League

It congests the statement of the homelook has published with the sid of qualified experts on T in a new Organization of the Lague of Vations and requests him to take all the necessary tops to formals the Governments miscretify with a sumy copies of this pumplets at the processor tops to formals the Governments miscretify with a sumy copies of this pumplets as the processor tops to formals the constraints.

may require and the backing staff with the necessary transi tions.

The assembly con siders it e-publication of the Leitactional Sizer i an essential complement to the tork of the Sectional is making known to the voluger generation the sums and work of the

League
It approves the convening in 1930 of the Sab Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth

in the Aims of the Longue of Nations
The Assembly in view of the great importance of the efforts made by young people to establish effort international co-perform requests the Governments of all the States to give the greatest

po sible support to these efforts which encourage friendly relations between peoples.

The 'is embly taken note of the report submitted by the Governing Body of the International Educational Committegraphic Institute and expresses its interest in the nort done by the Institute.

in collecting information and placing it at the disposal of all concerned. It congretials the Institute on the publication of the Interschonal Review of Educational Contractions of the Interschonal Review of Educational Contractions.

V Administrative Questions

MAY DATES

The Assembly
Having noted the work of the marghetery Powers the Permanent Mandates Commission and

the Coun if in execution of Article 22 of the Coverent

which is et before it

(a) Renows the expression of confidence in them a oded by previous Assemblies (b) Expresses the profound regret at the recent incidents in Polestine involving the loss of humin lives and

(n) Its complete confidence in the enquiry which the mandatory Power is instituting

(in) Trusts that the latter will specially succeed in completely restoring order and in taking men lines to prevent the recurrence of similar succeeds in completely restoring order and in taking men lines to prevent the restoring the mandatory. Powers the Permanent Mandates Commission and the Comm

VI Social and Humanitarian Questions

I TPATFIC II OMU I A D OTHER DANGPROUS DRUGS

In view of the extensive u e of the polywhech i made by person, engaged in the illi it findle in drugs the Assembly recommends that every State Member of the League should adopt if it has not lived along a god only into examples are seen exceptible, the fellow or measurement.

not this visit done or and just into operation as soon a possible the following measurer.

I Arrange murits should be much to subject to the supervision of the Continum both in
the country of consumment mal in all ecountry of destination all portal matter force productor,
letter. Invaries purper simple, or push legs should there is revised to super tray contain
diseases draws and either to open any suspected portal matter or to require the coder or the
corrected tick cover on 1-2 to open at in the pre-coord the uniformity.

Strict supers for should be everyed over the renting of post-office have and the none and address of the less es should in every case be carefully verified

Alternate and to the previous of the sile it treffe in the Far Dast in purioular correor leave and A to the Far B a should be concentrated for depatch at a certain number of post of a nine rule to enable the authorises to delect any manuful amount of correspondence

e orie per direction addre ed to suspected persons o destinations

The As embly also recommends that the States Members should be a ked to inform the Secretary General as soon as rossible whether they have adopted or are prepared to adopt the foregoing mesistres

The A. embly recommends that the Council in view of the gravity of the present situation should talle immediate steps to draw the attention of all Governments to the vital necessity of their putting into operation an effective national system of administrative control in accordance with the prove sons of The Hague and the Geneva Conventions -especially those which relate to the limitation of manufacture-recalling to their attention in this compection the model code for the administrative control of the drug traffic elaborated by the Advesory Committee at its eleventh se you and using them to be good enough to indicate before May aust 10.0 whether they have in operation in their countries the same or occuratent administrative provisions, and to form h conies of any regulations seed and particulars of arrangements made for the purpose or if such provisions have not at present been adopted to indicate when it may be possible for them to put such provisions into operation

The Assembly

Improved by the delice as mule a the eport of the 4d one Committee as to the large quantities of dangerous drugs still passing in the illiest traffic

Pecalling the proposals made in connection with the General Conference of 10 4-25 for the dire t "mitation by ag sement between the Governments of the manufacturing countries of the amount

of such drum manufactured Taking note of the important declaration made in the course of the present meeting of the

Assembly by the representate e of France that his Government has decided to impose such limitation on its manufa turers and of the declarations made by other Governments as to imitation Recognising that the Geneva Convention of 1925 provides indispensable markingry for the

national and international control of the traffic in drugs the effective application of which should be a und in all countries at the earliest possible date but that owing to the delay in bringing the Convention into force its full effects cannot be realised in the near future Desiring that if possible teps supplementing the Convention should be taken without delay

to limit the manufacture of dangerous drugs to the amounts required for medical and scienting (a) Regards the principal of the hisritation of the manufacture of the drugs mentioned in pa-a

graphs (o) (c) and (g) of Article 4 of the Convention of Geneva by international agreement as now accepted [II] Requests the Advisory Committee to prepare plans for such limitation regard being had to world requirements for medical and scientific purposes and the means of preventing an in ros a in

price a buch would lead to the establishment of me e factories in countries which are not at present manufacturing countries (HII) The Committee s report will be submitted to the Council which will decide on the on vening of a Conference of the Governments in whose countries the above mentioned drugs are manu far tared and the panuapal consuming countries in a number not exceeding that of the manufacturing

countries and whether certain expert proposed by the Opeum and the Health Committees should (IV) Recommends that the Ad a cry Committee be enlarged in order to ensure more effects a

representation on that Committee of the non-manufacturing countries (V) Agrees that the sum of 25 000 Swiss francs shall be included in the budget of the League for 19.0 in order to meet the expenses of such a Conference

The Assembly decides to a F the Council to counder musting the International Criminal Police Commission to present after consulting all the police authorities represented upon it suggestions as to the ways in whi h the Commission and the authorities represented on it, can best assi t the League of Nations and the States Members of the League in the suppression of the illigit traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs and for the protection of women and children. In the light of these suggestions the appropriate Committees of the League will be able to judge whether it i ould be advisable to arrange for conferences between those Committees and representances of the Commission

The As embly having noted the report of the Advisory Committee state trelith resson expresses its satisfaction with the work which has been accomplished and particularly with the unremitting efforts of the Committee to ecure the acceptance and execution of the Geneva Convention of 19 5 and to expend the extent and methods of the illicat traffic, and desires that these efforts will be continued and vall receive the full support of all States Members of the League without whose deter nuned to operation the valuable recommendations of the Committee as to the methods of dealing with the illust traffic must full to produce their effect

... TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

The Assembly takes note of the report of the Traffic in Women and Children Committee on the ork of its eighth ression records its appreciation of the work of the Committee and everences the hope that the work will be continued along the lines indicated in the report

3 CHILD WELFARE

The Fifth Committee has considered the report of the Child Welfar. Committee on its fifth se sion it approves that report and recommends that the Committee should continue its work on the lines indicated therein

4 SLAVERS

The Assembly.

Being extremely analous to schive the complete and final abolition of slavery and of the slave

Considering the importance, in order to attain these results of the gineral ratification of the Convention on Slavery Having considered the Enfish Government's proposal for the creation of a new Temporary

Commission on Slavery Bean, of opinion that an orgent appeal should first be addressed to the States which have not already done so to ratify or a cede to the Concertion on Slaving and that his necessary above all

to collect information on the present position of the question Postpones therefore further consideration of the British Government's proposal,

Urgently requests the States which have not already done so to ratify or accede to the Con vention of September 25th 3000 relation to slavery and instructs the Secretary General to collect from the States Memburs of the League, and from the non Member States which are parts a to the Convention, all possible information on the present position of slavery and to report to the next assembly

5 REPLOSES

(a) Ru sian Armerian A syram, Assyro Chaldean and Turkish Refiges

The Assembly

(r) Has examined the reports submitted by the High Commissioner the Advisory Commission and the Supervisory Commission on the question of Russian Armenian Assyrian Assyria Assyria and Turkish refugees

(2) Thanks the High Commissioner and the Advisory Commission for the work accomplished and asks them to continue their work on the basis of the programme outlined in the Advi ory Com

mission's report under the direction of the Conneil of the League of Nations (4) Decides that the refugees organisation should be would up within a maximum period of ten years

(4) Recommends that the work of winding up should be methodically pursued in order that it may be possible sub-equently to reduce this period of ten years

(5) Decides that the High Commissioner's central survice be placed for a period of one year and as an experiment under the administrative authority of the Secretary-General of the League of Nations subject to the conditions indicated by the Fourth Committee

(b) Requests the Secretary General to report to the next Assembly on the expenence thus accounted and to make proposals for the administration of the referees' organisation during the vibole period in which it is being wound up

(/) Requests the Gof.nnments to adopt and apply the intergovernmental Arrangements of July 5th 190. May orst 1024 Mary 12th 1026 and June 30th 1008 and expresses the wish that the use of the Nunsen stamp should be further extended

(8) Sees no objection to part of the funds derived from the sale of the Nansan tamps being

utilised to add to the funds created for the benefit of deserving refugees

(a) Authorises the High Commissioner to make a fresh appeal to the International Organizations of the Red Cross and to various private associations and individuals to continue and de clop their efforts in order to obtain the largest possible sums for the continuation of the work undertaken by the High Commissioner

(10) Asks the Committo take such step, as the everytion of these resolutions may made an essary

until the next meeting of the Assembly

(b) Selicement of Armenian Refugees in the Republic of Err an

The Assembly, Having considered carefully Dr Namen's report concerning the result of his negotiations for the settlement of Armenian refugees in the Republic of Errean

I otes that although he does not consider the moment opportune for the pro-ocution of those negotiations he is willing to keep in touch with the movement for the return of Armenian refugees to the Republic of Envan in order that he may be in a position to judge a hether at a later date the co operation of the High Commission for Refugees might be effective

Decides to discontinue for the moment its connection with this scheme but to invite the High Commissioner to keep in touch with the movement for the return of the Armenian refugees to the Republic of Erivan and to requaint the Council of and when the High Commission s co operation might appear to be opportune

VII Other Questions

I SUPERVISORY COMMISSION PROCEDUPT FOR THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS & D AMEDIMENT TO SPTICLE I OF THE FINANCIAL REGULATIONS

The Ascembly,

Peque to the General Committee to submit to the Assembly for the election of the members

of the Supervisory Commission is list melading a number of names equal to the number of scats to be filled in the Commission

Adopts the amendments to the Timascial Regulations proposed in this report

2 FIVANCIAL CURSTIONS

r

(1) The Assembly in virtue of Article 38 of the Regulations for the Financial Administration of the League of Nations finally pass es the Audited Accounts of the League of Nations for the tenth immunal period ending on December 30th, 9 6

(2) The Assembly

In varies of Acticle 17 of the Regulations for the Francial Administration of the League of Nations passes for the financial panel argo the general Bright of the League of Nation —of the Secretarial and steams organizations of the Lague of the International Labori Organization and of the Permonent Court of International Tentor—amounting including supplementary circles to the total see of 3.5 to 3.6 ppl Mirror.

And decides that the aforesard budgets shall be published in the Oficial Journal

(3) The Astrabl adopts the conclusions of the various reports of the Supervisory Commission admitted for its consideration except in so far a, the said conclusions ha e not been adopted by the Fourth Committee as regards the question of the future organisation of the High Commission for Refugees and the exposition involved in monoposing the department in the Secretarist

(4) The Assembly adopts the conclusions of the report of the Fourth Committee

п

Whereas the sum of five hundred thousand U.S dollars forming part of the gift of two milton.

Whereas the sum of five hundred thousand U.S dollars for the gutpose of the Labrary of the Lesque of Nations offered by "Mr. John D. Rodscheller Jr. to the Lesque of Nations and an epited by it has been past to the Se nature Genoral in order to constitute together with such further part of Mr. Rockefellers gift as may be allocated.

to the same purpose a primarent endowment for the said Library

And a horizal at is described to determine the method of administering this and endowment

The Assembly decides as follows

In the second control of the background of the Labrary Endowment Fund that capital of which shall be constituted by the amount already re-erved from Mr. Rockefeller and any further part of his gift which may be allocated for this purpose. The capital and moone of the fund shall be maintained repeated from the other assets of the Lague of Natsow

The empiral of the Fund shall be invested by the Secretary General in such manner is may be approved by a committee of thing members appointed by the Council of this League of Nations two on the proposal of the Fannanial Committee and the third on the proposal of Mr. Rochsfeller

rwo on the proposal or the running committee and the turn on the proposal of the Financial Committee

Any gain from appreciation of an estiments shall be added to the capital of the fund and my less from depreciation shall be borne by the said capital 3. The intomic of this fund shall be appleable only for the purpose of the Library. It shall be precised by the Secretary Georgial site ones sweet any part not required for the in the manner

received by the Secretary veneral 1960 may server any part not required not use in the income authorised is article 54 of the Regalations for th. Financy all Administration of the League of Nationa or in other investments with the approval of the Committee provided for in paragraph 1 also e It shall be expended only as authorised by the Assembly, and in accordance with the following rules

(a) The Budget estimate annually solumized to the Assembly shall show in sufficient detail all expenditure which it's proposed to me. I mm the income of the fund in the part in question and a proposed appropriation in sud from the soul moone equal to the total amount of such

proposed expenditure

(i) The expenditure v lach it author as to be met from the acome of the Fund shall be voted by the As embly in the Budget and the appropriation in aid author ed to be taken from the said the caught to the simil of such authorised expenditure.

6 No mas shall be dimmy fram the notione of the Find except to meet an expenditure standard moment. We critisationing anything constance in the Enternal Regulation as at a former present in force or subsequently, amended if the 1 who of the undernod appropriation in order from the 1 on one of the Find 1 on extend for the authoritied purposes the behave shall be retained in the Find as mercepacide mome. The animal accounts shall show the reproductive accounts of the finding of the finding of the finding of the proportionary and or deput account.

acmany mer out or me income of the Fund same appropriate of an area of equal anomals.

(d) The whole accumulated income of the Fund see the momentary are the moment area in the year and unexpended in othe recanning over from previous years shall be available in each ear for

expenditure in connection with the Library authorised by the budget yet by the As embly A statement as to the investment of the capital of the Fund and a statement allowing the approximant of the income of the Fund shall be presented annually to the League Auditor and be annowed with the Auditor's comments, if any to the annual accounts

ш

The Assembly calls the attention of all State Mannicus to the resolution voted by the Assembly at the north ordnam a assemble on September with roads requesting the boundal to ask it is Committee on the Allocation of Expensive to insuline the Assembles at the ordnamy response of 1979, a revised rid allo shown which will be based on the Budget catenates of the various States Members for 1979 (1979-191) and 1979 reposted all States (Benkels to for various to the Secretary their bedget estimates).

and clos d accounts for each financial period regularly as soon as they are published. It draws par ticular attention to the importance of supplying the budgetary documents for the imancial year 1930 (1030-51) without which the Allocation Committee cannot resume its enquines

The Assembly requests the Council to authorise the Secretarian to communicate the reports of Advisory Committees to all the Members of the League at the same time as they are communicated to the Members of the Council except in cases where the Committee concerned is opposed to such a course

3 SALARIES PENSIONS AND TRAVELLING EXPENSES OF MEMBERS OF THE PERMAYENT COUPT OF INTERNATIONAL TUSTICE

The Assembly approves the present report and adopts the regulations for the refund of traveling exp uses to the members and Registrar of the Permanent Court of International Justice this text to come into force on January 1st 1931 pro ided that the Statute as revised according to the resolution adopted this day by the Assembly is then in force

4 CONTRIBUTIONS IN APREARS

The Assembly

Notes with satisfaction the steps taken by the Secretary General with a view to the recovery of

Requests the Secretary General to submit to the Council before the next session of the Assembly a detailed report of the position with regard to contributions in arrears

5 ERECTION OF AN ASSEMBLY HALL A NEW BUILDING FOR THE SECRETARIAT AND A LIBRARY The Ascembly

Appro es the report of the Special Committee of Five Members on the subject of the new buildings

Congrutulates the Committee on the admirable manner in which it has accounted riself of its task. and thanks it for the untirmy devotion it has desplaced And empowers the Committee to decide the three unsettled points mentioned at the end of the report and to submit its decision to the Council of the League of Nations for endorsement

6 ASSEMBLY ARRANGEMENTS

The Assembly

(a) Fixes the opening of the next ordinary session of the Assembly for September 10th 1930 (i) Authorises the Committee of Fire to continue its work in the interval between the great the

and the next session of the Assembly and submit a report to the next session of the issumbly (c) Inserts the sum of 6 one trancs in the appropriate Chapter of the Budget for this purpose

7 OFGANISATION OF THE SECRETARIAT THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE AND THE REGISTRY OF THE PERMANENT COUPT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

Whereas the British Government has formulated the following draft resolution

The Assembly

results

Recalling the resolution adopted b at on September 26th, 1928 directing that an enquiry should be made as to what steps-in particular amendments to the Staff Regulations-could be taken to ensure in the future as in the past the best possible administrative results

Decides that this enquiry shall be entrusted to a Special Commission of five members of whom two shall be members of the Supervisory Commission

Adopts the folloring principles and decides that they shall form the basis of the recommendations of the Special Commi sion

(1) The members of the staff of the League should as far as possible have permanent employ ment and contracts of long duration

(.) Throughout the whole of the Secretarist and of the International Labour Office every

post should be open to be filled by promotion from among the t hole body of officials (3) The system of selection and memutineut while taking full account of an equitable distribution of posts among the different nationalities should be particularly stringent in order

to ensure that the officials who become members of this permanent international civil service should have the character the abilities and the training which are required (4) All que froms relating to the personnel should be the special concern of an administrative official who would assist the Secretary General or the Director of the Infernational Labour

Office in dealing with such matters (5) A system of adequate pensions should be introduced

Invites the Council to select and appoint the members of this Commission at the earliest possible date in order that its report may be made in time for consideration by the Assembly at its eleventh session

And thereas the Italian Government has presented a further draft resolution as follows The A.sembly

Referring to the resolution adopted on September 26th 19 8 asking that an enquiry should be made into the most suitable step to ensure an the future as in the past the best possible administrative Dendies that «Committee of its members are lading from numbers of the Superconcy Commission shall be appointed to ordine this cauge.) The Committee out Consorted the experience of the promaples adopted by the Socrarl Assembly, on the house of the Noblemans Committees report. It vall can after all matters connected such the organisations and defices of the Servitains and the selection and burns of engagement of the staff und any other material that may help the Assembly to guar a full knowledge of the questions before taking and demons. The Committee will be entired from the other sharp and demons. The formulate will be entired from the other sharp and demons. The formulate will be entired from to other such as full market and the proposal set is step as it may consider most appropriate.

The Assembly requests the Council to elect and appoint the members of this Committee which should be instructed to have its report ready in time for consideration by the next Assembly

The Assembly talung note of these two draft resolutions

Denotes that a Committee of Empary shall be constituted consulting of more members two of when shall be reminered the Super-nont/Commission to be appointed by the Assembly to remains what stope could be trien to essure in the future as in the past the best possible administrators results for the screening the contractional Labour-Office and the Registry of the Permanent Court of International Justice and to prepare a report thereon in adoptate time so that it may be submuted to the Commission Court of the Commission Court of the C

For that purpose the vanous draft resolutions proposed on the subject to the Fourth Committee and the Manutes of the said Committee shall be transmitted to the Committee of Enguiry

. . .

The Assembly

Amends its decrease of September and reparting the number of members of the Committee of Enquiry to be appointed to examine what steps could be tables to casure in the future as in the pastthe best possible administrative results for the Serestanat the International Labour Office and the Registry of the Permanent Court of International Justice

And decides to increase the number of members of the said Committee of Enquiry from nine to

Annex II

REVISION OF THE STATUTE OF THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

PROTOCOL

- 1 The underrigned duly authorized agree on behalf of the Governments which they represent to make in the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice the amendments which are set out in the Americ to the present Protocol and which form the subject of the resolution of the America form. As mither the Legarse of Nations 65 Statuther 14th, to o
- 2 The present Protocol of which the Trunch and English texts are both authents, shall be presented for sgnature to all the sgnatones of the Protocol of December 16th 19,0 to which the Statute of the Permanent Coert of International Justice is samewed and to the Lunted States of America.
- 3 The present Protocol shall be rathfied The nestraments of rathfration shall be deposited if growth, before September its 1000 with the Secretary General of the League of Nations who shall inform the Members of the League of Nations and the States members did in League of Nations and the States members did not be observed by the September of the League of Nations and the States members and in the Secretary Secretary of Nations and the States members of the League of Nations and the States members of the League of Nations and the States members of the League of Nations and the States members of the League of Nations and the States members of the League of Nations and the States members of the League of Nations and National Natio
- 4 The present Protocol shall enter undo force on September 1st 1999 provided that the Coural of the Langue of Cautons has a standed stell that those Members of the Langue of Nations and Statisc mentation of in the Tunes to the Covenant which have radialed the Protocol of Orecamber with 1990 and who is reddirection of the present Protocol has not been accorded by that that have no objection to the counting into fonce of the amendments to the Statistic of the Court which are annexed to the present Protocol.
- 5. After the entry into force of the present Probacol the new pro issues shall form part of the Statute adopted in 50 c and the provisions of the original article which have been made the subject of amendment shall be abrogated. It is understood that well January 151 1031 the Court shall occurred to perform it, functions in accordance with the Statute of 1500.
- 6 After the entry into force of the present Protocol, any acceptance of the Statute of the Court share as amended.
 7 For the purposes of the Bratient as amended.

position as a State which has rantified the Protocol of December to be too.

Down a General the Controlenth day of September more the mindred and twenty nine in a angle
pow which shall be deposited in the narthway of the Secretarist of the League of Nations. The
Secretary General shall deliver authenticated copies to the Members of the League of Nations and to
the States membered in the Amery to the Covenant.

Annex to the Protocol of September 14th, 1929

A ILIDAE ITS TO THE STATUTE OF THE PERSONNEY COUPT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE Articles , 4 8 13 14 15 16 17 23 25 6 7 0 31 32 and 35 are replaced by the following provisions

New text of 4rts le 3

The Court shall consist of fifteen members

New text of Article 4

322

The members of the Court shall b elected by the Assembl and by the Council from a list of persons nonunated by the national roups in the Court of Arbitration in accordance with the following In the case of Members of the League of Notions and tops sented in the P image of Court of

Arostration, the lists of candidates shall be drawn up by national groups appointed for this purpo o by their Governments under the same conditions as these pres rubed for membe a of the Permanent Court of Arbitration by Arbele 11 of the Contention of the Hague of 1007 for the pacific settlement of international dispute The conditions under which a State which has accepted the Statute of the Court but is not a

member of the League of Nations, may participate in electing the members of the Court shall in the absence of a spread agreement be laid down by the Assembly on the proposal of the Council New tert of Art cla 8

The Assembly and the Council shall proceed independently of one another to elect the members of the Court

Non text of 4r' she 13

The members of the Court shall be elected for more years

They may be re elected

They shall continue to dis harge their dirhes until their places have been filled. Though replaced, they shall finesh an , cases which they may have begun In the ca c of the resignation of a member of the Court the resignation will be addressed to the

President of the Court for transmission to the So retary General of the League of Nations This last notineation makes the place varant

New text of Article 14 Varancies which may occur shall be filled by the same method as that laid down for the first election subject to the following provision the Secretary General of the League of Nations shall within one mouth of the occurrence of the active proceed to issue the invitations provided for in Article 5 and the date of the election shall be exed by the Council at its next session

New test of 44° de 1, A member of the Court elected to replace a member whose penod of appointment has not equival will hold the appointment for the remainder of his predecessor's term

New test of arture to

The members of the Court may not everuse any political or administrative function nor engage in any other occupation of a professional nature

Any doubt on this point is suttled by the docision of the Court

New uzt of 1rticle 17 No member of the Court may not an agent council or advorate nancem

No member may participate in the demann of any case in which he has proviously taken an

active part as agent counsel or advocate for one of the contesting parties or as a member of a national or international Court or of a commission of enquiry or m any other capacity

Any doubt on this point to rettled by the deci on of the Court

New 'ext of Article 22

The Court shall remain permanently in se soon except during the judicial vacations the dates and duration of which shall be fixed by the Court

Members of the Court whose homes are saturated at more than five days normal journey from The Hague shall be entitled apart from the pulsual vacations to six months have every three years not including the time spent in travelling

Memb is of the Court shall be bound unless they are on regular have or prevented from attending by illness or other senous rea on duly e planted to the President to hold themselves permanently at the disposal of the Court

New tert of 1st ch 25

The full Court shall at a cept hou it is expressly provided otherwise

Subject to the condition that the number of judges available to constitute the Court is not thereby reduced below eleven the Rules of Court may provide for allowing one or more judges according to circumstances and in retation to be despensed from sitting

Provided July's that a quorum of none sudges shall suffice to constitute the Court.

New text of Article 20

Labour cases particularly cases referred to m Part XIH (Labour) of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding portions of the other Treaties of Pauce shall be heard and determined by the Court under the following condition

The Court will appoint every three years a special Chamber of five judge. selected to far as

possible with due regard to the provisions of Article o. In addition, two indices shall be selected for the purpose of replacing a judge vito find at impossible to vit. If the partie so demand cases will he heard and determined by this Chamber In the absence of any such demand the full Court will set. In both cases, the podg's wan be a sisten by four technical asses ore setting with them but without the right to vote and chosen with a view to resuming a just repre entation of the competing

The technical asissors shall be the on for e. h particular case in according to his rules of two cedure under Article 30 from a list of "A sessors for Labour Cages ' omipos I of two persons nome nated by each Member of the League of Nations and an equivalent number nominated by the Government Body of the Labour Office The Governing Body will nominate as to one half representatives of the worl are and as to one half representatives of employers from the list referred to in Article 412 of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding Arts les of the other Treaties of Pen e

R course may always he had to the summary procedure provided for in article 20 in the case. referred to in the first paragraph of the present Article if the parties so request.

In Labour cases the International Office shall be at liberty to furnish the Court with all relevant information, and for this purpo e the Director of that Office shall receive copies of all the written proceding,

Non text of Arts 6 27

Cases relating to transit and communications particularly cases referred to in Part XII (Ports Waterways and Railways) of the Treaty of Versulles and the corresponding portions of the other Treaties of Peace shall be heard and determined by the Court under the following conditions

The Coult will appoint every three years a special Chamber of n e judges selected o far as possible with due regard to the provious of Article y. In addition to pudges small be selected for the purpuse of replacing a judge who finds it impossible to it. If the parties a depland cases will be heard and determined by this Chamber In the abone of any such demand the full Court will sit. When desired by the parties or decided by the Court, the judges will be assisted by four technical assessors aften, with them but without the right to vote

The technical assessors shall be chosen for each particular case in so, idea a with rules of procedure under Article 42 from a list of Assistors for Transit and Communications Cases communications

of two persons nominated by each Member of the League of Nations he oune may always be had to the ammary provided for in Article . 9 in the cases r ferred to in the first paragraphs of the pieces Armile, if the parties so requisi-

New text of Article 20

With a view to the speedy despatch of business, the Court shall form annually a Chamber compo ed of five judges who at the request of the contesting parties, may hear and determine cases by summary procedure. In addition, two judges shall be selected for the purpose of replicing a judge who finds it impossible to sit

New text of Article at

Judges of the nationality of each of the contesting parties shall retain their right to ait in the case before the Court If the Court melades upon the Bench a sudge of the nationality of one of the parties the other

party may choose a person to at as judge. Such person shall be chosen preferably from among the e persons who have been nominated as candidates as provided in Article 4 and 5

If the Court includes upon the Beach no judge of the nationality of the contesting parties, each of these parties may pro sed to select a judge as provided in the preceding paragraph The pre-int provision shall apply to the case of Arbiles to e7 and 9 In such cases the

President shall request one or if he es ary two of the members of the Court forming the Chamber to mye place to the members of the Cour of the nationality of the parties concerned and fulling such or if they are unable to be present, to the judges speciall, appointed by the parties Should there be several parties in the same interest they shall for the purpose of the preceding

provisions b reckoned as one party only. Any doubt upon this point 1 settled by the decision Judges selected as iain down in paragraphs 2 3 and 4 of this Article shall fulfil the conditions required by Articles 2 17 (paragraph 2) "o and 24 of this Statut. They shall tale part in the

New 1 x' of Articl 32

decision on terms of complete equality with their colleagues The mumbers of the Court shall moreye an annual salary

The President shall reverve a special annual allowance The Vice President shall receive a special allowance for every day on which he arts as President The judges appointed under Article 31 other than members of the Court shall receive an

indemnity for each day on which they sit These salanes allowances and indemnities shall be fixed by the Assembly of the League of Nations on the proposal of the Council They may not be degreased during the term of office

The sulary of the Registrar shall be fixed by the Assembly on the proposal of the Court Regulations made by the Assembly shall fix the conditions under which returns pursons may be given to members of the Court and to the Registrar and the conditions under which members of the Court and the Registrar shall ha e their travelling evpenses refunded

The above salaries in lemmittee and alloy ances shall be five of all taxation.

314

New text of Article 35 Anney to the Covenant

The conditions under which the Court shall be open to other States shall subjet to the special provisions contained in treaties in force be laid down by the Council but in no case shall such

The Court shall be open to the Members of the League and also to States mentioned in the

provisions place the parties in a position of inequality before the Court.

When a State which is not a Member of the League of Nations is a party to a dispute the Court. will fit the amount which that party is to contribute towards the expenses of the Court. This

provision shall not apply if such State is bearing a share of the expenses of the Court The French text of Article 38 No 4, is replaced by the following provision 4 Sous réserve de la disposition de l'article 59 les décisions judiciaires et la doctine des

publicistes les plus qualifiés des differentes nations comme moyen auxiliaire de détermination des regles de droit

[There is no change in the English text.]

Articles 39 and 40 are replaced by the following provisions

New text of Article 30

The official languages of the Court shall be Franch and English. If the parties agree that the case shall be conducted in French the judgment will be delivered in French. If the parties agree

that the case shall be conducted in English the judgment will be delivered in English In the absence of an agreement as to a buch language shall be employed each party may in the pleadings are the language which it prefers the decision of the Court will be given in French and

English In this case the Court will at the same time determine which of the tyo texts shall be considered as authoritative The Court may, at the request of any party authorise a language other than French or English

to be used

New text of Article 40 Cases are brought before the Court as the case may be either by the notification of the special agreement or by a written apple ation addressed to the Registrar. In either case the subject of the dispute and the contesting parties must be indicated

The Rega trar shall forth with communicate the application to all concerned

He shall also notify the Vembers of the League of Nations through the Secretary General and also any States entitled to appear before the Court

The English text of Article 45 is replaced by the following provision

The hearing shall be under the control of the President or if he is anable to preside of the Vice President of neither is able to preside the senior judge present shall preside

[There is no change in the French text] The following new chapter is added to the Statute of the Court

CHAPTER TV --- ADVISORY OPD IONS

New Art els 64 Questions upon which the advisory opinion of the Court is asked shall be laid before the Court by means of a virten request signed either by the President of the Assembly or the President of the Council of the League of Nations or by the Secretary General of the League under instructions

from the Assembly or the Council The request shall contain an exact statement of the question upon which an opinion is required

and snall be accompanied by all documents heely to throw light upon the question

New Article 06 I The Registrar shall forthwith give notice of the request for an advisory opinion to the Members of the League of Nations through the Secretary General of the League, and to any States entitled

to appear before the Court

The Registrar shall also by means of a special and direct communication notify any Momber ol the League or State admitted to appear before the Court or international organisation considered by the Court (or should it not be sitting by the President) as likely to be able to furnish information on the question that the Court will be prepared to receive within a time limit to be fixed by the President written statements, or to hear at a public sitting to be held for the purpose, oral statements relating to the question

Should any Member or State referred to in the first paragraph have failed to receive the communication specified above such Member or State may expless a desire to submit a written state

ment or to be heard and the Court will decade

2 Members States and organisations having presented written or gral statements or both shall be admitted to comment on the statements made by other Nembers States or organisations in the form to the extent and within the time limits which the Court, or, should it not be sitting the Pre ident shall decide in each particular case. Accordingly, the Registrar shall in due time communicate any such a riften statements to Members States and organisations having submitted similar statements

New Article by

The Court shall deliver its advisory opinions in open Court notice having been given to the Secretary General of the League of Nations and to the representatives of Members of the League of States and of international organisations immediately concerned

New Article 68

In the everuse of its advisory functions the Court shall further be guided by the provisions of the Statute, which apply in contentions cases to the extent to which it recognises them to be applicable

Anney III

ACCESSION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE OF THE STATUTE OF THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

Permont

The State agratance of the Prolocal of Signature of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International justice stated Denomine offit by on and the United States of American through the undersqueed shift, authorized agreementatives have mutually agreed upon the following promision regarding, the adherence of the United States of America to the seat Protocol subject to the five reservations formulated by the United States in the re-obtains adapted by the Senior on January 7th reservations formulated by the United States in the re-obtains adapted by the Senior on January 7th 100 per 100

Ar. ele T

The States signatories of the said Protectl arcept the special conditions attached by the United States in the two reservations mentioned above to its atherence to the said Protectl upon the terms and conditions set out in the following "tricles".

Ari cle 2

The United States shall be rimited by participate through representative of designated for the pumpose and upon an equipity with the seguinor. State Members of the I regard of Nations report, sented in the Council or in the As embly in may and all proceedings of eightre the Council or the Asambly for the election of profiger or depty neglect of the Permanent Center of International Justice provided for in the Statest of the Court. The vote of the United States shall be counted in deter manner the shabelles memory of when recovered by the States.

Article 3

No amendment of the Statute of the Court may be made without the convent of all the Contracting States.

Art cle a

The Court shall render advisory opinions in public session after notice and opportunity for hearing substantially as provided in the new cristing Articles 73 and 74 of the Rules of Court.

An ole 5

With a view to ensuing that the Cort shall not vishout the content of the United States contents an an inject for an always opens to scholing, any degener or exchange in which the United States has or claims an interest the Secretary General of the Langue of Nations shall through any shared designated for the purpose by the United States used made Burnted States of any reposal before the Connell or the Assembly of the Langue for obtaining an advancy opinion from the Court and theretopy of the General or exchange of views as to Sudders an interest of the United States is anticisted shall proceed with all consciunts speed between the Council or Assembly of the Langue and the Langual States.

Whenever a request for an advancy symme comes to the Court the Registrar shall notify the Lunfed State thereof, among either Sixte nationals of his the now exeming Artists p of the Ristol of Court stating a reasonable time insure fixed by the Pausinian visitua which which worked to the Lunder State concerning the report will be reasonal. If for any reason an outliness deportment for fixed and advancing the report will be reasonal. If for any reason an outliness deportment for fixed sea change of views upon such respects should have been afforded and the United States advances of the State Court that the options of the Court for the option of profit of the option of the Court for the option of profit of the option of the Court for the option of profit of the option of the Court for the option of the Opti

of view is netwern the Council of the Assembly and the United States to Lake place.
With regard to requesting an advisors organism of the Count'm any case covered by the preceding paragraphs there shall be attributed to an objection of the United States the same force and effect as attaches to a vive against asking for the opinions given by a Member of the Lague of Machine.

the Council or in the Assembly

If after the e-change of views provided for in paragraphs 1 and 1 of this article it shall appear that no agreement can be reached and the Dated States is not prepared to forgo 1's objection the accesses of the powers of intiditived provided for in Article 8 hereal will follow intuity virthout any importance of unfrienditiess or manifolinguess to occurate generally for peace and agoodwill

fri le 6

Subject to the provisions of Article 8 below the provisions of the present Protocol shall have the same fone and effect as the provisions of the Statute of the Court and any future signature of the

Protocol of December 16th 19 o shall be deemed to be an acceptance of the provisions of the present Protocol. Article 7

The present Protocol half be rainfied. Euch State shall forward the instrument of rainfication to the Secretary General of the League of Nations who shall inform all the other signator, States The instruments of ratification shall be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the Jeague of

Nations The present Protocol shall come into force as soon as all States which have ratified the Protocol of December 16th 10 o, and also the Umited States have deposited their ratifications

Arts le B

The United States ma at any time notify the Secretary General of the League of Nations that it withdrays its adherence to the Protocol of December 16th 19 o The Secretary General shall unmentately communicate this notification to all the other States signatories of the Protocol In such case, the present Protocol shall cease to be in force as from the receipt by the Secretary

General of the notification by the United States

On their part each of the other Confracting States may at any time notify the Secretary General of the League of Nations that it desires to within a vits acceptance of the spread conditions attached by the United States to its adherence to the Protocol of December 10th 1920. The Secretary General shall immediately give communication of this notification to each of the Status signatones of the present Protocol. The present Protocol shall be considered as ceasing to be in force if and then the inches of the date of receipt of the sud notification not less than two thirds of the Contracting States other than the United States shall have notified the Secretary General of the I cague of Nations that they desire to sathdra the above mentioned acceptance

Down at Geneva, the fourteenth day of September numeteen hundred and twenty mne in a single

copy, of which the French and English tevts shall both be authoritative

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Vol IX, No 10

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

		PACE		PAGE
ľ	Sun mary of the Month O tober, 1929	3 9	IV Social and Historitarias Questions	
I	Lebal and Con titutional Quest on		x The Permanent Central Optum Board	353
	r International Agreements		2 International Relief Union	354
	Registration of Treature	379	V Dala of Dr Stres man	3.4
	 Representation of States Mem bers at Geneva 	330	VI Recent Publications	

III Tails sal Oreentsahous

The Economic and Figuresal Organisation

is) ""he Foomo ne Committee 330 (b) The Coal Inquiry 331

(c) Tariff Nomenclature 352 (a) The Para? Court'es 332

3,4 International Health Year Book 334 VII Fartaconners Ever is 335

The Permanent Court of International Justice Filing of the Franco Swedish Trusts of Arbitration and Cone"atur

35

All communications relating to the Monthly Summary should be addressed to the Information Section, League of Nations, Geneva

I-SUMMARY OF THE MONTH October, 1929

October was almost entirely devoted to the

discussion of economic questions the principal et ents in this ophere being the meetings of the Lonomic and Paul Committees and of the Experts on Customs Nomenclature and a consulfation of coal pe als to

An important feature of the meeting of the I onomy Committee was the preparation of a dtaft convention for the conclusion of a tanif

The newly constituted Fiscal Committee met for the first time it considered the general position as regards double tavation and tax evasion in the light of recent conventions and certain questions left open by the 19.8 Con ference of Go erament Experts on Double Taxation and Tax Evasion With the assist ance of Jelegates from the Road Traffic Com mittee it also discussed a que from with considerable bearing on international motor traffic that of the ta cation of foreign cars

The League's work in the social and humani taman field was marked by the Thard Session of the Permanent Central Opuum Board con striuted under the Geneva Convention of 1925 to supervise the opium and drug spatio

The Secretary General travelled to Berlin

on October 6th to attend Dr Stresemann s funeral He left Geneva at the end of the month on an official visit to Rome and Belgrade

II-LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS

I INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS

Regardration of Treaties Among the international engagements repl

stered in September and October figure -The Pact for the Renunciation of War as an Instrument of N tronal Policy and the Protocol probibiting the use in , ar of asphiruating hand or street per care interest to enducated method. (presented b the Frenc's Gov rament) The Agreement on Transit Cards for

Command. registered on its coming into force A Treaty of Conciliation Judicial Settlement ard Arthration (Paris March 3rd g 9) between France and Syeden presented by Sweden

A Treaty of Neutrality, Conciliation and Judicial Settlement (Rome May 30th 19.8) between Italy and Purkey p elerred by Italy A Protocol (Max anst 1929) concerning the prolongation of the Treaty of Alliance of

August 318t 19., between Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia pre ented by Czechoslovakia A provisional Agreement regulating relations between Bulgium and Pursia (Teheran May 15th 1978) presented by Persia

Caivations on Commerce and Navapshoo between Demands and Greece and Latva and Turley a Commercial Treaty between Estons and the Union of Scotlatt Soviet Republican exchange of notes between Greet Brahm and Northern Ireland and Turley regarding a commercial media used in an e-ultrug of notes between Great Brahm and Sorthern Ireland and Greet Brahm and Sorthern Ireland and Greet Concerning consist rights and certificates of ongen

Agreements concerning the responsel exemption from taxation of slipping profits between Great Britan and Northern Ireland and Greece between Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Japan between Canada and Demurik and between Canada and the United States of America.

An exchange of notes between Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Italy concerning the reciprosal reagainten of the naugation certain cates of passenger versels and regulations for versels sarrying emigrants (Rome January 25th 1979) presented by Great Britain

1979) presented by Great Borana
A provisional Agreement (Athers October
18th 19 9) between Greere and Sveden concerning the reciproral recognition of townage
certificates presented by Sweden

An Agreement between Germany and Poland (Pala March 14th 1945) concerning the administration and navigation of the frontier sections of the rivers Notic (Netzo) and Gda (Luiddo 1) presented by Poland

A series of conventions on rail ray and mour ance guistions between Austria and Crecho slo also

A Treaty on social insurane and an Agree ment concerning Xuboslav serional workers (Doctmber 15th 19 a) between Germany and Xuerslavia presented by Yucoslavia

4 Convention on Educational Questions (May 30th 10 o) both een Belgium and France presented by Belgium

An Extradition Treaty and a Convention on Project on and Legal Associance (Pa. 5 December 30th 10-5) bets ten France and Poland presented by Poland

REPRESENTATION OF STATES MEMBERS AT

By a Decree of J.J. 2nd 19.0 the L berry Government constitut d a Legation at Geneva and accredited a permanent delegation to maintain relations between the Republic of Liberta and the League

It has appointed to this poit of Antoine Sottile with the title of Churgé d'Affaires and permanent delegate to the League of Nations

The Prime Mun ter of the Union of South

Africa has informed the Secretary General that he has decided to accredit to the League v representative of the Union and has appointed to the office of Pringer, Revice Pringer.

III—THE TECHNICAL ORGANISA TIONS

THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL OPGANI ATION
(a) Economic Committee

The thuriseth session of the Economic Committee vas held at Geneva from O tober 24th to November 15t, 11th M. Trendelenburg

(Germany) in the chair

I The Far fi Truce—The most important
question on the agenda was the exclusion of the
Assembly Resoluting concerning the core is on

of a tank truce. The general dynamics showed that the speal even of the first of a tank truce as a definite attempt to improve exceeding opening of the extra especially in Durope and that the more such property, which would result from a better grainstation in Lucope so said have a favourable influence on compension in the shoke.

norld

The American number Mr Castman
copressed his conviction that the measures
cortempl ted did not sig fi the Europe was
actuated by any highly mitentions towards his
country which would do all in its power to

help and co operate in this field.

Two draft conventions having been subinitied agreement was hirally reached on a
single text, which may be analyzed as follows:

The Contracting Parties undertale to be an close a time with a view to patting an end to the imming of Chatons tainft. As a matter of fact they area to maintain this treatment half the expectation of the process of t

For exceptional eucomistances of an unitor seen character such as surious consonic LTSFs the draft pure abes for an appeal to arbitration Other exceptions claimed at the outset are conditional upon previous agreement between the parties

It is formally laid do in that the convention shall not invalidate any bilateral agreements establishing a mini favourible régime and any

nghts or obligation arising from the Covenant Various jurisdictional and formal clauseenable States to make their ratination conditional on those of other countries and provide for consultation as to future action after the conclusion of the convention.

As regards the beginning and end of the period of tariff stabilisation no date is given, these details being left to the Conference The draft will be submitted to Governments, pending the ummoning of the Conference b_{τ} the Council

The Commeter old and food alled apper to its down the prompts of the concepted altern of shack the text flevor is only the first they and an inhel the Contracting Prise undertail to co operate. We make not all depart it agree the results of the Confectione and upon the number the consumer importance and the trust, printers of the Confecting Sprines as well as on the policy which their position may make the first first position in any makes them to fill sprine as a well as on the policy which their position may make them to fill sprine as the conference of the conf

a Co² s' in the Constitution, Costan Produt I — The Committee consolated the por shally of conductes actions with regard to the resolution to the Costanon staff or circum product. If more than the contract of the contract product is turber trade by M. Jahn (Borr egual) on the collisions and page trade by M. Albotta Costanon and Costanon and Costanon and Costanon on the fruit tail veg table trade by M. Percuita (Passhools vil on the Sathers and by M. Ho (Ignanoses) and two trade

The Committee considered that it would be well to continue the inquiry while abordinating it to the preparation of the tends true of

3 Appendix at of igrandians Experts— With the asistance of the Prealest of the International Indicate of agriculture the Committee discussed the appointment of agricultural experts

In view of the across difficults expensed by any tultural custom tense countries and experially in Damps the Committee considered that it we write at most it countries as one of authorized agreetile register. For this purpose in II stell to draw up a h to deep reaction of agraement with the general problem of agraement with the general problem of agraement with the general problem of agraement with the stell between up anothing to the small method of the Committee and in agreement with the limitation of Agraellure.

In two of the trigency of the p ofdom the Committee devoled to summon easy in 10-pe cepture from the streaming America. America Belgram Chands Chen ho lowsha Delmands Finaled Frince Germany Gasta Bottom Hongry India 12th, Nor va the Neth Handle Renaman Spans Schatchauft Berhand Romannan Spans Schatchauft Berhand Romannan Spans Schatchauft United States of America and Vingola United Days for the series on measures to runnel of the dispersions and more parts alight on the quantum of overall with a versal installay. The Occupation and more parts alight on the Quantum of overall with a versal installay. The Occupation of the Computine employed as one of the versal installay. The Occupation appending of the general problem.

The consultation will be conducted by a delegation of the Economic Committee to which

will be added two representatives of the International Institut of Astrophysics

4 International Indu trial Agreements -The Committee considered a report from the three purads at had appointed to entity this question (M Decuges (French) Mr Old (American) and M Tschaera.hks [German] | a well as spectu memorunda they had prepared on French American and G rman is in regard to industrial agreements. It heard M. Henry Decages on the best way of turning this work to a court. The Committee asked the purish to complete the material which bears on the laws of the also e countries by a short statement regarding the manner in such these lave might be applied and the means of redreswhich they effered Got a monts o the I portes injured by midu trial interments

The Committee proceeded to an exchance of views with regard to the economic effe is of midustrial and commercial agreement. This question has two vopects namely the effect of agreements on the output of the industrial organized and their bearing on the general wondown estimator.

As regards the first point the Committee considered that the outside should be had to the expension of pairway who were or had been engaged as the creation and munagement of mit-re-tonal agreements as regards the second at thought it neverally to a let the available of certain eminant economists.

The sanow as attended by M Treebells and Comman Ser Sebens bury Channess Vis Channess (Seruh) M Earlows Changens Vis Channess (Sensite) M Enter (Sensite (Sensite) M Enter (Sensite (Se

As Dr Trendeleoburg will retire from the Chair of the end of the year the Committee appointed for 1930 Sir Sydney Chipman as Chairman and M. di Nola as Vice Chairman

(b) The Coal Ingur

The constitution of coal specialist acquirated by the .8 content Committee took place at Gener from September spath to Oxfolory and 4th coard. "If the re, and "4 Committee the Committee designation is if the Loosanu. Committee designation is if the contain a factors in the present consistent of the contain affection in the containing amport and the containing amportaining amportaini

the char

particularly in Great Entain. He drea attention to the fact that the Go eraing Body of the International Labour Office was considering the question of holding a conference in regard to hours wages and confitions of labour and shored how nearly these problems affected the general economic position of the industry.

(c) Customs Non nelature
The Sub-Committee on Customs Nomen. In
ture met at Geneva from October 15th to
November and M. Fighiera (French) was in

At ther let eason the experts had propared a nomerol-ture of the chaplus on abust leather polts and articles made from these substances and begin word on the chapters concerning mineral product. At this session they dealt with chemical and pharmacustrals products (colours and variotis, perfectively scap catalies and the fire—giber and pelatine

explo ives and fertilisers) During its thirtieth ses ion . the Dronomic Committee heard M Fighiera on the progres of the work Referring to the Assembly a recom mendation that the experts should finish their work before next September in view of its importance for the conclusion of general tariff agreements the speaker observed that in the course of six sessions the experts had mush-d eight of the twenty se tions of the draft nomen clature. There accordingly remained twelve sections (toxtiles mutals machinery and electrical appliances wood pottery and glass ware) The experts would do their utmost to finish their vork in the time given by the Assembly but it must be remembered that the matter was ortremely complicated and that the instructions of the Economic Committee compelled them to consult circles directly concerned

This are not of the Sub-Committee was attended by M. Fightern (French) of Faff (Crechisloval) M. Ferencu (Hungaram) M. Flach (German) M. Magnette (Delgrun) and H. Fact (Italian)

(d) The Inscal Committee

The Facal Committee held its first as no more from Ceober 19th to Coober with a Genesa. Thus Commuttee which is the adva ory organ of the Cosmal for all questions rabbing in attaction is called more to hasten the solution control of the committee of problems of double treation under seizure of problems of double treation with asset men the asset ment and collection of trees at a principal divise are periodical investigations and the seizure of the proposition of model bilaterial control trons the preparation of model bilaterial control trons or collective conventions and revision of the texts thereof the preparation of any other international measures calcu-

lated to eliminate double tavation and to scene
a more equitable distribution of fi cal burdens
the comparison of fiscal systems and possibly,
the preparation of general conferences on tavation problems.

The agenda of the first session included the following questions

(a) Treatmen of Foreign Care—The Fishal Committee was requisited by the Counsi's to modified thing question in its agenda and thus to co-openite with the Road Traiffic Committee that the requisite of automobile clubs belonging to the Alliance entranshenale du Touri me the Road Traiffic Committee had recommended that foreign cars be exempted from texton during the first two month of their stay in the country that the collection of mress should be supplified and that the assistant of the result of th

The Fiscal Geniuttee came to the conclusion that it would be possible to comply with these requests but to resure a greater number of receasing at decided to prepare a fault convention conditing the examption to private fouring cars for a limited period. Such a convention at considered would not prevent batch to the period of the period of the period of the period of the period to the period of the period

the Optional Protocol ministened below haother question mased by the Committee was a bether the right to exemption should be accorded to care the course of with resided in the territory of a Contracting Party, or to can registered in the territory of a Contracting Party. The Committee expressed its preference for this second system. To emposif, the colletion of taxes is registed that they should be levant on departure, through the agency of the Customs, houses.

The Committee came to the conclusion that the best solution would be to conclude a single convention by which all Signatories would accord restricted evemption, with an optional protocol for States agreeing to complete evemption

for On the base of these principles the Committee prepared a draft convention which it discussed with the delegation of the Road Traffic Committee Agreement was reached on the general principle of ecompton and on the nevestity of simplying formalists. It was deaded that the study of the draft convention should be pursued and for this purpose the Foral Committee introded there of its members to continue to conjects with the Road Traffic Committee.

(b) Examination of Re ent International Con v nt ons for the Prevention of Double Taxation— The Committee mond that since the general

^{· 8} vel 17 Gal, si

meeting of Government experts in October, 19 8 several naternational agreements had been concluded for the prevention of double taxation in a more general sense. The e agree ments are a convention bett eea Humsury and Poland concerning real and personal direct tures various agreements between Daning and Poland concerning taxes on income and total wealth, other similar taxes spore-soon duties, taxes on bills of exchange a treaty between Austria and Czeuhosłovalcz concerning the fiscal régime applicable to profit malang enterprises operating in these countries an agreement between Hungary and Austria on the reciprocal exemption from tavation of railways within a distance of fifthen bilometres from the frontier treaties between Norway and the Netherlands Great Britain and Greece and Great Britain and Japan for the ex mption of shipping profits

Unofficially informed by certain of its members that important negotilities were taking place the Committee empressed the hope that they would shortly result in the conclusion of further bilaterial agreements

(c) Quar' one Left Oges by the Generalized Edystra—The experts montaining in rook intermed to the Treat Committee the following questions which it had not had time to stock rules for typorticement of profits or majoral of enter prices operating in several constitues and a measure, to a out the double to whom of softer material trivits and holding compresses and a study of the principle, savolved at the montainer of the double trivialized and my colors of the double trivialized of white mandrate continues.

After an evchange of views the Committee decided that before taking any decision at would be necessary to obtain additional unformation. With this object, it draw up a questionnaire which will be sent to as corresponding members and the International Chamber of Commettoe.

(6) Po white! of Concluding Ministrians Consistent for the Precention of Doubl To alone on Posits or White a Singliant Visible To alone on Posits or White a Singliant Visible To alone on the tense of the American Tipe Counters stem to be in figurated—The Committee Order the resolution adopted by the International Claimiter of Committee to the International Claimiter of Committee the International Consistent with a true to this inside. International Consistent with the preparation of a multitherial treity. It is represented the opposition that individual conventions while appearing in many cases to be the only method of orealing with the question constituted nevertheless are incomplete solution and that only multitatival conventions could guarantee the dearnable unity of method.

The Committee felt that it would not be possible to conclude a multilateral convention for the presention of the double taxation of compare red and industrial enterprises definitely established in foreign countries without clearly defining the terms permanent establishment and automomora agents

For this reason it decided to seek a definition which might meet with general approval. This done it will be possible to prepare a general convention for the prevention of double taxa

(e) Appendium i of Corn, pend in Mender — In ware of the chans her of its distass the Commention express of the opinion that it was most important to have corrasponding members in the greatest possible number of States Only on this condution could it hope to early out th stakes undertaken for the unification of methods to percent decide travalent decide.

The season was attended by M. Bordings (French). Professor T. S. Adams (Austrana). M. Ethan (Svense M. Boldin, Italiana). M. Crower (Belgium). Professor Theres of Latura (Spramb). M. Pasache (German rophisary, M. Dorny, M. Semughio, Domete. (Setheriand). Str. Perop. Thompson. (Bolt. M. M. M., zardo: Folish mannfor of the Fenance Committee), and M. jelland of the International Chamber of Commer e.

IV —SOCIAL AND HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS

THURB Session of the Permane it Central Opium Board

The third season of the Permanent Central Opens Board appointed under the Geneva Convention of 10.5 to upper is the opens traffic was held at Geneva from O tober and to October 11th with Mr Lyall (British) in the chart

This season was devoted in the first place to the consideration of a report by the Secretary, of the Board on the every of the Sevretariat during the first few months and to the laying down of guiding principles of a general character for the use of the Secretarians.

The Board also considered and approved durits of the statistical forms to be framehal to Governments. These forms one "natual estimates" amount statistics of production and manufacture the quantities paralysed for Covernment purpose and for other consumption, annual datements of stocks annual statements of services of stiffs amounted of services of other during open and other during

The Board considered replies from twenty eight Contemments with regard to exports and supports of quare and other drugs during the fact are months of this year and discussed a sense of purely technical question concerning its work which had previously been examined by a Sub Committee In his closing spee h the Chairman empha such that the success of the Board would depend upon the aid which Governments of all down that Patries or non Patries to the Convention of 1725 x ould be prepared to lead it in fermaing every three months statisties which were as exact as possible as well as the annual statistics required under the Convention

The Board de ided to hold its fourth session in January 1930

334

The meeting was attended by Mr. Lvall (British) Chairman M. Gallavress (Itaban) Vice Chairman Mr. May (American) Dr. Anselmano (Germ n) Mr. Ramsa, (Tiunch) M. Myyama (Japanese) Sir Bajanta Muller! (Indian)

(Indian)

The Board expressed its regret at the death
of one of its members. VI. Bonni (Fren. h)

The French rember of the Advacory Commutee on Traffic in Oppum M Dourges attended the section at the instruction of the Ecard The Dourd had also mayiest the other members of the Adva ory Commutice who tool part in the recent Conferent of Delagates of the Central Board and the Adva.ory Commutic who tool the Central Board and the Adva.ory Commutic

1 In TERNATIONAL RELIEF UNION

The Permanent Committee of the International Robel Union met at Geneva on October 15th with M. Indiz former German Vinuster in the chair. Its Prima of reference were to take or recommend me sures for facila titing the operation of the Union

The Committee considered preliminary druft regulations for submission to the General Council of the Union and decided to discuss a revised that at a later meeting

The Committee is compord of M Kulf-Senator G Ciraolo (Italian) and Senator A Francois (Belgian)

There were further present Lieutement Colonic Draudt (League of Red Cros Societies) Professor G Werner (International Committee of the Red Cross) and M M Mater (Author of the druft Statue of the Union)

V -- DEATH OF DR STRESEMANN

On the occasion of the death of Dr Stressmann, Garman Foreign Minister Representative of Germann on the Conneil and Delegate to the Assembly the Acting President of the Council Ali Khan Forough: art the German Gancellor the following telegrim—

On behalf of the Council of the League of hattors I exp ers to the German Government it sleep sympathy and orres, as sold as the unanimous region of the Council in this loss at has su lered in the person of one of its me to distinguished members who o powerfull, con tributed to the development of the Le-gue of Nations.

Dr Muller replied as follous

I have the bo our to express my Government ancire emitted for its warm's no ded

sympathy of the Council of the League of Nations on the occasion of the death of the Minister Dr Stresemann

The Acting Secretary General of the League sent the following pressage

In the ab ence of Sir Enc Drummond I would convey the deep regret of the Sucretarnat of the Lugge. of Antons and it respecting sympathy with the German Government and people in the great to steep leaves suffered by the ducth of the enusers statement who e forceful arten in the Legoe of Nations was durined by all who had the honour to work with hum at Genesa.

Dr Muller replied

I meetely think your Frecilency for the warm sympathy you were to hind a to express on the occasion of the death of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Doctor stre emans

The Secretary General Sir Eric Drammond accompanied by the Under Secretary General M Dulour Féronce travelled to Berlin to attend the funeral

VI -- RECENT PUBLICATIONS

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH YEAR BOOK 1928

The League Health Organisation has recently issued at international Health kear Book for 10°8

This is the fourth volume of this publication and it contains information conserting it entity time counting—Austrials Austria Delgams Canada C.celentowals in Demanta Delgams Canada C.celentowals Demanta Dominian Regiouse Egypt, Ditconia, Finish Tiere State, R. Ly, Japan Latva the Netherland. Norvay Nei-Zeland Fassira Pland Romanna Spain Spainth personasions in the Gulf of Gunca Sueden Turkey Lunon of Sonaha Counca Turkey Lunon of Sonaha Soviet Regiouse Gunche Lingdon (Englania) Welle Scotland Northern (reland Inerva, British Sonahian Tompunia)

Somshind Tanganwal.

The object of the Year Book is togive a survey
of the progress made by the various countries
in the domain of public health. It indicates
new descongents in the vorang of the indicates
new descongents in the vorang of the indicates
registed with allastices and reviews the work
of the principal international organisations
desling vital public health such as the League
of Red Cross Southers the Rockelder Founda
in and the League Sagar Health Organization. For
information is furnished by the national health

The attributes and data for each country are arranged twoording to the system depthed by the Health Organisation, when healthest stently eight standard tables. An every "" a read" or the case of Orochosforvias: Detons Germany japon Norwey Spain a to greatered to pre-cut their statutes in tables appeally prepared by than health see "".

The twenty eight standard tables are designed to present ' the min.min of total statutes nuclearly to allow the reader to interpret correctly the information relating to health conditions in the unantry under row iteratic n and to compare the health conditions of the various construes. They fall into the severa following groups.

- I do not I homography——(a. Thisles Area and populations and repulations are other passed for the last two cuts are do not yet populations and encours of one sea out; the other according to the reveils of the intro custom or distribution of the population by set, and s. a secondary to the results of the last courses and extraording to the results on the last courses and extraording to the results on the last courses and extraording active point of the month of the population in to to 1.)
- a Brill Ret 1.—(5 Tables Geographas)
 datribution of birth, to a save and a., a musbr
 of births according to sex and valuity for 2 to
 12.7 birth and abortons in certain distincts
 legitimely and illegitimely of birthe for the
 years row to 17 monthly number of is e
 births legitimete and illegitimete in 19.5
 to 0 and 12.—)
 to 0 and 12.—)
- 3 General Duals Rat —(4 Tables Geographic distribution of general duals rate in 19.6 and 19.7 and that rate according to so for the verse 1974 to 1976 cought rate according to see and see 1974 and 19.6 easonal distribution of deaths in 10.6 and 19.7)
- 4 Can of D etv.—46 Table. Mortalist increfa v and rev. Intallist of certain infections diseases in 19 5 and 19-7, death mirel from tibercules according to age, and see in 19 6 death rids from common 19-3 to 19-7 and the from organic diseases for the wests table to 10 in death from purposed diseases for the years 19-3 to 1007 deaths from or 1 mil curses and greent death 7-1 from animal curses and greent death 7-1 from animal curses and greent death 7-1 from animal curses from 10 of 10 to 7-1
- 5 Is fust Mortality—(3 Tables Infant mortality according to days and months of agreem and legitimacy in 1925 to 1970 seasonal variations in the each rate of legitimat. and illegitimate children under one year of age in 10.5 and 1070 infant mortality, according to cause of death in 1075 and 10.0).
- Pubne Healti Slat star ~ 13 Tubles Public Health L guidation in 19 ~ institutions for the campaign against social diseases in time tion for the protection of mothers and children in 19 ~ 10 > ω² σ²7)
- , Data on Cura's Medicar e=43 Tables Stattetics of inespitals etc in 1925 1930 and 194, statistics of cautary personnel in 1975 10 p and 197 statistics of Health Insuran e Funds in 195 196 and 197)

The Year Book of contains a survey of industrial hygiene in German / B ignum and Great B. in n

VII -FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Nov _rst _]urests Committee of the Transit Organisation is Sub Committee on Polish Lethnanian Communication Paris

Nov .5th -Conference on Transport of Newpapers and Periodi.als Geneva

Jan 13th 10,0 ~ Central Opium Roard Cenc 1

Jan 15th -Pinaucal Committee Gene u.

Jan 20th -Fifty outhth So sion of the Council Gene 22

Jan _oth _Adv.ory Committee on Trafac
in Opinin and other Dangerous Drugs

Per 17th --international Conference on Eur

of Exchange Geneva

March 13th —Conference for the Codification of

International La The Hague

April 2nd —Traife. in Women and Ciuldren

Committee Geneva April 9th —Child Welfare Committee Geneva

May 19th - Piscal Committee Genera

June 10th - Gold Delegation of the Financial

Commettee Geneva

THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTER-NATIONAL JUSTICE *

THE PILING OF A PUPATY OF APPETRATION AND CONCILIATION BETWEEN FRANCE AND SUPPERN 1

In recordance this a traible of previous the Stedenk diplomatic representative at The Hague has on the instructions of his Covernment confield the Regulary of the Court of the centre unto force on September and to a of the Triaty of Cove distroy and Arbitation concluded on March and a professional and Seeking of Seeking and Seeking of Seek

The "exty of been a certhed true trye, has been filed with the Renarty provides that do justes our coming a right channel of, one partyware denset by the other shall failing settlement by consultation the submitted either my special agreement to the Permanent Court or to an arbitral triumal or ele by direct application to the Permanent Court

The new Franco-S edish Treaty replaces the Arbitration Convention concluded on July 9th 1904 by the same Powers

 On Sertember 1, th I sterm asgued the Protocols concerning the rear for of the Court Statute and the accession of the United States

f The chapter has been prepared with the aid of unformation form had by the Rept + , for Court

PUBLICATIONS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL YEAR BOOK, 1928

(Ser Lo.N P, 1929, II 16)

233 pages in wrappers Bound in cloth

Price 7/6 \$2 00 10/- S3 00

In the third edition of this annual reference hand book the majority of the statistics are brought up to the end of the year 1927 or 1928. It gives in a concise and convenient form the more important categories of statistics concerning area and population including natural and migration movements, production of cereals, textiles oilseeds ores and minerals artificial fertilisers etc international trade by value weight and classes of commodities shipping naturns free international trade by value weight and classes of commodities. Simping maintime freights railways and motor vehicles public finance (summary of budget accounts analysis of revenue and expenditure; public dibt etc.), monetary strustics (note circulation gold and foreign assets reserves commercial bank deposits, etc.) rates of eachange wholesale and retail prices etc

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH YEAR BOOK, 1928

(Ser Lo.N P, 1929, III 6)

1172 pages, in wrappers Bound in cloth

Price 20/- \$5 00 25/- \$6 00

The Year Book is appearing this year in a slightly altered form, which will, ye feel sure, give satisfaction to all students of public health activities throughout the Lorid all interested in diseases and the campaign conducted against them by the health authorities of the different countries. The section. Vitals and Health Statistics. has been considerably enlarged and an attempt has been made as far as possible, to present mutually comparable data by using a series

of standard tables

In compling the fourth volume of the Year Book, we have had the valuable co operation of the public health authorities of the following countries: Australia Austria, Belgium, Canaia, Cacholocalaa Demark Dominican Popublic Egypt Estonia Finland France Germany, Great Britam Hungary Irah Pro. Stat., Hally Japan Latvia Richerlands New Zealand Norray Panama Poland Rouracnia, Spain Sweden Turkey United States of North America, USSR

The Year Bool contains, for the first time, a section on public health administration in the colonies to which the health authorities of Kenya Tanganyaka British Somaliland and Spanish Guinea have kindly contributed

As in previous years, there is a special section on the progress made in the sphere of industrial hygiene in Belgium Great Britain and in Germany, as well as reports on the activity of the great international health organisations

ARMAMENTS YEAR BOOK, 1928-1929 FIFTH YEAR

(Ser LoN P, 1929, IX.1)

1084 pages bound in cloth

Price 20/- \$5 00

The growing importance of the Armam ats Year Book has led to a considerable increase in the matter it contains. Paper of a better quality has been chosen for the new edition which will be easier to handle its size has accordingly been reduced though the contents have actually been increas d

The present edition like the last but one contains a number of graphs and recapitulatory tables, showing the main features of the organisation of the various armies and giving a general survey of the fleats of the maritime Pos ers

Comple's catalogue s nt free or application

Publications Department, League of Nations, GENEVA.

THE MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Voi IX, No 11

PUBLISHED ON DECEMBER 11th, 1929

TABLE OF CONTENTS

,		PAGF	J	PAGE
	Summary of the Mounter 14.) And the for Sevent, and Red on an	33/	3 Communications and Transit (a) Conference on the Transport of Y uspap is	310
	of Armaments		(b) Reform of the Calendar	341
	Accession of Imitad to the General Act for the Pacific S 141 ment of International Diputes		V ldm matri's e O α tions I The √ar Mandries	34
11	Ligat dut. Con him'wise Question. International Lagagement — Registration of Treathe	334	(a) So te-nith Session of the Mangates Commission (b) Relations between Great Butain and Iraq	34*
٧	The Tahmad Organisation I Economic and Financial Organisation		VI So tal and Humanstarian Quishot v Child Welfare	342 343
	Con stence on Treatment of Poreignuts The Health Organs amon Room an atom of the Bolivian	33 ⁴	VII Other Que ! One I The Scientry Conemia Visit to Rome and Edgrado 2 The Lingue Buildings	943 943
	77. 110. P		TITE Forth see F. A	

Health Store e 540 IIII Fort or ME C. in 544

All communications relating to the Monthly Summary should be addressed to the Information Section, League of Nations, Geneva

I-SUMMARY OF THE MONTH.

A diplomatic Guidinence on the Treatment of Greenmen al uropean Conference on the Transpert of New Japans and Permanent Mandate Commission were the most important League meetings in November

The Conference on the Treatment of Foruguer met in Purs on November 5th and was still no ac non at the end of the month

The Conference on the Ken part of New papers and Percodicule met in Centex from November - 5th to Howerber - 5th to Howerber - 5th to Howerber - 5th to Long S dued the transport of new stapers by rull and by ur and the relevant facel tanff and customs and drev up a sense of recommendations

The Mandates Commission examined aimst di reports on six mandated turniumes guarant questions and petitions. Its conclusions will be published later.

Other bothes meeting, daming the area?'s were the Laugue Lankling, Committee and the Legal Sub-Committ o of the Child Welfare Committee

Commune home Acred in the Leging Secretaria in feder the Thirth nimb (parasity) Beyort of the Sair Governing Commission the official nodes, and the Sair Government the General Art to Parks Settlement of Disputes in 13 Note from the Berting Government Mang the it wild incommend Iraq for admission to the Leavier in 150.

II-ARBITRATION, SECURITY AND REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS

ACCE SHOT OF THEATH TO THE GREENE ACT TOP THE PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPOSES

The Lanish Go entitled has intromed the Seviciary General that the Linish Parliament has approved a cession to the General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes The auces not a complete and without reserva

Finland is the fourth State to recede to the Compal 4ct Sn der and Belger a cale in May and Norway in June

III-LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS

I TIPATIO AL EL GAGENEMIS-REGISTRATION OF TRANSPO

Among the international engagements near tered in November figure. —

The International Agreements of July 11th, 1978 on the export of ludes and bone, and the suppl mentary Agreements of September 11th 1920 registered sub-equant to the coming into force of the former.

A Tract of Conclusion and Arbitration (Budapets Dec mbu 17th 1078) between Finland and Hungary presented by Finland a fresty of Arbitration and a Treaty of Constitution (Washington January 46th 19.9) between the United States and Hungary presented by Hungary

Conventions and treaties on commerce and navigation beto on Fatoma and Hungar-Latvia and Yugoilevia Indiand and Turkey a convention on commerce navigation and ostablashment between France and Greece po visional commercial agricultus between Funland and Yugo lavia and Sauden and Turkey

A contention between Germany and the Netherland (B. in April 80 xyrs) 1 year outlon cleaning at the frontiers are parts Rime traffic presented by the Netherlands a ron ventron between Prihand and the Union of Scoulus Soviet Republics (Flance - April 11th ro.) concerning customs inspection in the Gulf of Pailvind presented by Finshad

Agreements between Extens: Enhand and Seeden one crumpt follophone commensations between Extens and Seeden (nor Feshand) and between Enemask, and Extens (nor Feshand) and Seeden and the submitting of the Enhand and Seeden and the submitting of the Demmarks Seeden Seeden Seeden Presented by Enhand Extensis), presented by Enhand and Seeden Seede

Exchanges of Notes constituting agreements between Canada and the Netherlands, Canada and Japan and Canada and Greece for the exemption of shipping profits from moons tay

us exhange of Note between Norway and Crecheslovahir constituting in agreement for the uppression of the passport isa (O lo September 7th 1079 and October 11th 19 n), presented by Non ity

IV-THE TECHNICAL ORGANISA

THE ECO O HE AND FINANCIAL

OI GANISATIO

Conjerence on the Triatment of Fore a ners
A diplomatic Conference summoned by the
Lague with a view to the corclusion of an
International Companion on the Triatment of

Fo eigness and 1 orage 1 interprise met in Pairs at the Institut Oceanographique on No ember 5th under the presidency of M. Albert Desecte former Eefgran Minister and was still

in se sion at the end of the month Lorty to O States Members of the Langue (Australia Au tria Belgium Bolivia British Empire Bulgaria, Canada Clima Colombia Cuba Czechoslos alaz Denmarl, the Dominican Republic I tonin Finland France Germany, Greek Guitemila Harti Himgiry India the Irish Free State, Italy Japan Lal in Luxem burg the Netherlands Norway Panama Paraguax Peru Polund Portugal Rommanu Salvador Spain Seeden Switzerland Urugury Venezuela and Yugoslovia) four non Member States (Brazil Fevot Mexico and Turkey) and the Free City of Danzig sent representatives The United Status of America and the Union of Socialist Societ Republies sent observers and the International Chamber of Commerce toolpart in the proceedings in an ad isory capacity

In his opening speech the Dre ideal observed that the solution of the problem of the freshread that the solution of the problem of the freshread varieties of foreigness extended own to \$5.5 to s in his ver not Members but needed to the Contribute must lead to the establishment of more effective to operation between pumples thanks to the fruithest given for the free condition of per one capital and goods and for the free expansion of industry. In this way, an increase method of the contribute given the period of the

commit to be between reticum II continued. We shall find this is ben to re a tageant the consequence of the detauding context which has covered to the control of the contr

investigation and the process that of affairs.
What all conference to resure that the adoption
of the firstly will lead national legislation to
eliminate to their necessary from the limit of their
connectes of that the hills, the hamper contril and
print or inlates that on States Cur ideal will
be to dalabant, a stable conference in the
based on lase and equity and calculoging the
minimum parameters which will based on a
minimum the description of the constraint of
constitute the Status of I prospects and Inferwithout Trade-

You will therefore I feel sure bring to the leb des Lefore us a sometre and un numerus desire

to althrese moors a sport of conclusions and model that an undestinating of the 1g make processions on the different curvium and a fortendation of the hone, for I washess an and fortendation of the hone, for I washess may see that the conclusion of the see that the days to extend the conclusion are studied to the posture or to see the conclusion of the operation of the postures or to be a few or the conclusion of the conclusion prod and p. hospes or to to give our anticipant to supplicit you have to to give our anticipant to supplied you have for the controlling of the control

The Conference appointed as we e presidents
M de Navulles (Frince) M Zameta (Veneraela)
Professor Flores de Lemma (Spains and M
Pogn naka (Poll nd)

The draft our antion before the Court sense we as under your to apply the principle of this equitable treatment of comment embodied in the Coverant and the policy recommended by the Economic Conference of a p 7 with a vice to ancurarying international condemic co-pertical by the free revulsion of p near notted tage frost.

By Article ... of the Covernat States Mumbers undertain to secure and magazine equitable treatment to the commuter of all New b to of the League In the openion of the Economic Committee the unjust or oppressive tre_tment by any Member of the League of nationals or firms of other Members carrying on commercia industry or an orther occupation in 1° territory one titutes a violation of this principle. The Committee accordingly due up in 19°3 pour spile for the gustant e of Stat sas gar de the protection of foreign rationals and enter prists against arbitrary fital treatment and unfair discrimination. These principles were embodied in recommendations which the Council forwarded to States inviting them to adopt them both in internal legislation and us commercial agrament In 19 5 the Committee entitlement to ever ibit a banque dealing this time with the terms on which foreigners residing in a country are or should be allowed to engage many profession infastry or occupation. These recommendatives were al o forwarded to Governments

In 1977 the Economic Conference embalied in a special resolution its opinion that

the granting of legal admini frative needs and judicial generators accessively to the instrument terms or companies of a Stat administration or roots that trinds under they or other acceptages in the territory of mother state or to settle there is one of the control condition of evacousts one operation byte central conditions.

The Conference countrie of that the time had come to present in intermedical consention on the subject and suggested as a basis of discussion the recommendations of the Conomic Commettee and a draft submitted by the Intergrational Chumber of Commerce

The Forecome Committee Instructed its Charman—after them to Darry Syrm, a (France)—to property with the austiance of Committee a draft convention which was not expectly subscribed to all Government. For these of control of these of evaluations. This clint was freezen't subscribed to all Government, for most of and the Coursel deceded to semment a most france. At the expect of a certain number of Latin american during those is was deviced to hold at a Exercise Course of Latin and the course of Latin american during those is was deviced.

The draft convention under discussion is divided into three parts: (i) treatment of foreign nationals: (2) treatment of foreign

communes (a) general provisions Part I is drailed into two chapters-the first dealine with safecuards for international trade and the second with the establishment of foreum nationals (treedom of travel sojourn and e-tablishment exercise of trade industry and occupation civil and legal guarantees property neut fiscal treatment) Part 1 contains provi ions concerning the extension and restriction of the convention by agreement or by independent arthon guarantee of couldn't the real-ment of amoutes concerning interpretation and application signature ratification accesson entry into fone and denunciation. It also contains the so-called colonial rescription by which perture may declare when signing the convention or accoding to it that their acceptance doe not involve any obligation in respect of their colonite

the object of the convention is to secure in the territory of e.cn of the parts a equitable treatment on as horml and stable a bross as possible for nationals (natural per ons or legal entries) of the other contracting parties Whele avoiding the question of the admission of foreigners (al ways reserved in international dis ensuring the principles are drafted so as to s cure for forciners actually admirted equal ty on a broad as possible a basis with nationals of the country of establishment as regards the excresse of profes tons trades or industrica as well as property rights. The guaranters are of a civil legal and fiscal character Certain provisions aim at greater freedom of trade for nationals of contraction parties he without setting in foleign territing ites e to arry on business or invest their capital in such territory Finally there are provisions which do not come sturils speaking under the head of establishment but aim at equal treatment unqualized by differential or unfair regulations and taxes as regards the distribution, ale.

offering for sale and consumption of goods imported b foreigners

The Conference dreded als verk among four committee. The first commend guarantees covering interestional tried the second the arrival of the convention interestional tried the second the arrival of the convention interesting fiscal furnities that the third the treatment of computers the fourth the guerral prosvisses and drafting As charment and mayoriest of these Committees in appointed.

Frst Gommitt e —Sir Sydney Chapman (Great Britain) and M. Nicolas Politis (Greece)

S cord Connutte -M Guerrero (Salvador) and M Engell (Denmark)

Third Committee -- M. Martins (Germany) and M. Danichert (S ut ed nd)

Four'l Countitie—M de Michelis (Italy) and M Ito (Japan)

M d'Avila Lima (Portugal) was invited to sixt M de Vichelis in the Drafting Committee A full arcount of the proceedings vill be given in the next number

2 —THE HEALTH ORGANISATION

Reorganisation of the Boltonan Health Server

The Health Or, anisation has appointed Doctor MacLinia of the Health Section of the Section and to co-operate in reorganisms the Boli can Health Service during a period of six to eight months

tecenting to the scheme, outlined by the Bohavia Observant *the Liespa, secoperation a fill comprise to strigge-a prelimitary period for to eight months a hard health expert still as as to in Director Convent of the Health Stars in the preparatory work, and occum period for to verse when the lit life period from verse when the lit life period from the "chimical comborator of the Convent of the Verbinard Comborator of the Director Convent."

3 -CO IMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT

(3) European Conference for the Transport of

Newstafers and Perionicals

A European Conference for the Transport of

A European Conference for the Transport of Menspapers and Penodicals was held at Geneva from November 15th to 29th under the presidency of Lord Purnham

Repre entaints were sent by meeters contrin namels Beignam Beleran Gordoolorstan, Domant Indived Privace Germans
Grett Brains and Northern Inched, Hougart
Idals the Authorithes Polada Portugal
Rommans Spain St ed.in Sutz-dand Turkugo Lava There were further priven in an
arthouray capacity representatives of the Start
Go erring Commission the International Junratio Start Control of the University Pot I are
the Cartello
Office for International Rank by Trumport the
See - inthib Yomenity Vol I v. v. p. prg. 85

International Rash by Union the International Steeping Car Company the Dutish hewspaper Propint for A scenation the National Federation of French Newspapers the Surva Newspaper Publishers Association the publishing fam of Grong Stillio and the Views of the Rockette

In his opening speech Lord Burnham recalled that the Conference had originated in a resolution of the Press Dyperts Conference of 10 7 and that its work had been prepared by amount organs of the Lergue Tran it Committee

We are x weighted here, he said to early the receiption to such proclead appearance as may be possible, and describle There, may be dishealines in the way of compiled success which can only be removed by discret handling and it no obvoors that bearing than in mind it will be map valide to divisions the can be made it will be impossible to divisions the can be made to grained energy to far as it may delay the, trained and drivery of normopolysis.

After a general discussion between delegates of the various countries and organisations represented the Conference set up a Committee on reusions and police formatities a Committee, on postel questions and a drifting committee. The Art which was approved by the Conference

The Conference found that the Convennentrepresented were unantrously in favoir of encouraging the international circulation of escapes per and facilitating their tradport. It recommended measures to secure increased specil in transport the abolition of intermediata, agents we the course of transport and the simplification of farmalities of all lands.

The provisions of the Final Act include the following main points

I "We System of Tremptor for Doily Niss papers in International Treffic — In accordance with peopore's admitted by the Tuterrational Paulessy Union the transport system for duly mosspapers in international Treffic should the Conference considered by the ed on the international concerning the transport of good's by mail. In predice nower newspipershould be carried in the same vity as par syngers processed on the same vity as particular transit of the processed of the same state of the processed of the same state of the processed of the same state of the same vity as processed of the same state of the same vity as processed on the same vity as the vity as the same vity as the vity as the

As regards truffic with countrie, which are not parties to the Berne Convention in particular Great Bilation the Conference nord'd statements, the representative of the Dulvia makeays and the representative of the International Radieva, Union according to which similar or identical results could be obtained in traffic bet ean London and most of the European capitals

In the car of countries in which the Pool Office into the monopoly of new paper tean part the Conter not considered it desirable that the Pool Office in the place of to national regions, should contract agr ements with the rules as administrations of other contines.

It was recommended that the Tran it Committee should follow the application of these measures. If difficulties you realist could be serious by outer new better Government the Committee ould prise to the Committee ould prise to the Committee out of the Committee

Pal.—The Crofan necessaries dust it was not at present to table to criticapidate the introduction of a malicine with which sould be applied by significations for the transport of tempopases in through informational critical owing to the difference in the consume, when too in the various construes and in their scales of charges. It revertibless called the att nines of the Government and informationals run of the Government and informations run.

reed to the dewrabit of chains the rite to and maintaining them at the lowest possible level. These exception discussions to reveal the tries chain of for the carriage of frongs necessary as smould in no case be higher than three in ped for the carriage of homes me spape within the country.

- S Calons and Pole Deviat her—Tine whiten continuously for the bina period investigation propers require, which are recognity principals mark to easily with the propers require, which are recognitive to the proper require which they are recognitive to the continuous and by related customer different media can be also lively as a respect to or delve as The Contentions and the least their conditions are recognitive to the area of the comments of the area was a largest and poles formations could be started out intuition could be started out intuition of the comments of the continuous of the delta of the contention of the
- 4. Catous was T of Date Appl also by New Jayres—The Cande once was of the common tast the set tone (are wise of maple be stail further amplified if the various duties on mapager were, also bisholded in Termested the Cameril to red the compressed Langue, or a stain to the compress of the compress of the comtains to consider the possibility of the aboutson of all or part of the or duties.
- 5 Dropping V aspap : Protel from 4 rinh is Flight. The Conference recommended that when er te hareal conditions in muttad and suitable custom, or price supervision could be provided Governments should allow new paper.

panels to be dropped from averait in flight. This recommendation will be transmitted to the Internation 1 A r Ngs igntion Commission.

- to Combined Real one Air Transport—Lin.
 Conficence notes the effects in the 40 create
 made transport decision at fer combined rail
 and air transport and expressed the hope that
 they would preve new softle
- user wome green governor.

 7. For chacks—Although con identify the guestion of the tensport of nonexpapers as being more important and more unput than that of the tran part of persolvels the Confence was married for of the optima fitted for from the sensitive recognition of the confence was married for sofution, some direction to the International Realway Union and the International Realway Union and the Selmontivations converted the Transit Committee was requested to further an international continuous of the terms of the Selmontivations converted the Transit Committee was requested to further an international channels of the self-principal obstation of the terms of papers of part of the self-principal channels of the self-principal

8 Fortal Quest on relating to V a pat r and Person cal -- in the great importance of th Interpactonal Postal Agreement regarding vab cripticus to new-proces and ponoduals and of the product surklein Convention for a 50 per cent reduction on the ordinary rate for printed matter the Conference requested the European Governments which had not got be nable to so, dr to this agree ment or upply these growitions in give favour able crusideration to the pushbility of so doing Tr. (. a logod + Joseph Chat the sight ga en to Governments of accepting no tal sub amplions to newspear for les than tiere months should on made us of as far as preside In his cloung speech the President sum more ed the aebite stating

run of the ochris-jating Ladvahadish, in manuers nor taken and submitted ought is just the riflect of excursaring and unspeame, if processe of transportation We have approved, and applied the international gramping of through it tilt misplect it, but po idea interference and cases We have reduced to a narrower to the Customs and Tolaymonniation. We have because the occupant of the last innecessarial and the compensation to report of any of difference of compensation years the compensation of the last process and transport of any and distrayer of compensation and transport of any and distrayer of compensation and transport of any and the compensation and transport of any and the compensation and the compensation of the compensation and the compensation and the compensation of the compensation and the com

But all the a meeting are only means to an edical tist and soft for the place of and residuely finch without for the alcohol and or we paper so will make the more reality when the partheres power of the messus of the steppe in every country.

(b) Lofern of the Calendar

The Netherlands Covernment has interred the Secretary General that the Dutch Mini to of Labour Commerce and Industry has appointed a National Committee of Enquirmo it e Reform of the Calenda This Committee is composed of scientists professors bankers business men etc. Its Chairman is Dr. A. A. Ayland. Professor of Astronomy at Utrecht University.

In connection with the Leagues verk on calendar reform the Transit Committee, and that National Committees should be set up in the different countries and should include repre entaines of the principal interests moveled.

National Committees have so fir been appropriated in the tuckle following countries the United States Brizii Covia Ricci Cubri Coundor France Hungary the Vetherlands Acarigus, Pranama Ferra and Salvador

V-ADMINISTRATIVE QUESTIONS I-TRIRIY NINTH REPORT OF THE SAAP GOVERN IN G. COMMISSION

The Governing Commission of the Saar Territory with the Secretary General its fairly, muth report which cover the private of July luguist and September 19.9. The report is in three chapters and deals with the communication and social stirrition political and adiamistrative questions.

The first chapter contains num neaf data with regard to the cutpn of coal cele cest iron and steel cost of hvng unemployment ce The second chapter describes the vort of the Advisory Council and the Technical Com

mittee

The third gives information concerning about as the issue of communital loanincidents for the 1 size of communital loaning of the communitation of the com

2 -NAI DATA

(a) Sights the Section of the Mandate Committee the Alacates Commission was held at General from November 6th to 26th The Commission considered

mission was held at Genes, from Novemberd 6th to 26th The Commission considered named reports on the administration of six in natural territories general questions and petitions

Iman Maporis—The Comes son excitated the annual top its on Irisy the Camera-onal Topolands index Battals resulted Remarks Unsured the Patrick Islands under Ipsach and its contract of the Washington and Committee and Washington Inc. of the Windston Parket via the rest during the cameration The centiled representatives were for Iris William Islands of the Web Its Washington Iris with the rest of the Committee Commi

British High Commissioner in Iriq for the Cameroons under Eritish Mandate Mr W E. Hunt of the Argerian Administration for Togoland under Brits is mandate Mr J E W Flood of the Colonial Office (in each case the British representative was assisted by Mr G L M Class on of the Calonial Office) for Rounda Uranda M. Hulewall de Heusch Director General of the Belgian Colonial Office assisted by the Governor of Ruanda Urundi M Marlorata for the Prestic Islands under Japunese mand to M N Ito Assistant Director of the Japanese Bureau accredited to the League of Nations for Western Somon Sir James Pur High Commissioner for New Zealand in London

General Question —The Commission considered the principle of concount equality (purchase of mate al for A and B mandated territories) and the postal rates in these territorics in regard to which it had safed l'Indatones for information accentume, the system of rates applied the ray one for the adoption of different territories and the innural apport of the question.

The Commission also considered the status of the non-native inhabitants of South West Africa and more particularly the Union Nationality and Flag Act of 1027

The Pulesta e I senderts — To comple, with the occurse expressed by the Committon suggested that if the Yorkshop's discussion suggested that if the Yorkshop's discussion successary information to Mytch, 2009, an extraordinary servan might be held during that mouth to examine the numeritate and namely to examine the mimeritate and namely a contract of the Puleston enclose to estimate the other pulsars of the provide the recreated of such mindreds.

The Commussion's observations on the altimustration of the terratories under real this recommandations on general questions and its conclusions with regard to puttions will be published assoon as its report has been examined by the Council next January.

(b) The Anglo Iraq Relat or s

The British Government informed the Council that it had decided to recommend frag for admission to the Lague in 10.7. This information is consulted to the Members of the Council and a ris brought to the knowledge of the Mindates Commission at it agreems as on the programment of the Commission of the

The Anglo Iraq Tearly of 19 6—which was besed on the Council revolution concerning Hossil—stephied that the mandatory regime embodied in the Fresty of 1919 should running force for tearly five years unless Iraq Lecture. "Newby of the L. gas "of se the

end of that period. It fortary provided for an examination at nucessare intervals of fore years of the possibility of advise mg the date of Iraq sadom son to the Losque or of this were impossible of unending cutain "accements sub durary to the Treaty of 19..., on account of this pro-gress made by Iraq.

to 937 % B is b and raq Go criments contraction of the state of progress were manifold of the state of progress were manifold and all went well in the state of

VI—SOCIAL AND HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS

CHILD WELFARE

The Lead Sub-Committee of the Child Welfare Committee not in Pans from November 11th to 14th Two questions ingred on its spendathe recognition and enforcement abroad of municiance orders and the satusticn of illegit mate children.

A regards the first point, the Sub-Committee studied the material collected by the Severanat what multided duffits submitted by M. Polling letter and the M. Rollet on behalf of the Save the chalfeer international Union and the Inferintence I chalf wifter absoration respectively. Decoding that it a ould be printer at the moment to establish the text of a preliminary international draft convention, the Sub-Meller of Committee, draw up for submissions to the Advisory Committee over the Protection and Williams of Chalfer and Young Papille, seems of principles which it considered timely form the loss of its convention between countries whose in that live up sees storme mean text Gaussian sixty.

The question of illegitumate children was considered mainly from the point of we not such massives as might prevent the separation of children from their mothers. To this end of children from their mothers. To this end the Committee recommended the study of measures of financial, sound and administrate a sassistance while reserving the legisla superv of the que time. If surther suggested, that the Severtainst might collect all statistical deta calculated to be checate the problem of the illegitumate child.

VII -OTHER QUESTIONS

7 —VISIT OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL TO BO 4E AND BEAUTROR

if the invitation of the Italian and Eugodas

Governments the Secretary General visited Rome and Belgrade to early the end of October

In Reme the Severlary General paid votts to the Prune Munstar M Missodim and to the Pruneya Munstar M Grandt He vested the Poraga Munstar M Grandt He vested the International Institute for the Unification of Pruvide Law in International Communicoccepta, In thirt and the International Communicoccepta, In this and the American Communicoccepta of Agriculture Several receptions were given in his himour and he wa thus enabled to make or even the acquintation of the I dong Relanda public min.

At a banch given by the Marquis Pauluoci di Calbolt Barone. Under Scottster General of the League or Nytiens to representatives of Tobian and force in mis spapers the Scottary General emphasised the importance which the League attached to the cooperation of the Press.

In Belgrade Sir Eric Drummend was received by King Alexander. He conferred with the Prime Minister General Givko rich the Foreign Minister M. Maunkovitch and other Yugoslav political authorities.

At Belgruse Leavestals, the Secretury ("meral give a lecture on the ten years work of the League organised by as consiston for the League of Nitions and the study of international law He mark a statement to the Yuguslay Press concerning the object of his natis to the capitals of various States Membras

On his r-bira journey the Secretary General passed through Bosma and Dalmatia stopping at Semievo Dubrovnik and Split

2 -THE LEAGUE BUILDI TOR

The League Bulding Commutice vision, is composed of W. Beanch (Italian) M. Marishim (Brinsh) M. Peyerdon (French), M. Strut. Bron (Sursa) two representatives of the Securation of the International Labour Offices were at Geneva from No ember 15th of August Panhoca G. Goldon Barona Unider Seventin General in Garge of internal edimentations was in the Chair und Endischteritation value of the Endisking M. Nemot M. Filephinismer M. Ecogg M. Lefvere and M. Vayan attended the mercings.

The agenda mededed the evanuation of the question of mwining tenders for the building of the publication of the conditions in all cumities Members of the Loague II was decided that the conditions should be studied by the comp-t-nt Secritarian departments communicated to the Governments of II SEAPS Monkeys and to the Press and published in the Official Journal and the Monthly Summity

The Committee noted a report from the Committee of Acoustics of the British Department of Sourt to and Indu to J Pe earch. In the

light of the recommendations contained in this report in architects will complete their studie for the Assembly Hall—their findings will be cubmitted for appro. If to the Committee of Fire appointed by the Assembly

The Committee took note of the recluterisy government of vor's and also of the fact that exceptions yes bring done so that the actual building might begin as soon as not side not withit, adong the delay caused by the fundamental moditactions of the original design or ling to the change of site.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Dec 16th Sub-Committee on Decrease and Financial telephones allighing the peace of the add London

Jan 10th Committee of Agmentium Experts
Geneva
Jun 13th Fifty eight Session of the Council

Geneva Jan 13th Permanent Central Opeum Board

Jan 15th Financial Committee Geneva

Geneva

Jon 15th Pronomic Committee General
Jan 20th Muson Committee on Tuffic in

Opmmand other Dungerous Drug Genera Jun 18th Committee of Thirteen on the Administration of the Scentarrit the International L. bour Office and the Court Resists Genera

Feb 16th Advisory Council of the Eastern Bureau of the Health Organisation Juva Feb 20th Committee on the Amendment of

the Concessuit Gent a
March 17th Conf rence on the Codification of

International Law The Hagut

Apol and Traffic in Vionen and Children

Committee Gra in

Ipral pth Legrosy Commission Tokio

April 9th Child Welfare Committee Genera

April 48th Committee on the Ratification of

Convenious concluded under the Auspices

of the Legros Cenera

Viay 13th International Conference on Bills of Exchange Geneva May 27mi Fiscal Committee Geneva

May 2 and Fiscal Committee General
June 10th Gold Delogation of the Financial
Committee, Geneva

ORGANISATIONS AND COMMISSIONS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

(Addends to the Last published in Vol. IX. No. 12.)

Special Commission for the Preparation of a Draft Convention on the Manufacture of Arms and Ammunition and of Implements of War

Cha rman Count BERNSTORFF

	Buron Moncheur Colonel Fraikin	GERMANY	M FROHWEI ? Colonel F von Boliticher
EMPIRE V	The Hon Aldrander Cadogan Fice Admiral D. M. Andersor Commander G. C. Dielon R. N.		Licut Condr W Marschall Lapteur Reineche Capteur G Matzi e
N CANADA D	Heut-Col (Wing Commander) BABINOTO : Lajor A G T ISLACS Or W A RINDELL HEUT COL G P VANIER	ITALY	Major General Liberto de Marinis Stepdapdo di Ricigli/mo Captain Raineri Biscia Ligut Col E Giglioli
CHILE		JAPAN	M Paotane Sato
CHIN'A M	I Woo Kai Seng		Brig General Kaba Licut Col Ora
COLOMBIA N	I GEPMAN ABADIA		Commander Nibelitapa
	Guillermo de Blanck E Ferlindes		Captain Sato Commander Milawa Lient A Matsunara M T Sakamoto
L	R HOISTI SOUR COL A E MARTYLA [GYLLENBOGEL	NETHCR LANDS	M V H RUTGEPS Major Baron J J G var Voorst for Voopst
Bi	RENE MASSIGLE ING General Requin	PERU PERSIA	General Cesar A die La Fuer tr Colonel All Ishan Piazi
Co	ommander Deleve omt Col H E Mouchard	POLAND	M T GWIAZDOWSKI Captam A PONCET DE SANDO ;

ROHMANIA M CO STANTI ANDNIADE. General T. DEPRITESSO

SALVADOR NI G GUIRPERO M F Comian

SPAIN

Colonel Ma uzz Lov Laga Licut Col Salvador Gurera DE PRUNEDA

The Hon Hugh Walson UNITED

STATES Mr Perbrepont plotter

AUNIZUELA DE É PAPRA PEREZ

Dr I CHOUMEN KONTINE YCGO SLAVIA

MIXED COMMISSION

(Appointed under a Council resolution of December 12th 10 3 to co operate with and ad use the Proparators Commustion for the Disarmanient Conference on the economic aspect of p oblems submitted to that body }

This Commission is composed of -

Two riembers each of the Economic Organisation the Financeal Organisation and the Transit Germination appointed by the Council

T so members of the employers group and two members of the worlers group of the Gos craing Bal, of the International Labour Office appointed by the Governing Body

I certain number of experts with special Inouladge of questions concerning industry or transport belonging to the countries speci

fied by the Council on March 18th 1926 The Mixed Commission is empowered to seel the usual ree of other experts subje to the same conditions as those laid doin for the Permanent Advisory Commission

AXI —COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED BY THE LUAGUE OF NATIONS o MENTL HARLOUR DOARD

(One of the three members is appointed by the Chairman of the Committee for Communica tions and Transit in accordance with the Mericl Convention of May 8th 19 1)

M K of Widness (Dani h)

THE MONTHLY SUMMARY OF

LEAGUE OF NATION

Vol IX, No 12

PUBLISHED ON JANUARY 1,th, 1930

TABLE OF CONTENTS PAGE;

I The Legue of Natures in 1929 II Strammary of the Month, December 2020 Level and Contintional Gustione International Engagements. Regulation of Teatie V The Technical Organizations	350	4 Mectung of the Gownning Redy of the International Institute of Private La / VI Polit cal Que to: 1 1 Poush a infinantian Relations 2 Mixed Commission for the Exchange of Greek and Turkish Populations
The Economic and linearest Organisation (1) "can' ten con the Treatmer of Foreigness (b) flund Conference for the Abolition of Import an E-port Probabilisms an Restrictions	q 321	VII Forthcoming Evril The Permanent Coart of International Justice Question of the Accession of the Usured Status to the Status of the Permanent Court of

V Istellectual Co operation

- Scientific Property
 - Smentific Study of International Relations
- 3 Duties on Fductional Films

tions 355 the Ex Turkish

PAL.

354

355 355

art of ice m of the Statuto Court of International Justice 355

Annex Organisations and Commissions of the L ague of Nations

All communications relating to the Monthly Summary should be addressed to the Information Section, League of Nations, Geneva

353

353

354

I -THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN 1929 1

The organi ation of price t is the note in which the greatest advance vas made by the League during the pa t year Substantial progress was also made in the more general vort of international co operation if in the eronomic sphere "e men d'ab rosalle muse not always proportionate to the efforts made in the ocial and humanitarian domain much was achiezed

Important politi al events such as the coming 1 to for e of the Tams Paet the Anglo American negotiations on naval disargnament, The Hagge Reparamons Conference exercised a certain miluence on the work of the League I at on the other hand, the fact of the League s existence was not without influence on the in epition and development of there events as was ample of during the general using inon the report of the Council to the tenth 1 The article is the introduction to the third pamphil't of the sents. The League from Year to Year which will be punished in January

Assembly In this connection and in view of the approaching tenth unniversary of the Leagur's creation, numerous delegates reviewed tne vors come curring the post de ide grang their openion with regard to the future of the League and the development of international n.lataons

MAINTENANCE AND OPPANISATION OF PEACE

The communation force of a collective Treatof conclusion pada al settlement and arostra tion known as the General Act for the Pacific Suttlement or Disputes vas one of the most important events of the joar Thi. Act came unto force as the e it of the accession of Belgum Nor my and Switzerland At the tenth Assembly the Cechtelwak Danish Finner Princh Gree Lish and Late on delegates unnounced that their Governments would shortly a cude

Another unportant feature was the ac ept ance by a tonorie able number of States of the compalsory providence of the Permanent Court of International Justice as recommended by the British Prime Minister Mr Pamsay lincDonald at the beginning of the truth Assembly When the first Assembly mer in Decemb r 1000 only three States-Panama Portugal and Switzerland-had ac eded to the Optional Clause of the Court Statute the acceptance of which entails recognition of the Court's compulsory jury diction for legal disputes. Since then during the past ten years fifteen other States sucluding one Great Pos er (Germany) a cepted the Court's compulory Jurisdiction In September 1900, during the tenth Assembly fifteen further States an luding three Great Pours France stalk Great Britain and all the Dominions signed the Optional Claus. With the emaphon of Green these States signed ad referenceism

It is thus possible to mouses the advance made in the vasce and if it is added that the pair 19 g and the 9 spantons and repeated of twith designed to fundation and repeated to twin designed to fundation the accessment of two Driefs States to the Court and be reform the States of that body it will be realized that ungue obtained headware was made demang that period by arbitrations as a method for the punda estimates of international dispute

The coming into force of the Paris Pack caused the Bri's hadegation to submit to the as small the suggestion that the Covenant should be reconsidered with a very to brunging certain of its clauses into harmony with that Part

Ministro must also be made of the endeasones to strengthen the guarantees provided by the Covenant for the prevention of war. The strains romem financial assistance for States in the owner of war or of a threat of \(\) are and the strongthening of the menus of preventing vit. Thee five quantities even throughly discussed during tit. Inst. Assembly with a version indicated in a Covention.

The Proparators Commission for the Daarmament Conference "valued the estimated of the Draft Convention of 1997 of wanth if discus ed as veral of the essential chapters in particular those dualing with the lumination of effects es and maternal. The American repreentative made an important. fatement concern ing the ceneral principles of disarmament and the special problem of naval disammament which was the starting point of the Anglo American negotiations for the Naval Conference of J nuary ast 930 The Comme near adjourned to give the Governments concerned time to reach an agreement which in the wie v of the Assembly would enable the Commission it olf to come to a general understanding with ngand to methods of numberon and limitation of navad armanents. It was understood that Governments would inform the Chairman of the Commission of the integress of their ingolations to as to enable him to reconvene the Commission as so on a possible with a full knowledge of the facts.

As an example of the Leagues work for the maintenance of peace may be mentioned its intervention in the dispute which arose towards the end of sq 8 between two of its Latin American Members, Boli va and Paraguay Although the Council then in ordinary session had not been officially serud at ammediately reque ted its Acting President M Briand to send both parties a telegram reminding them of their tains as Members of the Lague and of the obligation which that status laid upon them to ettle by peaceful means any disputes between them. Two days later having received from both parties the assurance of their attach ment to the punciples of the Covenant, the Court I assed them so male use of any one of the methods of perceful settlement pre scribed by the Covenant and to abstain from uns multiars or other measures calculated to nggravate the dispute As n result of this prompt action hostilities war speedily suspended and the mediatory methods and machiner provided for Latin American States were agun brought into play. Latin American delegates to the Assembly expressed the opinion that the Council's action had been instrumental in promoting co-operation both cen the League and Latin American countries

As regards the protection of m morel ss, the Council at the request of the of its members M Danderand (Canada) and the late Dr Stre reason (Germans) proceed do to therough examination of the minority problem as a whole from the twofold point of view of principles and procedure.

After public and private discus ions which some of the prester part of the Cour il . March and June sessions meetings of a Committee of three of its members in the interval and an examination of a great number of documents and memoranda from fifteen Governments the Council adopted its figril re olution of June 13th rq q It was impossible to reach agreement on questions of principle such as the nature and extent of the League's guarantee and the powers and duties of the Council but as regards procedure an agreement was reached and the Council unanumously adopted a erres of regula tions for the examination of printions which wall be added to the procedure already in force

INTERNATIONAL CO OPPRATION

The con iderable mass of week dealt with by the Economic Organisation in 19 9 concerned the conclusion or preparation of conventions on various important questions such as statistics and counterfest correscy and the drafting of model conventions on double to ration and tax evision. The Economic Committee drew up a formula fo the most factured matter clause which would mak it possible to surmount the disputes to buch the application of this clause had hitherto given rise. It undertied inquires into the international aspe t of the coal and sugar problems and pursued or materied in resta gations con eming industrial agreements our toms nomenclature vetermary pulses control the explosization of the makes of the sea the suppression of smuggling etc

It nevertheless appeared Witer a compre

hensive survey of the economic situation that the application of the roammendations of the 1917 Donomie Conference-approved in prin ciple b, all Governments-s as neither general nor strict enough and that the current of opinion in favour of the suppression or reduction of customs barn rs v luch had followed upon the athrmation by the Confunction of the necess by of putting an end to the moreuse of tar is and of moving in the opposite direction had not had the desired results. In the words of Dr Breitscheid rapporteur of the Second Assembly Committee there has up to the prosunt been no change in the fundamental conception of the commercial polary of States In these circumstances many are a ordering with increasing anxiety whitler the methods hitherto followed will ever load us out of the present state of disorder or whether it would not be preferable to seck new methods

not be precisated to seek any sections.
With these apprehensions originated the slets
of a Gustom Trues—a.s. attained by the
Glegian delegant to the Aurmilly M. Hymans
and later supported by the Brotach delegant
and to arrows their transferdings agrees period
to be considered as preliminary to a rudation
of trustle Nepotations for the one of the
trues and the subsequent agreements will not
be let to techniques only the Governments
themsalvas will be survided to an ervene
themsalvas w

The Brancial Committee who e ps t acts. I tree mobaled schemes of mandral reconstruction and the settlement of r fig es a certain ruries of Lorope is now undeavouring to adapt its work to changed conditions. Holle ung the Conference on Double Tavation and Tax. Disason a new organisation was created in relation with the Brancial Committee—the relation with the Brancial Committee—the

Fis al Committee, whose principal duty will be to advice the Counsilion all que tions concerning favation

The work of the Transit and Health Organiza base is verbroing in neural conditions. In this consection must be mentioned the conchains on a matra-therail agramation of three confirmers (on rece faw in Europe buryage and lighting, of counts transport of many and and partners of the confirmers of the contraction of the confirmers of the confirmers of the confirmers (on rece faw in Europe buryage and patchesal) and printimany technical motor traffic and the tavation of foreign more vehicles

The Health Organization held unformers on init telescolors vaccination and skyring such ness and undertool or completed resourch work concerning sypastic infantil, morbibly and causer. But the outstanding now festure in its work was it so operation with certain Government Genee Bolivia and China) in the re-organisation of all or part of their health departments.

As regards intellectual cooperation the International Committee raws ed the work done since its creation in q 2 and decided to proceed to a systematic relision of the work in hard its sims and its creamsation.

In the social and Emmanitarium field the most supportant secul vas the cooperance by drug manufar-turing countries of the principle of the lumination of monitor curve by international agreement. The Rumanette C infrail Opium Board instituted emfor the Genery Commission of 12-5, took up it with clinic and a Commission of Laquary and Opium Smodong as oppointed and Mr. for the Tar East.

The Comms son for the Protection and Welfare of Casifeen and Yeang Peopl studied the ear dittons in last the inquire concerning the inflies a romes could be pursued and extended in Eastern countries if proposed dirth international continuous dealing with the repairation in of children and young people and the a schance of focusing munors

The Refuger Commission constituted on the recommendation of the 19 8 Assembly laid down the conditions for the termination within but wairs of the League's refugic relief work

THE TENTH ASSEMBLY

A con siderable part of fire work deverhed in the foregoing pages must be placed to the credit of the tenth Avesmbly. Its meetings were the most largely attended on accord fifty three of the fifty norn Stake Members being represented, including Bolivia. Honduras and Peru who for evently pass had not sent delegates to the Avenible. It was during this resison that fifties States accoded to the Courts compulsory jurisdiction that the protectols concerning the revision of the Court Statuth and the accession of the United Status were, opened for agentative and that a scheme for a customs time and the principle of the limitation of time ammafacture were considered Special emphasis in into on the two last points in view of their considerable bearing, on international evonome withous and the huminations word of the Learn was a support of the considerable of the summations word of the Learn was supported to the summations word of the Learn was supported to the summations word of the Learn was supported to the summation word of the Learn was supported to the summation word of the Learn was supported to the summation word of the Learn was supported to the summation word of the Learn was supported to the summation word of the Learn was supported to the summation will be supported to the support of the supported to the support of the supported to the summation would be supported to the supported to the summation would be supported to the supported to the supported to the summation would be supported to the supported to the summation would be supported to the suppor

The tenth tasembly was also the occasion of imperiant without he obligates concerning the past and fatter of the Larger — the best was the past and fatter of the Larger put in the con oldston of pence and as the untranstonal life of the past ten pasts the relations between The Hague Conference and the Larger thin proper s made during the past ten years the three role of the Larger and the organization of Europe. Bolton we some of the principal possings of there were the past.

I THE LEAGUE AND THE CONSOLIDATION

or Peare M H naws (Belgium)

Whiter we look back over the past ten years or morely estimate the efforts put forth in nevertyparts to obser a suntinued improvement in the political and concerns attached of Diverge and in its consolidation. We can forese, the approach of their specific parts of the specific parts of the specific parts of the specific parts.

M STAUNING (Denmark)

but surely

Dunn; the first three years of the League of Nations is aggestic task was accomplished in carrying out the wast work of reconstructing a Furnos still it, ling under the upbea all of was Same that period the work of resuperation and political pantication has been propersions slovily

The first delegate of France M. Breamb g we the League the principal credit for the change which had taken place in international relations.

Nay they 2 and the half been acceptable directly as the first several above the charge the latter even has been due to invenence of the Fergue. Action fairer problem to the invenence of the Fergue. Action fairer moved and the production on the platener would not have been possible fail on the Ledgue by warve of it as can all the conclusions the processor of the control of the formation of the control of the

M BOURGEF (Brigana)

Although the League may not all ave have taken the direct mutative in the verif of infer national psotination and control dissipart, and always at well it makes processe as felt in every international of parts. It makes the strong more moderate and gives confidence to the reak and thus fraithates the peaceful actiliment of directats.

The following delegates considered that The Hague Conference illustrated the views put forward in these statements

M ADATCE (Tapan)

The teath Assembly of the I rague of Nutuon, so opening in a special atmosphere created by the settlement effected on Stunday last at Th-Hagon I am particularly glid to note this because in my opinion the work which has just been o happily accomplished is fully in around with the great spiral of our cheavy arganization.

Referring to the difficulties of The Hague negotiations M BPIAND said

We prevened home ve maked that is way separate and normalist era best attaching symptom securities are best attaching to the property of the property of the property of the property of the Leapus work hourself the man of a laked swelf that would known the the falled to need againment on the programms land of the man of the property of the falled to need againment of the programms land of the man of the property of the falled to the stronger land of the falled to make the programms land of the falled that the stronger of the stronger land to the stronger land to the stronger of the stronger land to the stronger of the stronger land to the stronger of the stronger land to th

Mr Henderson (Brush Empire) emphasised the importance of The Hague Agreements for the League

His of wast importance not only to the four fewst Powers which now dispether in this prest act of reconcellation but it is of the himbest importance to every fiteniber of this I cague of National that hy our actions at The Hague we have at long test taken the final step from bringing the world war to an and

Dr STRESEMA (N (Germany) said that the League had every interest in the effective liquidation of the var

I hope that the Leager will outsines symplethe-bush to follow the negotiatons between the countre deready conserned. The feet that in past year 10 have refining from openiv crymas ing our felhers on this question have and have contained questly to collaborate in the work of the Jacque may be regarded as a profiel our confidence in the high sunts whell we are called upon to provered at 6 have

2 THE PROGRESS MADE

Numerous delegates from different continent emphasised the progress of the League idea in international public opinion and the results already obtained

M Hymais (Belgium)

I cannot know that pitters where I had does not the supporting patterns; enclosing to may ensure distinct to calcular to may ensure distinct many ensured the man without reading the size seems of the knowledy held to pass a "of at that time we were without that of guidance where the support that was met vinely allowed to support the was met vinely applicated. Other conjunction from which were the ophisms for the companion of the way to the ophisms. Other met was the ophisms of the work of the ophisms of the ophism

to serve a great ideal which is becoming more and more an inspiration to the youn or greater. In They are urging us on They it will be who will reap what we have now and of this I am sore that they is their term will sow finch said.

M SCIALOJA (Italy)

The Concami last toe foundations of a new order of things, for more made the many or of the Length from 1: o citivated with memp action larly unce 1: q. 4 he been to hairly on the foundations: the organ tion of mehamitment purches and the treather of that organisation is the computery manufacture, of the I remained to Court at The Hairly which we report is the greatest a hierement of our time in set I value (rathous a hierement) of our time in set I value.

M BRIAND (France)

This now the years more the League of Nakonic reacts and the volume. No care can say that there can you have been waited. The finish possible us has been made of them. The volt has overladed to cover field of orderators May think the best down his best down his fault of various distributions attacking most being of a political distribution that word, as noted but a resume the League volumes of opple effects, upon the League volumes of opple effects, upon the var. It has appeal had valid constrained the set that when had been depressed with food for an architecture of the small-state of the same tamping of the constrained the set of the same tamping of of the same ta

Doubt is non-content normalities where the League is concerned a does indexest in them in its work which forms the subject in the large majority of countine of sympathetic and very real subbaseem. It employs uncurred to condense and has built up a moral copietly which is visibant parallel in the history of the world.

M Costa Du Reis (Bolivia)

We have not with our own eys the slow that heady progress made towards the ideal which that League often at an objective to propies of League and we have come in a now magelicit by the on whom that a man made and head as settlinal including come in a now magelicit as well as the settling of the come in a settlinal including come in the which you will be the man of the man and a man which is without common law of many as which you will be the man of the come present parts.

M VENIZELOS (Greece)

More and row settled, the Legge 1 mediting, public option interrupt quants were and guide option. Interrupt quants were affected by the control parts. Us technical work and the control parts. Us technical work and fundation because the have not illeasy to the control control between visitors would be control control believes revitors would be control control believes as the control control to be the control control to be received by the control control to the control control to receive the transport of the meant to present war the strong of the latter was real for some of the latter war and consequently to attempt the will for passe.

M QUINOPES DE LEON (Spain)

In its ten years emitence—a short p mod for on h an institution—the Loveren has fail before the world a sense of trim inght, we created in smits All of an who have no er crased to behave in the success of this great intronuctional minimum. were at the most difficult inconsist—the for who have seen at bong organized trigger in first steps have seen at bong organized trigger in first steps. in life flowing and oliving grave problem with a jumpformed fight has its fitture, may problem a 2 w. look back lengt for vary we have come and seer the indistinguist elective of the met important stars: that the Langue of Nations does very that the Langue of Nations does very limit the Langue of Nations does very some data, now deep offers the world the mental processes of evaluative that the whole the process of evaluative that in wheal has ever been able to come.

COURT APPONYT (Hungary)

In spite of any reservations I have made in spain of imperfections which I still perceive and cerbon disagreeable and inteditying e pen nees which I meet with dail, I do realise that weat pro rese has I o a made in this 4-semble to and the goal which we have at before us towards the e objects for which the League of National was a ting. I realise that an immens, amount has been done to on on, per e masmuch as great and mall countrie, alike have undertal on to submit their disputes to a judge or arbitrator and that the Great Power have thus voluntarily renounced the dvantages ensuing from their material position so that the small nations can now feet greater connden . The ne v dispen ation will take onto account the feeling, and interests of these small nations equally with the e or the Great Powers

Mr William Mark (Australia)

If it were a led hat phase of internstional politics from most prominently in the public ment bridge and most continuity in gas she public indicates it may confidently be and that it is the efforts made here at Genese in both formal and informal conference to find a sure mount of verting war.

A survey of the v hole work of the League in all its various activities will I h lines lead u to so that me atter han all uts conventions and its re obtained in the educational value of its work is strengthening, the vill for peace that vill h ing based on knowledge, and unfertivation.

M UPRUTIA (Colombia)

During this initial phase the Jaigue has flour hed and grown and has at the sime timemade such askendate protrie and accomplished work of ou h trans- nd at ment and profound agustion e that even the most a spiral or bis ed have been for out to pa, their tribute

The fingue has already mad is pushive contribution in the mail riof eliminating armed contribution in the mail riof eliminating armed contribution for the property of the development of international relations on the widest possible basis of moral and comman soldiers.

Mr McGuargan (Irish Free State)

Doung the a-years in all the diffs white water the intention face it is jurit when prevailed was the parts of the Lougue Story, perhaps the the parts of the Lougue Story, perhaps the war, early that again is long entired at a constant before a the populas of the world. It was swell thangs that at the first disaste of the Lougues out who such a parts should be a precised let the sace in a nature place problem machine, from the Weell. War have been used to be precised to the sace in a nature place per part and the side who do not think it too main, to hope that all the side was the same period. And the parts has been branched above and in a high these polytones may at least the other lates. A TUTURE POLE OF THE LEAGUE

Several delegates expressed their opinion as to the League's future verk

M HYMANS (Bel, mm)

We are about to enter upon the s could have by some or dust to improve and part of the mechanism the organism of the explainant of the system of law and co operation that we have founded to breaten the path of place and act up barrier attribution on the roots whence we might come

M SCIALOJA (Italy)

M. ScatAJA, Intary)
The most volucit conflicts of inter-vis butwer in autom secure in the common space for in that space in the common problem. This is particularly the common space in the common problem. This is particularly the common space in the common problem. This is particularly the common space in the common problem. This is particularly the common space in the common problem. This is particularly the common space in the common problem. This is particularly the common space in the common space

Dr. BENE (Cocho lovakia) said he con sidered the Loague as the principal fictor in the organisation of place

The work he said now devolves entirely upon the Lengue—for nor the bag and dangerous problem of the war ettlement can be regarded as solved in principle

I do not think indeed that the pre ent . s. son of the Assembly appears to me to be characters d by a tone or vision and maccustomeo tranquility of mind. Not that it is of less importance than provious as ion -on the contrary It reflects in my view just what I hav been don cribing the consciounes we all fe I that de nite percutual difficultie. Le arc drawing as a, from the period when we sere chiefly pre occupied with the general stantian and certain Lig cyunts and general political problem and neentenng upon a ne v prood when we shall see the suce save results of the normal and regular worlang of the I ea ne-a sfor but steady process becoming every day more mark it and parting from dail precompanions to to the general political situation to definite and concrete questions of post yer world se organisation

4 THE OPGANISATION OF EUROPE the of these questions was raised by

One of these questions was rared by M Briand

I'th sit that among penjes unstituting goo to phared group. He the penjes of Europe, the should be some land of fadeval bood of bould be penjes before these open that funch at any time. to carlos about their intrests to agree on goint re clustons and to a tablism amonous through re at land 1 who all the land 1 them. If a land 1 the me the need to to meek any go or consigence that may ame. That, it hinks we want to ferge.

Obvious ly this a secretion will be primarily e oneme for that is the mot t inject at port of the question and I thank we may look for success in that dure then Shill I am one in ed that postically not abrainly see this feweral findminth without officiany the oversignity of any of the intense belonging to such an abstraction.

Supporting, this idea the late Dr Street axis while rejecting policy directed again t am apread continent trongly emphasis d that this regainsation of Paropa no longer correponded to modern condition

What are the thin, that appear so evtraurd; marily aboutd about Europ and its con truction from the economic point of view 1. It is absurd to me first Europe hould appear not to have Pro ess d 14 to have go a b c 1 Lo b at Italia. We can scatcely imagine there being no united Italy or the diff cont parts of what we non call Italy being segurate economic entities and fighting again ton anoth ; Nor cun to concerns without a single what Germany was kl before the Cost in Union when merchant stup from Bothn were held up in the Ellebutage some other customs sant m bigan at th frontier of Anhalt Ju t as thes are ideas which strile us as quant and mediaval and which we have foun outgrown so there are meny than sin the New Europ whi h give avery annular INTERES TOO

Is it no alous I that modern investion should be reduced the porces, from "out Germany to Tol's by it in the days," while in Europ itself. Tol's by it in the days, while in Europ itself boots are varies abopting at finisher the customs imprecious in if Europe can, it is not of little bucklers should one house the big would serfect any New Int's trees, if Leyded 6 are not of the thing in the consecution of the days and it does not not seen to be consecutive to the days and the seen and the consecution of the days and the seen and the seen and the days are the days and the seen and the seen and the days are the seen and the

Where is he European courage? Where are the Fueropean stamps that a nood? Are not then the recommendation of national pre-tipe long incoout of date and no they not up our continent a maneste, amount of harm not only in the relation between various countries but who in those lusts one lurrous, and other continent?

II —SUMMARY OF THE MONTH December 1929

The mot amportant e ent in December 1 is the signing by the United States of the three P of PS or Law mg the Permaner 1 1944 of International Justice—the Protector of Signature of the Statute the Protector relating to the Revision of the Statute and the Protector relating to the Ax - may of the United States

The next session of the Conference on the Treatment of Deregnets, clored on the stil of the month and the third session of the Cer Laune, for the absolutes of "Import and Expart Philhiatons and Re Incincion spaned on the 5th The latter meeting cloud on the -oth securion of the principants having decided to bring into force, the Con-estion on Problets toos of Vorember 8th 10 7

A Special Committee of Experts studied the question of the abolition of customs duties on adocational films

The Sub Committe appointed by the Council to study the station between Poland and Litherana as regards freedom of communications and transit held a short meeting to vards the middle of the month

HI-LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS

INTERNATIONAL ENGAGINERYS

R g tration of Tr at e

The international engagements registered with the League in December include. —

A Treaty of Conciliation Ji durid Settlement and Arbitration but een Spain and Norway (Madrid December 27th 1928) presented by You av

The Interpational Road Traffic Convention (Pans April 4th 1926) presented by France Agreements between Finland and Italy and

Austria and Spain concurring the abolition of this consular visa

An arrangement concluded by Imland Estoma and Lavva concerning telephone communications between Finland and Latva assubmanne cable Finland—Estoma and lines established in Estoman territory are eased by

An Agreement concerning the exhibits of postal orders between Great Botain and Vorthern Irel nd and Polund (London September 20th and Warsan October 4th 19.9)

Finland

presented to Creat Briam
A Treaty of Commence (Budipest November
8th roro) and a Convention on nativary que
tions (Belgrade July 24th 125%) between
thoughty and Yugoslyvas pre-ented by both
natrices

A Treaty of Commence and Navigation (Guatemala February 2.sd 1028) between Greet Britain and Northern Ireland and Guate mala prounted by Greet Britain

An Agreement between the United States and Canada (Washington August asth and October and read) concurring the summs one deviational the issue of piotos because and the acceptance of certificate of arreworks see

imported un raft presented by Canada
An Agreement between Canada and Saedan
(Ottawa November 21st tead) concerning the
exemption of shapping profits from income tar
nasented by Sweden

An Extradition Convention (Montevideo January and 19 6) between Belgium and Paraguay presented by Pelgium

A Declaration signed by Germiny and Roumanna (Bu arest February 1861 1879) concerning the enforcement of the et al procedure clauses contained in The Higue Convention of July 1 th 1905 pro-writed by Germany

A Convenion bet cen Belgium and Hungary (Brus els September 30th, 1970) concerning the settlement of the Hungarian Government debts to Belgium and of Belgian claums again t the Hungerian Government arrang from the economic clauses of Part 10 of the Treaty of Triangon (presented by Belgium)

IV—THE TECHNICAL ORGANISA-TIONS

THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ORGANISA
TION
(a) Conference on the Train st of Torogener t

The first wisson of the Confinence on the Treatment of Trongenes was held in Param Treatment of Trongenes was held in Param Treatment of Treatment of Treatment of Treatment of Treatment of the Treatment of the Devent of the University of the Treatment of the Treatment of Treatm

The protocol which is analyzed below lays flown the procedure for the continuation of the

Th Conference was summoned to establish on the bases of a priminuary dustic prepared by the Protonous. Commutice a general convention on treatment of foreigness open to the signature of State, remembers on not of the Longuez This question, had althorish been death with by the first built-rull projectation only, and this is the first time that it has come before a general conference

After a brief discussion the Conference daysded ats v ork among committees which made a thorough examination of the preliminary draft. The plenars and committee debates revealed the importance and difficulties of the problem in particular as regards the system of taxation to be applied to foreign nationals and wares and conditions at circul from actourn and establishment. On all these points as well a on other chapters of the draft at was generally agreed that the Conference had succeeded in paying the way for a copira tual solution. It was however necessary to a old a dancer to which the President dree attention towards the end of the meeting numely that the Conference in view of the spread circumstances of variou States might modify certain principles cubolled in the draft and adopt texts buch of inserted in a convention would recult in a less hberal system than that at pre-ent provided by most national Lows and by certain bilateral conventions

Desiring to establish the Convention on the See Month's Superary Vol IV No 11 p 3.8 most liberal basis possible and at the same time to take account of petal enumestances the Conference finally decided to give Governmenta time to study the national discussions and to arrange for a second session which would be prepared by its Bureau in co operation with the League Servetamat.

77 7

The Project At alyes

The delegates of the Governments repreaented at the Conference noted that a sucond session would be necessary for the discussion of questions menting further examination. They also agreed (2) to submit to their Governments for consideration all the documents relating to the vork of the tenference drawing their attention to the expediency of establishing the recogned Convention on the mo t bheral busis ubject to the right to make at conditional on derogations justified by special considerations of fact or of law in view of which Governments would be invited to make proposals (2) to request their Government, to forward to the League Serretanat before June 1st 1950 and observations and suggestions they might wish to make

The Bureau of the Conference vall remain in office during the interval between the t o sessions in order to examine the document. incutioned above and necessive the future work of the Conference It will be left to the Presi dent to ax with the approval of the Council the date of the second session of the Conference which as far as pussible should be held at Geneva before December 31st 1040 To this e sion will b submitted in addition to observa tions and proposals from Governments the opunions obtained in ad ance of the advacery body's of the League and of the International Labour Office and any other technical opinions in particular that of the International Chamber of Commerce

(b) Third Conference for the Mobition of Impost and Export Probib tions and Re tractions

The object of the Thrd Confarms for the Abolition of Import and E part Prohibitions and Restriction's bach used in Pairs from "December 5th to December 16th under the presidency of V. Colips former, Methydand Minister was to study the post inhiby of Immong, the Conv.ation of November 8th ang. into force among the States which had in this case of the conviction of Confarms and the convention of the convent

The twenty rane signature of the Convention and been invited. Representatives very sent by twenty as of them 2. As that Edgesta

Cr. cholovalers D. marth Pgypt, Estona, Fashand France Germany Great Britan and Northern Irclust Hungary India, Italy Japan Lativa Larvesture Mooravy The Netherlands Poland Portugal Romania Smooten Switzer land furkey the United States and Yugo alavas.

The supplementary agreement concluded by the Scrond Conference (Jul., 1928) provided that the Convertion should come into force on Taly 1st 1930 subject to the following conditions:—

I The Convention must be accorded to or ratified by at least eighteen States. The instruments of ratification must be deposited at the League Secretariat before September 30th 1929.

2 Even if this fir t condition had been fulfilled the contricting parties would retain the right to make the coming into force of the Convention dependent as far as they were concerned upon its retineation by certain Sitts specified in the agreement

These ordificants were not fallaled Di-September 30th 1949 only constant States Shed middled foot entons in Austria. Bedgeum Demmal Farbard France Gort Printia and Michelm Printiand Portugal Dominam Stoden Storistical the United States and Yegodaxus. As moreover Poland Cercholorokus and Turkey had not midfed that Constants ordern States which had midd their accounted ordern States which had midd their accounted ordern States which had midconstants were emitted to refuse to him the constants were emitted to refuse to him the Constants are confident or few to him the Constants are emitted to refuse to him the Constants are emitted to refuse to him the Constants are emitted to refuse to him the

To begin it it the Conference examined the quarton of the number of ristinguistics. The German rather-upon land been deposited after September 30th but was inscribeless arrogs mused as whalf. The Conference north of that the Mere spans Government intended to rath the Convention in the near feature and decided that this rather-than whosh also be considered as well as

The Conference then ended oursel to surmount the obstacles resulting from the non ratification of the Convention by Poland Czechoslovakia and Turkey

The obstacle due to the fact that Turkey Ind not rathfied the Corn ention was removed. Italy having decided not to manifact mice resolution concerning Turkey, but other States which had made their final accession to depend upon that of Pekand or Corchoslovaka did not feel able to revenue: the cond-to- Mre a long do

on son the Crechoslovak Concennent internated that it would be able shortly to risht, the Convention but their it would made it's encound dependent upon the brompung into force, of the Convention in continue which were it import ance for it's or below the trade meant the Societain States and constitute to a him territory of the former Austra Himmonian Empire Made to the Convention that the configuration date, any advantages that my it is expectation to community the Convention were granted to Parand must be similarly accorded to excellent the support of Parand must be similarly nevertical.

The Polish Government was neither able to ratify nor to promise satisfaction in the near future the principal rea on given a that contain bitteral negociations for the conclusion of a commercial treat between Polish and a neighbouring country laid not yet been terminated.

In the e current tennes to estables of the to view as agentiones of the Counton signed. Probated instelling to being into force as from January 1st 1sign th Counton for the photological collection of Colomb Problembors. The sign to the country 1st 1sign the Counton for the photological Colomb Princip Tably Japun Communia Country Cou

Owing to the non-randication of the Convention by Poland and Car-hoslovakia, the contructing parties reserve their night to descurae hydre engagements before the end of the five years yieldity of the convention. For the purpose they agreed that:

- I Should no notification be received to the contrary. Auritra Belgium Demmark France Germany Hungary Tally Levenberry Roy mynes Sout etland and Vegodaves a only not be bound by their squarture of I play at 1930 with the squarture of I play at 1930 with the made three accession conditional hald tortmers agona effect to fin. Convention
- z The United State Great Britain Japan the Netherlands Norway and Portugal much on June 34th 1931 or on the same date in 1938 1933 or 1934 be releved of their obligations under the Convention if there was no longer a sufferent number of contracting parties

It should be noted that Finland and S. oden with had rathed the Convention and not sign the Protocol as they considered that the present conditions in which it had been decaded to bring the Convention into force were not those con templated by their resp ctive parliaments.

V -- INTELL ECULAL, CO OPERATION

I SCHED THEIC PROPERTY

A small Committee met at the International Institute of Intellectual Co operation in Pari on December and and and to prepare the ground for the enforcement of the drift Convextion on scientific property

The Committee had to study the possibilities of fremms a seem of insurance which would cover industrial enterprises utilising scientific discoveries [protected by the future convention] against all possible contingencies.

The Committee was composed of the following insurance and legal e coerts. Schator Ruffini (Italian) former Mouster of Education in Italy author of the first draft Internation d Convention examined by the Assembly of the League of Nations Mr C E Heath (English) of Llords Chauman of the Trade Indemnity Company Dr 41fred Manes (German) Pro fessor of Insurance Law and Chauman of the Devischer Vere i für Vers grerus gaw sons hiji M Secrétan (Swiss) Vice Chairman of the Compagne su se de réassuraires at 7 um à M Ostertor Dire for of the Burant star nat ana ix re ums de la proprieté naustri de utteranse et arts tign. Bern- M Serruya representative of the Economic Committee of the League of Nation M Gallié Se retary General of the International Confed ration of Intell count Workers repportung to the Commethee M von Schmieden renneantative of the Secretariat of the League of Nation" M R Wess Head of the Legal 5 rar of the Inter national In titute of Intellectual Co operation

The proceedings having been opened by M. Weast acting for the Director of the Binstinut. Af Lurshaue the cli it was rid. It by Smither Resilin. A formula was drafted recording to which it is not possible to contemptate the establishment of a system of guarantees for every of searchish discoverses in the form of either mutual insonance compensatory fund or min ed agences and the eventual po nibility of cataloshum a hard scale of insurvive pre-muture in greater componies.

Another meeting will be held before truns mating the draft Convention to Government.

2 SCHENTER STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL RELYGONS

The Deventive Committee of the Conference of Institutes for the Scientime Study of International Richards met on December 911 at the Institute of Int No tual Cooperation in Pairs If do said that the third session of the Conference should be held in June 1930 when it would commission by proposals for membership.

A scheme for an international dictionary of political terms was discussed at length at will be possible to submit to the June Conference definite proposals with a view to publication

3 DUTIES ON HOULATIONAL PRINS

The Committee of Experts reposited by the International Educational Generatographic Institute in Rome met at General from December 1-th to 14th to study the possibility of concloding on international agreement for the aboliton or reduction of import distinct or discussion of import distinct or discussion of import distinct or discussions of the aboliton of the abo

The Committee prepared a preliminary duaft con ention proposing the abbilion of ou tomedutes and access on charges (except registration fee) in connection with the import export and trainst of educational hims

In these ent of its proving impossible to accept a proposal for the aboliton of all divises the experts put forward a sub-theory proposal for the reaset or of import duties (considering that a regard export and train it shows there could be no objection to the principle of abolition

The category of educational films would melade

- Films designed to spread knowledge of the Leagur
 - 2 Instructive films for all grades
 3 Time to p on the total total than rg and
- the scientific organisation of labour

 4 Films on scientific and technical r search
- 5 Films intended for learned societies and scientific in titutes
- 6 Tilms on public health and social questions

Request with a vist to the recognition of the electronal character of a film hould be addressed to the International Discretional Communication Inducational Communication Institute They should be accomptioned by a contribute issued in early contribute via a competent department appointed by the Government Astric considering the request to the Institute would have a certification upon the presentation of a high films a sould be exempt from unpure cuprate and transit duties as well as from unport duties after temporary expertation.

The sole object of this certain are which viould not con titude a guarantee of educational value is to enable films to pass through the customs with the fevest possible charges and formalities.

Should the Institute not consider a film as laving international colorathenal value and should this decision be contained by fithe parties the latter could be entitled to key the matter before a Permanent Committee of Exports appointed by the Council of the League of Auton who e judgment a well be final

The signationes of the Convention would relain their rights of film consor hip under their national laws. They would also be empowered to prohibit or nutrief the import export or trainest of films should this be necessary in the interest of public security.

The prelaminary draft convention drivin up by the o parts vill be sent to the Governing Body of the Inhernational Educational Cinemiaty and to its Permanent Desastive Committee and Liter submitted to the Council with a view to the summoning of a Diplematic Conference

The meeting was attended by the following experts Dr Hans Curlis Member of the Governing Body of the International Educa tional Commission phic Institute Chairman of the German Association of Educational Pilm Producers Mr C T Hankin Member of the Governing Body of the Cintmatographic Institute In pector of the Board of Education Mr C R Canty of the American Embassy in Paris M Fightern Director of Industrial Affairs in the Ministry of Commerce Paris M dr Nola Member of the League Economic Committee M Palls Professor at Jassy University and at The Hague Academy of Inter national Law Canon Revenond Director of the International Bureau of Catholic Cinemato graph Professor Wovno of the Warsay Polytechnic School and M de Feo Director of the International Educational Cinematographic Institute

4 THIRD SESSION OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE UNIFICATION OF PRIVATE LAW

The Governing Body of the International In thintee for the Unit vitin of Private Law half as thind season in Rome on December 17th and 18th M Scallon, (Italy) was in the Chair and V Destric (Bellmurh M for Fonces, Hennaci (Rinntl) Sur Ceal Barmagion Hunt (Branch Empur) M Capitant (Franco) M Rabel (Germany) M Rooro (Italy) M Loder (Richarkatch) M Rund fran (Peland) Maricusade, (Romentana) and M Valletquas (Sams) were privated to the net unit vital shallong the Rooro (Italy) M Earth Legil School of the Legil Cooperation in Pain

In his opening sprech the Chairman paid a inhute to the memory of the late M. Ambrosse Colm (France)

The Governing Body settled certain adminis sirati e quishons and decided to continue its study of the unification of laws concerning sale of laws concerning maintenance and of urbital procedum. It decoded to undertake the study of certain questions which might be dealt with in co-operation such as copyright, publishing contracts and the legal status of infernational associations.

The Governing Body will take purt in the next International Congress of Comparative Law Its next session will be held in the spring

VI -- POLITICAL QUESTIONS

I POLISE LETHUANIAN RELATIONS

The Sob Committee appointed under the Council resolution of December 14th 198 report on the practical steps which might be adopted account being taken of the inner mational agreements in force to remedy the situation between Poland and Lithinanas (as regards freedom of communications and criminal resolutions in the control to be seen in information if repercusions met at Geneva from December 16th to oth

The object of this meeting was to consider the reports prepared by the two special Commuttees set up by the Sub-Commuttee at its first meeting in March 10 c.

Of these Committee one was appointed to collect it information which if substituted it is until market to until market to sold to defen the obests her to freedom of reminimandations and transitive facilities to the freedom of reminimandations and transitive facilities to the freedom of the food and of to consider the own programs from an economic paint of week Duming the wart for Committee spoke-ode at the invitation of the Letvina and Polish Governments to Taylor Librat Value via Value of the control of the Committee of the invitation of the Letvina and Polish Governments to Taylor with offential of the testing of the control of the Committee of the

The other Committee had to consider the international agreements in force referred to by the Council and their bearing upon the question of ob tacles to freedom of communications and transit

In the light of the reports of these Commuttees the Sub-Commuttee made suggestions visch vill be forwarded to the Commuter being examined by the Transif Commuter.

The m eting was attended b M de Vascon rullo (Chairman) M Dreylos (France) M Schlege (Germany) Sir John Baldwin (Greet Britain) M Herold (Switzerland) and M Singules (Italy)

2 MIYED COMMISSION FOR THE EACHANGE OF GREEK AND TURKISH POPULATIONS

On the proposal of the supporteur M Adata and after consulting his collagues the Arting President of the Conneil Ali Khan Foroughi has appointed M. Holger Andersen (Dune) to sucred the Into General de Lara as neutral member of the Mixed Commission for the Evoluting of Greek and Turkish Populations

Under Article 11 of the Special Con ention for the Evolutings of Grade and Turkish Population the Conneil appoint three of the members of the Commission supervising the excustion of the Convention.

VII-FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Jan noth -Funneral Committee Geneva

J n _oth —Advisory Commusion on Traffic in Opens and other D_ngerous Drugs Gen va

Jan 2,rd —Permanent Executive Committee of International Educational Cinematographic Institute Rome

Jun 25th —Supervisory Commission Geneva Jun 28th —Committee on the Administration of the Secretariat the International Labour Office and the Court Registry, Geneva

Feb 16tn-28th —Advisory Council of the Eastern Bureau of the Health Organisation [Jav4]

March 5th -Health Committee Genera

March 13th -Confuence for the Codinection of Intermetional Law The Higgs

April and -Truffic in Women and Children Committee Geneva

April 7th -L-pros, Commission Tolac

April ofh—Child Welfare Committee Geneva April r.6h—International Conference on Bells of Evenange Geneva

May _ nd —Piscal Committee Guneva

June 10th -Gold Delegation of the Financial Committee Geneva

THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTER-NATIONAL JUSTICE

Ouesting of the Acces by of the United States to the Statute of the Permajent Coupt of International Justice

On Datasher 5th the United Stales usued the theory Proton-N concursing the Permanent Court of International Justice—the Protocol of squaters of the Status (December 15th op o) and the 'two Protocols adopted on September 14th 1979 for the Revision of the Statute and Fr the a resum of the United States

The segnature which was given by Mr Jan Pierreport Moffat American Charge d Affaires at Borns was weempamed by the following communication

I ... in traviel by the Ser terr of State of the United States to acknowledge with appreciation of the recept of your mixed of Continer. Me takes in which, you inform whether the continers of the party which you inform whether the continers of the party which is the state of the state of the state of the received of the State of the States, of the Permanent Court of International Justice a well as the Profescol to deside octus sented ments in the States of the Permanent Court whether the state of the States of the States of Neck take best with a of the first that diffy a lat is has to up to date sured the Preferred of American access use to the Court

In very of the threat maximum acceptance of the Protocol of accessors by the number of the Court if gives me plearer to aftern you that at the distract of the Protocol of the Protocol of the Protocol of the Logist Sites I have been instanted the upon a bestall of the Primarie Court of Reventure of the actions the Primarie Court of Reventure of the actions the Primarie Court of Reventure of the State of America to the Induced of Superior of the Primaries Court of Reventure of the State of America to the Induced of Superior of the States of Protocol of Reventure of the States of Protocol of Reventure of the States of the Primaries Court of International Justice 1

Th Semilar, of State has reposted me to copies through we to the members of the Court who have queet in Protocol of American accession the appresistion of the Covernment of the United State for their friendly endeavours to meet the copyclants set loring in the reservations of the United States.

. .

The question of the American accession to the Statute of the Permicient Court was instrused by the American Occurrence in a media relate of March and 19.6 addressed to Stake parties to the Court and to the Secretary Guerral informing them that the United States Senite had go an Li. address and content to accession subject to cert. in conditions reservations and understandings contained in its re obstoon

On the proposal of the Burth Government 1 a paperal Conference of the Court segnations a sa called in Genr w on September 124 1370 to consider these term, and a Pred act and draft Perivicel were dentified and transmitted to the United States The first four recervations which inved at giving the Unit 3 States equal rights with States Hembers, of the League or of the Court vs regards the electron of Judges the Arrhyton of consciousnith, the right of sitt drawal and the payment of a purses were excepted the fifth however back concerned, advisory opinions, pre-ented greater difficulties and v detailed formula of compromise was therefore suggested.

On February 19th 1920 the American Secretary of State Wr Kelloge brought the matter up a second time in a creedar letter referring to the results of this Sp cal Confirmer. Whale he said the Government of the United States degrees to a cod in so far is may be possible.

any proposal which would interfere with or embatrass the work of the Council of the League of Nation. doubtless often perplexing and difficult there still rem med some elements of uncertainty as regards advisory opinion and the Protocol suggested did not seem to futursh adequate projection to the United States The American Government felt never theless that an informal exchange of views as suggested by the other Governments should lead to agreement upon ome pro a ion which in unobjectionable form would protect the rights and intere is of the United States as an adherent to the Court Statut- and this expects tion is strongl, supported by the fact that there seems to be but little difference regarding the

substance of these rights and interests The communication was forthwith referred to the Committee of Junsts appointed by the Cruncil under the resolution of the provious Assembly to advice as to the possible real ion of the Court Statute This Committee to a high the Council had appointed Mr Elihu Root fermer Secretary of State of the United States and former member of the original Committee which drafted the Court Statute received from that member a such ested form of settlement which in duc cour e was included in a draft Protocol This formula provided that with a va. to meeting the Senate provision that the Court should not vithout the consent of the United States entertain any request for an advisory opinion touching any di pute or ques tron in which the United States had or chimied an enterest, the United States should be informed of an, proposal before the Assembly or the Council for such an opinion of desired an exchange of weas so to whether an int rest of the United States was affected or not should proceed with all con entent spt d the same weight was to be attached to an American objection to asking for an advisory opinion as to that of any Member of the League If after an exchange of views it appeared that no agreement could be reached and the United States was not prepared to forego its objection the evereuse of the not ers of withdrawal from the Court acrorded to the United States could be exercised without any imputation of uninend imess or unwillingness to co-operate generally for pea ... and goodwall

nor peach and governor.

This revised Protocol as a price of on behalf
of the Council in June and thereupon trun
mitted for the consideration of States Members
of the Louger parties to the Court Statute and
the United States.

On August 14th the Secretary of State sont the Secretary General through the American Ministr in Bonne an aide monor to the effect thin he was of occume that this which Problems are found effictively most the objections are forth in the reservations made by the Hundle States Seath - und that on the acceptance by the States sugartery he would tall-astigationizing towards it agenture and relaxation. The Special Conference of Signature States called to come for revision of the States two andorseads to come for revision of the States that was advantaged to the America of the States of th

Thereupon the following note was cont on October 7th b, the Suretary General to the Secretary of State

On Jun. 1-th itst I Ind the honour on intrinctions from the Council of the Larges of Nations to transmit to the United States Co omment the Test of the Probust I revealed the efficiency of the United States to the States of the Termanent Court of International Justice, subject to the recurrent court of International Justice, subject to the recurrent communities of the Council States Sensie The Instituted the Occasional Council States Sensie The Institute and December 1 and Audit Council and Council and Audit Council and Council

In succession of this 2 is draw an adopted by the Consulon Augusty and and an orbitation of the Assembly of this Longue of Natures adopted on Systemate with the Longue of Natures adopted on Contract and the Consultant and Construction to the Condenses of Improvement Courts which the Consultant Courts which the Consultant Courts which the Consultant Court which the Consultant Courts which the Consultant Court with Court of Court Court

I thank , u for eveng me the opportunity of making this statement to the Confer me I am informed from a ure source which I cannot di rulge but on a hich the members of the Conference was ab clutely ruly that the Scentary of State of the United States of America after careful consideration is of oning that the straft Probace drawn up by the Committee of Furnits would emurately most the objections sat forth in the reservations made by the United States Senut and would constitute a satisfactory basis for the United States to adhere to the Protocol of the Statute of the Permanent Court of Int mattonal Justice dated December 16th 10 0 Aft r the States sumutery to the Protucul of Sunastage and the Statute of the I romanent Court ha e accepted the draft Protocol, the Sorrelar of State vall request the President of the Unstad Sin'es for the require authorsty to sign all will recommend that it be submitted to the Senate of the United States with a view to obtaining its consent to ratiocation

The Conference unanamously and without change except for the correction of a mixible of translation in the brench text win h has been notified to the Vinited Stit's Legation at Bern adopted the Frenche as submitted to ,ou in my letter of june 12th

The 4s embly on September 14th tellowed th Council in unanimously breing its consent to the provisions of the Prot col

The Protocol was thereupon op.ned for squalum, on behalf of the States signatures of the Pro worl of Squature of the Centre Statute and of the Lanted States. Up to the present 50 Memb or of the Leapenhar given their signatures as hown in the left amoved.

I endow an authenticated copy of this Protect is it deposited in the archives of the Sear-Stand at General and I hall be glist for take saw deps in an power to facilitate it sugestions on behalf of the funded States of and o soon as seen inguitate had been dended upon. I be, also to condo o for your information a copy of the Protect which we, made to the As milly of the Lavys of Nations by its reproporters Homeser Politics.

I have at the same time the fungers of instanting local methods deep of further. Profession intended to other activate accordance in it. Shatted of the Francisco Court which as the result of decisions of the solver certificate of the court of the first the solver certificate of the court of the results of the solver certificate of the court of the results of the solver certificate of the certificate of the certificate of the certificate certificate on the first of the State solver of the Court vol. Links to set on the life of the Datiest State. These solvers on the Appeal of the State State St

Ŀŧ From the report on the amendment of the Statute of the Court made to the Assembly by the rapporteur Monsieur Politi, which I enclose on vall ser that the amendments which the lest mentioned Proto of a Le to affect in the Statute of the Court except for certain minor changes and for certain amendments in Arti les 4 and 35 of the Statute intended to establish general province for the pu trapation in the election of member of the Court of States parties to th court Statute which are not a moun of the Leavue without effecting the sperial agreements which it is propoud to make in the race of the Unsted States of America are identical with the tmendments proposed in the report of which I had the honour to end you a upy with my letter of July satis hat I venture to call your atten tion more particularly to the provisions of Artules ... and 7 of the Protocol dealing with the position of the United State as regards the acceptance by at and as regards to entry into force of the austrument and to the commentary on this malt r whi h is to be found at the top of page 4 of Mountain Politis repart to the Assembly

ANNEX

Organisations and Commissions of the League of Nations *

I - THE ASSEMBLY

(Consists of not more than three representatives of each State Member of the League)

II — THE COUNCIL.

(Con sets of the representatives of the British Empire France Germany Ital, and Japan i he are permanent members, and the e of nine other States elected by the Assembly as find down in the Rules dealing with the election of the nine non permanent Members of the Council their term of office and the conditions of re eligibility?

edembridop va 1929-30

British		Japan	M Adatci
Empire	Mr HENDEPSON	Persta	M ALI HHAN FOPOUGHI
Canada	M DANDURAND	Peru	M CORNEJO
Cuba	M AGUERO Y BETHANCOUPY	Poland	M ZALISKI
Finland	M PROCUPE	Spain	M QUINONES DE LEON
France	M BRIAND	Veneruela	M ZUMETA
Germany	Dr Corns	Yagrelavia	M MARINAOVITAR
Italy	M GRANDI	•	

III — THE SECRETARIAT

(The Secretarist consists of a Secretary General and such secretaries and staff as may be required '-Article 6 of the Covenant')

Scon 'ary General Sir James Eric DRUMMOND

IV — THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS FOR THE PROGRESSIVE CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

(Constituted in acco clance with a resolution of the Assembly at its fifth ordinary seriou. The members are appointed by the Connel.)

of Hammars, old (Charman), Governor of Upsala (Swedish)
Professor Dirks (Fisc Charman) Professor of International Last at the University of Pavia Member
of the Conside Consideration department of the Indian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Italian) Professor Brighty Professor of Internation 1 Law at the Unite sty of Oxford (British)

Produces Enterty Perforace of Internation Law 4 the Unice 5 to 6 Order (Entries)
W Forencero Lugge of the Fernance Court of International Justice (Frend) Studence, Entry
DF Gestate General Minister Manager for Program Affairs of the Registric of Studence, Entry
DF Entries C. I. Lames Internet tendence of the Supress Court of the Withouthand Judge and
DF Entries C. I. Lames Internet tendence of the Supress Court of the Withouthand Judge and
DF Entries C. I. Lames Internet tendence of the Supress Court of the Withouthand Judge Annuel S. DF Machinery Studence of Lames American Court of International Judge and Court of Machinery Studence of Lames American Court of International Judge (Nicholated Annuel American)
DF Advisor Machinery Studence of Control Court of International Court of International

the International Law Association (C ~hoslovak)

M Marsuba Dortor of Law, Japanese Ambassador in Rome (Japanese)
Dr S Rundstein Barnster at the Court of Appeal Legal Adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Polish)
Professor Walter Schuckin G Professor at the University at Kiel (German)

Professor Charles de Vissemer Professor of Law at the University of Ghent Lebal Advisor to the Mini try of Foreign Affair (Belgran)

Dr Wal & Chu & Hur Deputy Judge at the Permanent Court of International Justice (Chinese)
Mr George W Wickerss ut former Attorne, General of the United States member of the Committee of International Law of the American Bar Association, President of the American Law Institute (Amen.an)

V - THE PERMANENT ADVISORY COMMISSION ON MILITARY, NAVAL, AND AIR OUESTIONS

(Constituted by a Council resolution of May off) no o pursuant to Article 9 of the Covenant. The Members are uppointed by and are represented to the Covenance of the States represented.

For the International Labour Organization of the International Labour Office

^{&#}x27;S . Mon. Sty S mm ary Vol V! No 9 page _12

on the Council The Presidents of the Plenary Commission and of the Military, Naval and Air Sub Commissions are relected by rotation of the nations represented on the Commission for periods of four months)

•	Men hers and	Assistants	
Brigadier General A C TEMPUREUM	(Entra)t Empure)	Com G Stru ZEFT Brigadez General Pallegrini Major V Maponisi	(Italy) (Italy) (Italy)
Vice Admiral D M Anne™con	(British Empirel	Brigadier General Kaba Lieut Colonel Ora	(Japan)
Commander M F Wilson	(British	Commander Nishihara	(Japan) (Japan)
Wing-Commander J T Baseveros		Commander MILAWA	(Japan) (Japan)
	Emptre) (Bratish	Lieut A Matluhara Colonel Ali Khan Riazi	(Japan) (Prus)
Lieut Col C P VANIER	Empire) (Canada)	Brig General Don Ferrando	(Peru)
M G DE BLANCE Li ut Col A E MARTOLA	(Cuba) (Finland)	RICH FORT Colonel DOW M, NUEL LON LAGA	(Spain) (Spain)
Rear Admiral vor Schoultz	(Finland)	Vice Adm Don J MONTAGITY	
Brigidier General Regum Major Legien	(Franc) (France)	Miro Lieut Commander Marco Ame	(Spain)
Commander Dulguzz Lieut Col H E Moucherp	(France)	Major General Don J Soriano	(Spam)
Colonel Surger Heinz Light Col Glodi on Shi	(Germany)	E-cudero La ut Colonel Don S GARCIA DE	(Spain)
Vice Admiral Baron you Free Berg Channella	(Germany)	Pruneda Brig General T LASPRZYCKI	(Spain) (Poland)
Lieut Commander Lynsr	(Germany)	Lieut-Colonel S KUNSTLEP	(Poland)
Captam Reinecke Major Techtynke	(Germany) (Germany)	Captain A Poncet of Sandon Commander E Solski	(Polend)
Major General Alberto de Marinis Szendardo di Ricigliano	(Italy)	Col Janu z DE BEAURAIN General T V GOMEZ	(Polnd) (Ven zuela)
Lieut Col E Gictioli Captain Raineri Biscia	(Italy) (Italy)	Bng General M Nens dovince Captain V Assischeritch	(Augoslavia) (Augoslavia)
	,	•	

VI - PREPARATORY COMMISSION FOR THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

(Constituted in introe of a magnitude of the Assembly at its sorth ordinary session. Consists of representatives appeared by Governow its of the States aftembers of the Council and of such other States as the Council may decide). M. Loupon (Charman) Netherlands) General Terant, Lecture (China)

M F PEREZ	(Argentine)	of Unputta	(Colombia)
Baron Moncheur	(Belgium)	M AGUEPO Y BETHALIGURY	(Cuba)
M D Boupour	(Bulgarra)	M Benes	(Czechoslovakna)
	(British Émpire)	M COPNEJO	(Para)
Dr Riddell	(Canada)	M. E. CORIAN (Va & Chairn an)	(Spain)
M R Holsti	(Fmland)	M Westhai	(Sweden)
M R Massigli	(France)	Mr Guson	(United States of
Count Bernstorff	(Germany)		America)
M Politis (V: & Chairman)	(Greece)	M Litanopp	(Union of the
General DE MAPINIS	(Italy)		Socialist Soviet
M N SATO	(Japan)		Republics)
M RUTGEPs	(Netherlanda)	Tewfik ROUGHDY BE	(Turkey)
Hussem Kean Ala	(Persia)		(Uruguay)
M SCEAL	Polan	M C ZUNETA	(Kasasan 7)
M C ANTONIADE	(Reumania)	M MARLOLITCH	(rugoslavia)
M VALDĖS MENDEVILLY	(Clule)		

VII - COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION AND SECURITY

(Appointed by the Preparatory Commussion pursuant to a resolution of the As ribbly at its eighti- ordinary ession)			
M Benes (Chairman)	(C =choslovakia)	General De MARINIS	(Italy)
M I M CANTILO	(Argentuse)	M N Saro	(Japan)
Baton ROLIN JAEQUEMYNS	(Belguma)	M V H PUTGERS	(Netherlands)
	(British Empire)	M COPNEJO	(Peru)
M B Morfoly	(Bulgama)	of 1 Forought	(Persia)
Dr W 4 RIDDELL	(Canada)	M I SOLAL	(Poland)
M J VALDAS MENDUVILLE	(Chale)	M C ANTONIADE	(Roumania)
M Wang-King K.	(China)	M C COBIAN	(Spain)
M F UPPURIA	(Colombia)	M Urpaly	(Sireden)
M A AGUERO Y		M B STEIN (Ob erter)	(Union of the
BETHANCOUPT	(Cttbu)		So rulist Soviet
M Tierliager	(Czechoslovakia)		Republics)
M R HOLST!	(Finland)	MUNIR BEY	(Tarkey)
M Massigli	(France)		(Urugusy)
M von Silbon	(Germany)	M ESCALANTE	(Venezuela)
M N Politis	(Greece)	м с Ротиси	(Yugoslavia)

VIII -- CHAIRMEN OF THE COMMISSIONS OF INVESTIGATION

(Appointed by the Council under the regulations concerning the exercise of its right of

investigation) Commusim of Innuitgation in Gern as y

General PARATIES Commission of Inschigetion at Austria General Calcagno

Commission of Interstigation in Bulgaria Colonel SCHUURMAN

General Lynne Brix

Commiss or of In estigation in Hangary IX - THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ORGANISATION

(Established on the recommendation of the Bruss-Is Financial Conference of 100 here otherwise indicated the member of the Committees of this Organisation are appointed by the Council in an indradual especits)

T THE ECONOMIC CONTINUES

Sir Sydnes Charman A C B C B E (Con reven) Chief Economic Advisor to the British Government

- SE SYSTEM LULARIUM IN A D D DE LE UN COMENTAL DE LES DE 19 VIA Salare de Creda (Sensor (Elabaro), A D Director Character, Date to Comercia de la Esta 27 Vial Salare de Creda (Sensor (Elabaro), A D Director Linea, D. Petracercianara) and Phempokentare Minister (Belgard),
 A D Director Character, Ocumen-cul Atlantic Director Demokras Locales (Bertalina)

 M 1 & Director Character, Ocumen-cul Atlantic Director Demokras Locales (Bertalina)

 M 2 D Demokras University Sensor (Bertalina)

 M 3 D Demokras University Sensor (Bertalina)
- M Jan Dvor Acr: former almister of Commerce (Creshoslovale)
 Mr Lucius R Dastama ex President of the Merchants Association of New York (American)
- M N Iro Counsellor of Embo sy Assistant Director of the Japanese League of Nations Office
- (Japanese)
 M G J BW General Director of the Central Statistical Office of Norway (Norwegian)
 M H A F Lingsay Indian Trade Commissioner in London (India)
- Professor E NECULCE4 (ROBBERLE)
 Dr Richard Schuller Chief of Section in the Austrian Foreign Ministry (Austrian)
- M D Sergu's President of the Countil Cons start are Accords Cor mere ass Paris M W Studie Director of the Bride Division of the Federal Economic Department (Swiss)
- Dr E TPENDELES DURG Secretary of State in the German Mini try of Economics (German)
- Currisponning Memb 18 M Y Y Cau Assistant Director of the Taxation Department of the Ministry of Finance Pelang
- (Chincae)
- M G Curcin Secretary General of the Federation of Industrial Gailds (Lugoslav)
 M A JEVEN: Chief of the Department of Statistics Manstry of Inauric (Dansh)
 M W H Lavor Ivs Director Central of the Sasona Loh, Assurance Company (Finnish)
- M Flores DE LEITUS (Spanish)
 M Rafael Martinez Memboza Member of the Academy of Political and Social Sciences Venezuela
- (Venezucian)

 11] A Venezucian Director in Chief of Economie Affairs at the Ministry of Forcian Affairs Holland (Ivetherland)
- M Raul Simon Chief of the Budget Committee of the Mensury of Finance Santiago (Chilian) Argentine plember (to be nominated)

2 THE CONSULTATIVE COMMUTTEE OF THE ECONOMIC ORGANISATION

M George Tith UNIS Minister of State (Belgrun) Cha rings

Su Atul Chandra Charteffel High Commissioner for India in London (Inthan) Fice Chairman M Cour former Prime Minister former Minister of Timance (Netherlands) V c Chairman

M LOJCHEVE Minister of Public Worl's Deput (French) I ice G a rman

Ser lether Balrous & BE Churman of the Committee on Trade and Industry (British)
The Rt. Hon. Lord Barney CMG CBE MVO Past President of the Tederation of British Indu trie President of the Wool Te tile Delegation Dire for of Lloyds Bank (British) M F Bellovi Industrialist Deputy [Italian]
M Benni Deput: President of the Pa cist Gener I Indu tinal Federation (Italian)

Professor Francisco Dep 15 Secretary General of the Vational Bunking Council (Spanish)

M CHUNN CHAO [Clunese] M I CLAN Plenuotentiary Mini ter President of the Dans h Commission for the Conclusion of

Commercial Treaties (Danish) M F P DA CHAILA East Engineer Governor of the Bank of Angola former Frame Minister and Minister of Turner, (Portuguese) Mine Fram Franchisto (tis, Internation il Guild of Co operative, Sorieties (Austrian)

M. Jules Gautier. President of the National Federation of Agricultural Asso vitions (French). M. Gistave L. Gruans Dir eter General of the Central Industrial Committee of Belgium (Belgium). Hipolic Givens Seastor View Mar ball of ine Seasts. Gomer Mun tor (Polish).

M is counte Hanti former Minister of Supples President of the Section for Economic Policy of the National Association of Agriculturalists (Hungamin) Dr A HIPMES form a Manaster Member of the International Agricultural Commission (German)

Dr. F. Honge, Professor of Political Economy President of the Pederation of Employers Syndicates IC echoslo alth

of E JARAMICLO Senator More tur of Ference (Colombian)

M JOURAUN Member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office (French)

11 N KAWASHIMA Minist rat Athère former Director of the Department of Commercial Treaties in the Foreign Ministry (Typanese)

Dr C Lumins Member of the Rea histing member of the Bound of Directors of the Rea I comband ser

deuts hen Is dustrue (German)

Professor Dr E Laur Director of the Syles Peasants Union (5 vis.)
Mr W T Layron M A C B E Editor of the Economy (British)

M Aloys MAYER Director General of 1 Arbed Mr F L McDougall FM G (Australian)

M F vo t MFt DELESORY President of the Indictine and Handel ine (German)

M Hermann Mulling Member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office (German) M A NASTA Professor at the Agricultural Coll go of Bucharest Director General at the Ministry of Agriculture and Dom into (Roumanian)

VI Robert Olds former Under Surretary of State, U.S.A. State Department (American)

M A ORNE Director General of the Postal cryse- former Minister of Communications (Swedish)

M. OUDDETES Vember of the GOVERNMENT President of the International Labour Office (Dutch)

M. DPYSPIMOPP DE CONTINUELE President of the Open if it Have the id Praye (French)

M. POYAN SIE former President of the Union of Agricultural 4 securitor former Under Secretary of State in the Mini-try of Finance (Polish)

Su Arthur P. Gn Vice President of the General Coartal of the Trad's Union Congre Sec ctury of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation (British) M Thomas Rainezz former Minister of Education Professor of Political Economy and Civil Law

at Santungo University (Chilton)
M. E. Rossovi Munister of State (Italian)

SEPRARENS Secretary General of the International Federation of Christian Syndicates (Netherlands)

Mr Adam Shorty CMG LLD Charman of the Board of Historical Publications (Canadian) Mr Edward A Summer Director American Radiator Company Past Pre ident Detroit Board of Commerce (American)

M Vumo TANNER former Prime Minister of Finland Director General of the Clanto Co operative Society (Finnish)

Mr Alongo E Taylor Director of Food Research In intute Stanford University (American) Dr. Miller Topokovitch: Cal f of Section in the Foreign Ministry (Yugoslav)
M. J. Trusemur, Financial Commiss moner of the Japune e Government in London (Japanese)
M. V. Varwantsses Professor of Political Economy at Althane University (Greek)

Econon to Comm the Ser Sydney Chapman M Gunnar Jahn Dr E TRENDCLENBURG Dr Richard Schüller

M D SEPRUYE Financial Committee M Albert Janssen

Iriernational Institute of Agric diur. (Romi)

M DE MICHELIS President of the International Institute of Agriculture

International Chamb r of Commerce (Paris)

M A PIRELLI President of the International Chamber of Commerce

Mr Roland W BOYDEN Member of the International Chamber of Commerce M E HELDRING Member of the International Chamber of Commercia President of the Chamber of Commerce of Amsterdam Director of the Kepis kl. Nederlandsch. Stombost Maats happig

Experis Irrated by the President

Irternational Conteres ve Albance

Mr H T May Secretary General of the International Co-operative Alianos

International Agricultural Commission (Paris)

Marquis Dr. Vogue: President of the International Agricultural Commission M FUDAPOWSKI Vice President of the International Agricultural Commission

Internat or al Scientific Council of Agriculture

M Carlos Brubbia Member of the Permanent Committee of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome

Interrational Management Institute (Geneva)

M Francesco Mauro President of the Board of Directors of the International Management Institute M. L. Upwich, Director of the International Management Institute

Other Persons Irrated by the Prevident

Governing Body of the Internation at Labour Office M A For TAINE, Chauman of the Governing Bod,

International Federat on of League of Nations Societies

M Aloys HENTSCH Sauss League of Nations Society

Joint Standing Committee of Women's International Organisations (London) Dr E C vv Done (Netherlands)

M Corneille Merrens Secretary General of the Commission syndical, as Belgique

3 COMMITTEES IN RELATION WITH THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

(a) Correction of Experts on Customs Non-endature

M. COUTE Inspector General of Swiss Customs Director General of Cir toms M. FAFL. Secretary of the Czecho loval Chamber of Commerce

M I I REERCH Ministerial Councillor Hungarian Ministry of Commerce M Programs Director of Commerce and Industrial Mains French Ministry of Commerce of

M FLACH Advi or to the German Unistry of Commerce

W *Us terre, Inspector General At the Belgran *Last of Fra n a
M PACT Bureau of Economic Studies of the 4s ocusion of Stock Companies

(b) Committee of Experts on Veterinary Police Measures

M Bunci (Chairrian) Director of the Sures Federal Vetermany Office Professor Vallen (F. Chairmar) Director of the French National Research Laboratory, Comm. Dott. C. Bearer Director Chief of the Veternary Division of the Italian Ministry of the

Interior Professor F DE FIGURITZDO PARRIERAS HORTA Director of the Department of Pastoral Industry

Processor F be Fronzie of Frances with Lincoln of the Department of Facilities at the Munistry of Agriculture of Brazil

M J Hairs Director of the Veternary Section of the C collesiovak Ministry of Agriculture

M C O Jany C Chief Veternary Officer at the British Hunstry of Agriculture and Fishence

M C O Jany C Chief of the Druch State Veternary Services

Dr Kasper Ministerial Councellor Austrian Ministry of Agriculture and Torests

Professor LECLATIONE Inspector General, Clief of the Samtary Services of the French Ministry of

Agriculture

J Nowax Profes or of Veterinary Medicine in the Crarou Medical School

C Petro virus Inspector in the Ungoslav Ministry of Agriculture Water Supply Veterinary

Dr WEHRLE Director of the Vetermary Section of the German Health Ministry

4 THE FINANCIAL COMMITTEE

Dr Melchior (Chaire 44) Warburg's Bank Hamburg (German) Count de Chalendar Financial Atlache French Embasse London (French)

Count Dr. CHALLYMAR FIRSTONIA ATTERPE AFFORD ARMOSS / LORGO (1 FORDY)
M. A. SERF FIRSTON AND THE ARMOST / LORGO (1 MOL)
M. C. T. THE MUTLER HEAL Hope & Co. 4 masterdam (Duch.)
Dr. Felha's MUNNERS, former Year Free deart of the Bank of Poland (Folish)
SCO E. Niyimyras G. B.E. k. C.B. Tam of Anguand (Berkel)
SCO E. Niyimyras G. B.E. k. C.B. Tam of Anguand (Berkel)
Dr. Y Posteria, Governor of the Carbandesia M. Alvand Jank, (Coscha dovak),

Mr Jeremial Shith Jr, former Commission & General of the League in Hungary (Amenean) Ser Herri Strandocki G B Z. Chairman of the Universe Corporation Ltd Josebon (South African) M F Source Jorner Under Secretary of State at the Manustry of Imance Rome (Italian)

M Carle, A TORNGUIST (Argentine)
M. J TRUSHMA Financial Commission of the Japanese Government London (Japanese)
M. Marcus WILEMBERC Vice President of the blockholms Easi-alia Earle (Swedish)

5 THE FISCAL COMMITTEE

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M Hans Blau Director of the Federal Administration of Taxes (Swi 5)
Dr Gino Bolarri Director Head of Division Directorate General of Taxes Ministry of Finance (Italian)

M CLAVIER, Director General of Taxes and Land Registration, Ministry of Finance (Belgran) Dr H Dorn Director at the Ministry of Finance (Gorman) Dr Florits De Lixuis Director ato General of Public Revine Ministry of Finance (Spanish)

M MANTANY DE Director General of Pobles Accounts, Ministry of Finance (Greek)

Dr J H. R. Sing inger Danste. Director General of Tayes Ministry of Finance (Dutch)

Sur Percy Thompson k.B.D. C.B. Vice President of the Board of Inland Revenue (Eritsh)

A member belonging to a Latin American country A member belonging to an Assatic country

Delegates of the Financial Committee

Dr Villem Postisia

Corresponding Members

- M Juho Airarsinen Adviser to the Munsiry of Finance (Finnish) M Toluzo Aori Dire tor of Taxes at the Ministry of Finance (Japanesa)
- Dr Ivan Balnorf Assistant at the Uni ersity of Sofia (Bulgarian)
- Dr. Georges Caranera. Advisor to the Economic Department Munistry of Foreign Affairs (Roumanian) Mr A F CORBETT Assistant Commissioner for Inland Revenue Department of Inland Revenue of
- the Union of South Africa (South African Dr Rudolf Eggen Ministerial Counsellor at the Ministry of Financ (Austrian)
- Colonel James Jacob Lason Financial Adaser to the Go exament of New Zealand (New Zealander)
 M von der Hude Head of Section Ministry of Finance (Danish)
- M. I'r KENPELS Director of the Revenue Department of the Republic of Latvia (Latvian)
 M. W. Kent Hand of Division at the Mini try of Financ (Norwegian)
- Alexander L. EPPO Monsterral Counsellor Man try of Funance (Hungarian M Wacley Ros. An Director of the Revenue Department Ministry of Finance (Polish)
- Dr de Kujieristierea Head of Drysson Ministry of Finance (5 vedich)
 M Lademann Counsilor of State Head of the Administration of Direct Taxes (Danieg)
- Dr Sax Member of the State Council Director of the Administration of Taxes (Luxemberg) Dr Slavk; Spenso / (Lugoslav)
 Mr Wrtson Skiller Department of Finance (Consdian)
- M. Juhan VAABFI Financial Adviser on economic matters Ministry of Finance (Estonian)
- H E Dr Bohumil VLASA: Minister of Finance (Czerhoslovak) Note -Thi 1 st in P be subplemented by further appointments

- 6 SUB COMMITTEE OF THE FISCAL COMMITTEE AND OF THE COMMITTEE ON ROAD TRAFFIC F soa! Committee Dr J H R SINMINGHE DAMSTE (Chairman) Di e tor General of Ta es Ministry of Finance (Dutch) Dr. Gino Bollaffi Director Head of Division Directorate General of Taxes Ministry of Finance
- (Italian) M. CLAVIER Director General of Taxe and Land Registration Monistry of Finant & (Belgian)

Con mittee on Road Traffic

- Professor DELagues Professor at Hamburg Um versit, former Chief of the Police Division of the
- Département Féléra' as Justice et de Poire (5 viss)

 Mr F C FRANKLIP of the Roads Department Munistry of Transport (British)
- Dr Pring Adviser to the Ministry of Communications (Germani

7 THE FINANCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF AUSTRIA

(a) Commuttee of Control of the Guaranteeing States for the Austrian Loan (Constituted in arrordance with the second Reconstruction Protocol Gen vs. October 4th 19 2

- The memb is of the Commuttee are nominated by their Governments)
- M. Matto Albert I Director of the Cr.d to Ita' and Milan (Controlar) [Italy)
 Dr. Roos Director of the Zemska Bank Prague (Fuc. Cha. ra ca) (C echoslovalla)
 M. Franci de Bessey's Creacoc of the Cone, 95 of nor Baucaria Madrid (Spain)
 M. Directerar Manuster Plempetentiary, (Syrthetand)

- M DE FELCOUPT Conserver a 4n bas an (France)

- M. DE ELCOVIT. CORRECT A At view on a training.

 M. JAANSEN, DORMET FIRANCE MIRRISHY (Delgrain)

 Count. J. G. LAGERRICH E. Delegate to the Swedish Compour do to Ditte outlying (Swedish)

 Str. Otto NEMBERER G. B.E., J. C. B., of the Bank of England (Great Britain). Dr A R ZIMMERMAN former Commissioner General of the Longue of Nations in Austria (Notherlands)
 - (b) Trustees for the Loan

 - (Appointed by the Council)
- M JAHSSEN (Belgian)
- Mr Jax of Morgan & Co Paris (American) M. Marcus Wallenberg (Swedish)

Agent at Vienna Banque Vationale d Autriche Vienna.

(c) Member of Financial Committee Appointed to Admirister the Loan Balance Count DE CHALENDAY (French)

8 THE FINANCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF HUNGARY

(a) Commutee of Control

(Appointed by the Repar tous Commission)

M BOULEOUS (France) M. E NECULCEA (Roumania)

M CRAZZOI I (Chaumar) (Italy) M G Djouritch (Vice Charman) (Yingo lavia) Sir Basil A KEMBALL COOK (Great Britain)

Dr V Posessi (Crechoslovakia)

(b) Trustes for the Lean

(455orted by the Council)

Cav di Gr Cr Guiseppe Bias chini (Hilliam) Sir Henry Strai V C E xur Veluziem (Neinerlands) Ser Henry Street osust GBE (South Africa)

(c) Member of Financial Contro tites Administering the Loan Balance

M TER MEGLEN (Netherlands)

9 GREEK REFUGEE SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

(Constituted under the Greek Refugers Protocol Geneva September 29th 19 3 Two members are nominated b, the Council of the Lague)

Mr Charles B Enn (Charman) (American) M A PALLIO (Greek) Ser John Hope Surpson (Vase Chermans) (British) M A LAMBROS (Greek)

Advisor to the Bank of Grace

Mr H. C F FINLAY-ON (British)

10 SETTLEMENT OF BULGARIAN REFUGES

(a) Conversioner of the League of Nations at Sofia

(Abborried by the Council) M. René CHARRON (French)

(b) Trustees for the Loan, 1926

(Athenstel by the Council)

Cay pr Gr Cr Gres-ppc Birnerin i (Halian)

M Marcus Wallenberg (Swedish Sir Herbort LAWRENCE KCB CB (British)

(c) Trustos for the Loan, 1928

[Abbointed by the Courcel]

Ser Otto MEDICYER, G B D (Britisa) Count DE Charendar (French)

II DANZIG MUNICIPAL LOAN, 1925 DANZIG LOAN OF FREE CITY, 1927

Trustee

M TER MEULEN (Netherlands)

(Appointed by the Connoil) Agent of Trustee

Bank of Danzig Danzig

12 ESTONIAN LOAN, 1927

Travier (Appoint & by the Council)

M A Janssen (Belgian)

Adviser to the East Pank and Agent of the Trustee

Sir Walter I T Williamson CHG (British)

\.—THE HEALTH ORGANISATION

(Constituted by the first Assembly in 1970 reorganis d on a permanent basis by the third Assembly in 19 - ten of the members of the Health Committee are nominated by the Committee of the Office internal and a Higgse e p ill gue and are members are appointed by the Council. The Council may appoint Asselsors a he rank as members)

I THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Dr Th Madse Director of the State Serum Institute Copenhagen (Danish), Chairman

M O VELGUF Secretary General of the almostry of the Interior and of Health Brussels President of the Comust personent as 10ffc. Interrutional d.P. guene publique (Belgian) Chairman Dr. Witch Chonson former Polish Minister of Hallfu Durector of the State School of Hygiene Waraw (Polish) Inc. Clemens in The Professor Rivardo Joseph Technical President of the Public Hallfu Council Lisbon (Portuguese)

I : Chairman in 19 q

Professor Aroa Alfaro farmer President of the National Health Department Buenos agree (Argentine)

Profe sor Loop BERNARD Director of the Institute of Hyupene of the Freulty of Medicine of Paris Sautary Lichni al Advi er at the Ministry of H alth (French)

Sir George Buch Win Senior M dical Officer Ministry of Health (British) Profe sor J CANTAGUEER Professor of Bartenology and Director of the In fiture of E perimental Medicine, Buckareet (Roumanan)

Dr. H. CAPPIERE Director of the Suss Federal Public Health Service (Swiss)

Dr Carlo CHAGAS Director of the Ost aldo Cru Institute Ruo de Janeiro (Bra ilian) Surgeon Gen, ral H. S. Cuarvine: Charf of the United States Public Health Service (American) Dr J H L. COMPSTO & Director General of the Common callib Department of Health (expert advice) (Australian)

Calonel J D GPARAM Public Health Communication with the Government of India (Entish) Dr C HAMEL President of the Reich resided turns' (German)

Dr Ahre Hamliton Professor of Industrial Hygiene at Harvard University (c pert aduser)

If any I thanked toward we assume that the Netherlands (Netherlands)
In N N I Jim. 2r., then of the Pubb Health Lossel of the Netherlands (Netherlands)
In A LETRING former Director Cuestical Civilia Health (Italian)
Parties of Nauto Perfector at the in tind, for inderious Divines Tob., of Japaneye)
Perfector B North Ealth of the University and Director of the Institute of Tropical Divines
Include Common and Common

Prof. s.or Docato Cittorressat Profes or of Hygene at the Poyal Um ervity of Bologna [Italian] Profe. or Gesta or Pittersona Profe or of Paramology in the Faculty of Medium at Madrid (Spanish) Dr. I. R. attud Inspector Gees all of the Pobly Medith S. wiceld Allegran (French)

Dr M TSUPUH: Representative of the Public Health Survice of Japun at the Japanes. Embassy, Parts [Japanes].

Dr C E \ W isko: Frose or of Publi Health Yale's hoof of Medi up. Member Fublic Health

Council State of Connecticut (evpert ad aser) (Ame wan)

2 ADVISORY COUNCIL OF THE EASTERN BUREAU AT SINGAPORE (1929)

Colonel T D Grana : IMS * (President for 10 o) (Index)

P of nor Norson of the Congruent Institute for Infectious Disease at Tolyn (Japan) (Vice

President for ro i)

Pressure to 10 10
Dr A I Hoose (British Colonies and Dep indexvies)
Dr Yihng Min (China)
Dr F H Gusser (French Indo China)
Dr F Aint-First (Tyanase colonies)
Dr J D REDSIELO (Siam)

. COMMITTEES IN RELATION WITH THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

(a) Committee of Health Experts on Infant Welfare Europe

Dame Janet Campezit. Spansy Mech al Officer Brita is Mine try of Health (Entirch) [Champion]
Dr. Talcutero Plans, United States Public Health Service (American)
Professor A Collect Ministry of Social Affairs (November)
Professor A Collect Ministry of Social Affairs (November)
Professor Robert Discre Professor at the Faculty of My Leon. Part (Profess) Professor C Gint President of the Central Statistical Institute of Itely (Italian)

Profesor E GORTP Director of the Child Clinic at The Hague (Netherlands)
Points E Nosz, of the United it CL W.C.n. v ma (Aperican) Professor F Rorr, State Institute for the Campage against Infant Mortality Charlottenburg (German)

Lato America

Professor G. Arao. Almano [Member of the H alth Committee]. Dr. J. B. Bankero. Chief A ustant to the Director of the Federal Public Health Service of Bra. il (Bra than)

Dr. Vela to Bauxco Deputy Director of the Federal Service of Hygiene, La Pa. (Bohivian).

Frofessor Andres Guerrica, Director of the National Department of Health and of Public Welfare. (Paraguayan)

Professor I us Calvo Machenes Vic. President of the National Society for Child Welfare Medical Director of the Orphanage of Santiago (Chihan)

Professor I am Morquio Professor of Pedastro at the University of Montavideo (Uruguayan)

(b) Foint Commission of Experts for the Study of the Relationship between Public Health Services and Health Insurance Organisations

Members Non-natia by the Healtl Connuttee of the League of Nations

Sir George Newson Chief Medical Office rat the Briti h Ministry of Health (British) (Chairman) Dr E Beller-Ontae President of the Asse at an general des Méde in de Lease. (Freach) Dr A FORABETT Deputy Drie for of the Federal Public Health Service of Austria (Austrian) Dr C Hamel (member of the Health Committee) Profe for T Kith Hista Chauman of the Coun il of the Japane - Medical Association (Japanese)

Dr J LOHN Editor in Chief of the Ugadenft for Langer (Danish)

^{*} Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India In place of Profes or Cl. Propert (dr resed), whose cheef as estant he was

Members Nominated by the Gov rung Body of the International Labour Office

D. A. GETESER D., storm the Master of Labou (German)

M A JAUNIAUN Senator, Sucretary General of the Union nationale des Fédérations de mutualités socialist** (Belgian) M L OLIVIER member of the Executive Committee of the Federation a glionale de la mutualist. Paris

(French) V. b. OSIOWSKI Director of the Central Huson of Health Insurance Funds Warra v (Pol.sb)

Mr E POITS Honorary Secretary of the National Association of Insurance Committees (British)
Dr L Weyfer former Minister for Social Welfare Vice President of the Central Union of Health Insurance Funds of Czechoslovakia (Czechosloval)

(c) Sub Convenience on Preventine Measure

Experts Appointed by the Realti Organisation of the League of Nations (4)

Dr L HEIJERMANS Director of the Medical and Sanitary Service, Amsterdam (Netherlands) (Cha rman)

Professor L. Pater of Professor of Plaguene at the Raculty of Medicine of Visusy (French) Dr G Shiffeit Medical Adviser to the Ministry of the Interior Secretary of the Bavarian Federation for the Development of Public Health (German)
Dr A. Stanzier Director of the Public Health (Department of Yugoslavia (Yugoslav)

Dr Bela Joi AN Director of the State Institute of Hygiens Budapost (Hungarian)

Experts Appo nied by the International Labour Office Dr E Bresky Chief Medical Officer to the Central Institute of Social Insurance (Crachosloval) Dr R Burnau Medical Advisor to the National Union of Federations of Springer Insurance Societies

of B.lgium Ecausines (Belgian) Dr W Director Divisional Medical Inspector (British)
Comm Cesare Gannin; Chief Medical Officer to the National Social Insurance Fund (I'nlian)
Dr H Kluss-Natish Medical Adviser to the Central Union of Polish Health Insurance Funds (Folish)

Dr Walter Pryll, Chief Medical Officer to the Berlin Central Local Fund (German)

(d) Sub Commission on the Prevention of Tuberculous

Dr C HANEL Profe for T INTAGRIMA.

W A JAUNIAUN M K OSIOWSKI

(e) Sub Communon on the Protection of Maternity, Infancy and the Child of pre Sci col Age

Dr A FORALITE (Austrian)
Dr L Winter (Czechoslova)

(f) Cancer Commission

Sir George Buchanan (Chairn an)

Professor Leon BEPNARD Dr H CARRIERE Dr C HAMEL Dr N B. Jirra Dr Alb to Luveacto Professor NAGASO

Sub Commission for the Study of Oc upational Cancer

Professor M. Greenwood Professor of Statistics at the London School of Hygica (B sh) (Charn w)

Dr. L. Carozzi, Head of the Health Service of the International Labour Office (Italian) Professor G Roussy Professor of Pathological Anatomy at the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Paris (French)

Dr L TELENY District Medical Inspertor of Factories Dusseldorf, (G-rman)

Sid Commission of Deperts charged with the State of the Radiother. by of Cancer

Professor C Recaud, Director of the Radium Institute of the Curie Foundation, Paris (Franch) (Chairman)

Dr. C. Comvins Burkelle. Director of the Middle ex Canter Chanty Hospital (Gynmtological Service) (Batish)

Professor DOEDTRIEN Director of the University Gynarcological Clinic Munich (German)

Professor W Lahm Director of the Laboratory Research Work of the State Gynarcological Clinic Chemnitz (German)

of the Radsumh must Stockholm (Swedish)

Professor Pestalozza Director of the Gynnecological Clinic Rome (Italian) Professor van Rooy, Director of the University Gynmoological Clinic, Amsterdam (Notherlands)

(g) Small pex and Vaccination Committee

Professor Ricardo Jorge (Chairman)

SIT George BUCHANA

Dr CAPRIEDT Dr JITTA Dr C HAMEL

¹ Two other members are still to be nominated by the Health Organization

Correspond og Members and Experts

Professor H ALDERSHOFF Director of the State Secological Institute Utrecht

Dr F R BLAYALL Government Lymph Establishment, London

Professor GILDEMEISTER of the Reichige endheitsami Professor H A GINS Robert Lach Institute, Derlin

Professor H Mervyn Goppon St. Bartisolomews Hospital and College London

Professor E Grotti, of the Lardesin pjan stalt Munich

Dr C Gurrin Chief of the Anti tub-realoss Vaccination Laboratory of the Pasteur Institute Pans Professor C LEVADITI Pasteur Institute Pans Professor E PASCHEN Stastlache Irabfan talt Hamburg

Professor G Sobermers Director of the Health Institute of the University, Berne

(h) Commission of Expert Statisticians

(Of the Health Organisation)

Dr. H. Weblergaard. Profes or of Statistics at the University of Copenhagen (Danish) (Chairman Dr. Haum, Eurason. Professor of Public Health Administration. Columbia University. New York (American)

Professor C GINI President of the Central Statistic, I Institute of Italy (Italian) f. Michel Hunze, Director of the Statistique genérale de la France (French) Dr E ROESLE Director of Medical Statistics Reach gasundh stand (German)
Mr S P Vivian Registrar General of England and Wales (British)

(i) Joint Corrossion for the Revision of the International List of the Causes of Death

Members 4ppointed by the League of Prations

Professor GINI (Italian) Professor HAVEN EMERSON (American) Professor Rozsazz (German)

Dr STEVENSON (British)

Members Appointed by the International Statistical In titule

Dr Dunlop (British)
Dr Huber (Franch)
Professor Jahr (Norwegian)
Dr N M J Jirta (Vetherlands)

(j) Comm stron of Experts for the Study of Tuberculous and Sleeping Stehness in Equatorial Africa

Dr Andrew Balroup Director of the School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London (Briti.h) (Chairman)
Dr. A. G. Bagshawe Dim. for of the Bureau of Hagnene and Tropical Dressus London (British)

Profes.or E VAN CAMPENHOUT Due for of the Health Service of the Colonial Office (Belgian) Profe sor Gustave Maprin (Midean principal de _ classe Colonial Forces | late Chief of the Mission charged with the Study of Sleeping Sickness in Equational Africa (French)

(k) Expert Committee ou Sheping Schness

Dr A. G. BAGSHAWE Professor Aldo Castrillant K.C.M.G. M.D. Director of Tropical Medicine and Dermatology Ross Institute and Hospital for Tropical Discases London (Italian)

Professor Meson. of the Pasteur Institute Pans (French)
Dr Damas Mora Director of the Health Services of Angola (Portuguese)

Professor G Privatica Professor R Strong Department of Tropgeal Medicine, Harvard Universit, Medical School (U.S.A.) Professor E VAN CAMPENHOUT

(I) Malaria Commission

Dr A LUTRARIO (Chairmar) Professor J Cantagutère Professor C Chagas Professor B Nother Professor D OTTOLENGER Professor G PHYTALUGA Dr L RAYNAUD

Corresponding Members and Experts

Professor V Ascour Director of the Advanced School of Malarsology Rome (Italian)

Foreston V Ascella Direction of an automatical section in animalongy from the Direction of the Direction of Hygens. Warsaw (Colch) and Thin State Institute of Hygens. Warsaw (Colch) and The Hatch Service (America.) Dr. M. A. Burger Spread Expert of the United State. Public Health Service (America.) Dr. M. F. Boyo Informational Health Diversion of the Rocket-felber Roundation (American) and the Colchest of the C Professor E BRUMPY of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Paris (French) Dr S DE BUFN Inspector of the Central Malana Commission Madrid (Spanish) Professor M Cruca of the Faculty of Medwan, at the University of Jassy (Roumanian) Light Colonel S. R. Christophies Central Research Institute Assault India (Botish)

Colonel S P James Ministry of Health (British)

Dr A LABRANCA of the Public Health Service (Italian) Professor E Marchouv Pasteur Institute Pans (Franch)

Professor E MARCINON SKI Director of the Institute of Tropical Medicine Moscow (Russian) Dr L. Markoff Inspector of Malarra attached to the Public Health Servic of Bulgara (Bulgaran)
Dr A Missipoli Director of the Experimental Station for Anti Malarra Worl Rome (Italian) Dr C Houtousis Director of the State Hygiene Laboratory Athens (Greek)
Professor C Scuilling of the Robert ko h Institute for Info. those Diseases Berlin (German)

Professor Schurryer, Director of the Tropical Sertion of the Lambil of Lich and Lishan Amsterdam (Netherl ads)

Dr A Sparce Director of the Anti Malama Station at Troger Yngoslavia (Yngoslav)
Profesor N H Swelle gorden, of the Institute of Tropical Modicuse Amsterdam (Netherlands) Dr C M. WE IVON Director of the Wellrome Stratific Research Bureau Jondon (British)

(m) Commission on Standardination of Sera, Scrological React one and Biological Products

Dr Th HADSEN (Cla rman)

Professor A CALMETTE Assistant Director of the Pasteur Institute Parts (French)
Professor H H DALE Director of the Ric-Chemical and Pharmacological Departments of the National

Institute of Medical Research London (British)

Professor W LOLLE Director of the Institute of Experimental Theraps Frankfort on Main (German) Dr. G. W. "IcCoy Director of the Hygienic Laboratory of the United States Public Health Service (American)

(n) Commission or Education is Hygiene and Presentity Medicine

Professor Léon BERLARD (Chairman)
Professor Centaluzène

Dr CHOD AO Dr HAVEL

Professor Ricardo Torge Dr MADSEN Professor OTTOLE: GHI Professor Pittaluga

Corresponding Members and Experts

Dr Andrew Baltroux Director of the School of Hygrene and Tropical Medicine London (British)

Professor Brianano Special Expert (Colombian

Dr A GFOZJAHN Profes or of Social Hygiene at the University of Berlin (German)

Sir George Nithin K. Chaef Medical Offic v. almustry of Health (British) Dr A. Stampar Pictor of the Health Service Ministry of Pebh. Health Yugorlavia (Yugoslav) Professor W. Willey Pinchtor of the School of Pebhe Halth. John, Hogl ins University Baltimor. (American)

(o) Expert Commission on Plague

Lieut Colonel \. H C Forster, Director of Public Health Labor. Punjab (British)

Dr T H Golkh: Director of the Public Health Services Cholon, Indo China (French)
Dr Tahinn Hinser Public Health Department Colombo (British)
Leut Colomb F P Mackers, Bombay, Backertological Libertator, Parel Bumbay (Butish)

Dr L Offen Director of the Public Health Services Batavia Java (Dut.h)

Surgeon General Wu Liev Ten Head of the Army Medical Service Nauking (Chinese)
Professor Ishinara Chief of the Planue Division Go entiment Institute of Info hous Discuss Tokyo (Japanese)

(b) Obean Commission (Of the Health Organisation)

Dr H CARPITPL (Chairman)

Dr W CHODZEO Pr C HAJEL Professor Ricardo Jones

Profes or D Nocar M O VELGHE

Expert

Professor E von Knarry Lz z Professor at the Paculty of Wedicine of the University of Vicusia (Austrian)

(a) Far Eastern Comm ssron

Dr N M T JITTA (Chairn m) M O Velghe Professor B Nocus Dr M Tstru n

(r) Commission on Ship Funncation

Surgeon General H S CLAMMAG (Claimate)

Experts

Dr C L PARF Chal Medical Officer Assiraba House London (Austrahan) Dr P C Stock of the British Ministry of Health (British)

(s) Commission for the Study of Leprosy

Dr Carlo Chagas (Charnes) Surgeon General H S Comming Colonel J D Grahen Dr Th Madse (Profesor Nagayo

(1) Commission of Experts or Syphelis and Courate Subjects

Professor Jacassonn Director of the University Slon Chair Breslau (German) (Chairman) Dr Th Mansen (Danish)

Colonel L W. HAPRISON of the British Health Moustry (British)

Dr Louis Queynar President of the Ligne nation ale françaiss con 'n. le Péril sérérien Paris (French) Dr J H Stores Profes or of Dermatology and Syphilology School of Medicine University of Penn sylvania Philadelphia Chairman of the Scientific Committee of the Committee on Research

in Syphilis Inc. New York (American)
Professor C Rasch Date for of the State Hospital Copenhagen (Ozmish)

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M. P. G. HOMATLI (Springer & J. Germannet of Salvador) (Jacof of Districted & Salvador)
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The Language Liver core is no entire a final of the for their for [sections].

In the Clark to the Control Control (Chapter) (Policies [Stank)).

If M. Mexical Honorary Governor General of Colonies [Stank) is Perer Over Manusch Phosphoreather, (Belgian).

V. L. P. Autrols former Under zerverlay of Stank Perfolator at Madrid University (Spinals) count Plance (Stank) counter (Spinals) counter Plance (Stank) counter (Spinals).

at Brussels (Portuguese) M William Rapping Professor at Geneva Uni ersity (Swiss)

M D var Russ (hase Charmer), former Vice Charman of the Council of the Dutch East India (P etherland)

M N SAPENORE former Minister of Japan in Chile [Japan. 40]

Marquis A Tin opera (Classes as) former Under Sec stary of State at the Colonial Ministry (Italian)

Representative of the International Labour Organ sation

Mr WZAVER

XIV-ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON TRAFFIC IN OPIUM

(Appropried by the Council in accordance with the Assembly resolution of Discriber 15th 10 of The member repre ent their Governm uts)

Dr Mannel Cufllag M Woo Baiseng (Bolt via) Dr A DE VASCONCELLOS (Portugal) Prince VARITAIDA (China) (Stam)

M Bourgois Dr CARRIEPE (Transe)

Swit urland) Mr J & CALDWELL (Appointed DT BAHIER (German, r) by his Gos rumout to attend in Sir Malcolm Delevini i (Great Britain) an unofficial capacity) (Umbd States Sir John Campbell M Cavaz oni (India) (Italy) of America)

M SATO Tapanj М. Гоппен (Yugo la taj M W G YAY WEXTUR (Netherlands)

Assessor

Mr BRENIER

Mr A P SIRKS

XV -THE PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD

(Constituted in virtue of Article 19 of the Genera Opium Convention of 1925 force on September 25th 19 8 Appointed by the Council on December 15th 19 8 ; luch came into M Phrajiwa (Japanes Dr Anseliuvo [German]

Profes or Galls vress (Italian) Sir B h. MULLILE (Indian) Mr L A Lyans (British) d Henril Ransay (Linnish) Mr H L May (\murrean) M. Lucide Agel (Freach)

'VI -ADVISORY COMMISSION FOR THE PROTECTION AND WELFARE OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

(Reconstituted in 19.5 under a resolution of the Assembly at its fifth ordinary session in order to in lude child a elfare worl 1

Menbers Appointed by Go errenerits

United States M. Standles Poster M. Regnault Mme Rouniciano Mis Arrori (Poland) (Germany) Dr. Gertrude BAUNER (France) Count CARTON DE WIAPT (B.lgum) Mme ROMVICIANO (British Empin.) Don Pedro Sanceo Y Ros DE (Roumania) Mr S W HARRIS Dr Lstnd Hen (Dunmard) OLANO Marques de Guad et Jelu (Spain) Dr Paulina I uss (Uru, pay) M SATO (Japan)

Marquis Paululci Di Calboli (Italy)

Assessors for Traffic in Women and Gladdren Committee dr S COHEN Jewish As ociation for the Protection of Girls and Women

Mino Cuncinion Sicrettain Federal or als Un our mal onalis des Amie ae la 51 uie fille Mile Lavielle Ut 101 Int. met onal il 18 L 311.8 férm in 18 cal d'uie à de la 51 uie fille Juin in Montre 160 - Liseau in catalong le viera rârona des ausres de broteri in as la jeuns fill

Mme Avril De Sainte Chory Wore is Inter-ational Organ sations Mr SEMIKINS International Bureau for Suppre non of Traffic in Women and Children

- Liais in Other with the International Labour Office

Assessors for Child Wilfare Committee

Mile BUPNI, U. International Federation of Trade Unions M Casar Es Commettes on Intellectual Co-operation

In I anny Dainne o Un or internationale des l'ura fin is use collabiques Lame Katherine Fur to International Organisation of Boy Scouts and Gril Guidos

Dr HUMBERT League of Red Cro s Societies

Dr HUMBERT LEESEUR DI 1605 ME DE BLEEFE DE 1605 ME JOHNSTON INTERNSTONAL L'ADDORT OFFICE DE 1605 ME JUHN L'ATRIOT N'ALTONAL CONFERENCE OF SO INI WORK.

L'A POLITALET UIIU. Intern thomas de Secours aux cufut.

Allie Emulie GOURD Wom's a International Organization's Automatical Solvent in Automatica

M Henri ROLLET Assoc arun Internal or ale bour la prot ctron de l'Enfay co M VELGHE Health Organication of the League of Nations

Mis Charlotte Whitton So and Ser ser Council of Canada and Canadaan Council of Child Welfare

VVII -INTER GOVERNMENTAL REFUGEE ADVISORY COMMISSION ATTACHED TO DR FRIDT OFF NANSEM, THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

(Constituted in virtue of a resolution of the Ninth Assembly)

Government Member (Member to be nominated) (British Empire)

M D Mn ore (Bulgana)

Mr CHEN TONG (Clana)
M. FIERLD GEP (Czechoslovakta)

M A SCHMIDT (E toma)

M DF NAVAILLES L BATUT (I mmo.)

Dr Voelchers (German) M R Raphyel (Greece)

M P I DE ROS : DEL LION NETO (Ital,)

M C DULME S (Latvis)

he Th Galaznowwy (Poland)

M OBREBSI 1 (Poland)

M C A TONIADE (Roumania)
M. J. Chumen i ovitch (Vugodava)

Consultative Member (his wher now mater by the Governory Body of the International Labour Office)

If G CURRIN Vice President of the Tederation of Industrial Corporations Beignile M. Hirman Migler Vice President General Confideration of the German Trade Union Str Eric D us now h C VIG G B Secretary General of the League of Nations

M Albert Tuo As Director of the International Labour Office

Techn teal Advisers

M C Gould from Council of former Russian Ambassadors Baron B Nolde

Mr Lucien Wolf Jewish Colonisation Association

Mr. L. B. Golden, United British Committee M. A. Khatis'ian Delegation of the Armenian Republis M. L. Paghalian Central Committee of Armenian Refugers

Captain C Petersen League of Red Cross Societies

M J RUBLANTIN, Central Committee on the "studies of Ru srun Refugees

XVIII -- PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE INTERNATIONAL RELIEF UNION

(Appointed by the Council under a resolution of the Fifth Assembly)

Senator Giovanni Ciraolo (Chairman) abstitute delegate for Italy at the nith and sixth ordinary ses ors of the Assembly

Dr W Autz former Minister Member of the Realistag

M. FERNANDEZ Y MEDINA Uruguayan Minister in Madrid Count Carton DE WIAFT Director of the Sould generale de Belgiq to

Lt Colonel DRAUDT, Vice Charman of the League of Red Cros Souches
Mr T B KITTPIDGE Secretary General of the League of Red Cross Souches

Dr Anders Liemstedt Pre ident of the States e Liefersahr ugs Austale Stockholm

M André Marer Barrister at the Court of appeal Pans Mr Algemon MAUDALA, CBE British Red Cros So icty

Senator Maurice SARRAUT

M Georges WERNEP Professor at Geneva University

Deputy Menbers

M. René Cassan

Schafter Frances: Administrator of the Belgian Red Cross
M. Paul G Laurin- Director General of the Rhisforcakris. Austal's Stockholm, Chairman of the
Interferent Rossis. 6th Schame or Prince.

Permanent Committee of the International Relief Union

Dr W Kulz (Chaim: n)

Senator Cinacio Sunator A FRANCOIS

P roots Irvited

It. Colonel DRAUDT League of Red Cross Societies
Profese r G Werver International Committee of the Red Cross M MATER Author of the Statute of the Union

XIX - SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

Appented by the Council maccordance athlade is on of the Assembly at its second ordinary session for the purpose of supervising the financial wooling of the League and all sing the Assembly and the Council on such financial and administrative matters or these may order to it!

Dr Stefan Osusky (Czechoslovak)

ord Meston of Agra (India) M Jean REVELLAUD (French)
M MOLTHE (Danish)

Dr C PARRA PEREZ (Venezuelan)

D p dy Kembers

M BOTELLA (Spanish) Prince \AFNVAIDYA (Siamese)

Andstor of Long & Accounts

M A CERESA (Itaban) Debuly And tor

Dr F VIVALDI (Italian)

XX -- COMMITTEE ON THE ALLOCATION OF EXPENSES

(Appented by the Council in accordance with a decision of the A smally at its fir t ordinary session for the purpos of drawing up a d finite scheme for the allocation of the e-preses of the

M REVEILLAUD (Comman) (French)

M Bogdan Markovitch (Yugoslav) M DE NARVAEZ (Colombian)

Mr PHILLIPS (British) M Saro (Japunese) M Soueri (Italian)

SIT HERRY STRAKUSCH G B E (South African)

M Zahle (Danish) M Wachemann (German)

Deputy Members

M P Jacobsson (Swedish) M Parabjeye (Indian)

XXI - COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED BY THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

T SAR BASIN GOVERNING COMMISSION

(Constituted under the Treat of Ver affect. The Members are appointed annually) Sir Ernest Willyon (Charmens) (Butish)

Dr Ehrnpooth (Finnish)
M Kosma > (Saar)
M Morke (French)

AL VEZENSKY (Crechoslovak)

2 HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN DANZIG

(Appended under Article 104 of the Treaty of Versuilles)

Count Manfred: Gnave a (Italian)

3 PRESIDENT OF THE UPPER SILESIAN MIXED COMMISSION

(Appointed by the Council under the German Polish Convention on Upp r Silesia (Article 564) of Va. 15th 1000)

M. Felix CALCHDER IS 1888

4 PRESIDENT OF THE UPTER SILESIAN ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL

(Appointed by the Council under the German Polish Convention on Upper Stlesia (Article _64) of May 15th 70 ')

M G KARLKENBERG (Belgran)

5 GRECO BULGAPIAN EMIGRATION COMMISSION

(Awo memoris including the President nominated by the Council in accordance with the Gre o Bulgarian Leciprocal Emigration Convention of November 17th 1919 Article 8) Colonel A C Court (vew Zealander)
Colonel J DE REYNER (Swas)

6 GRECO TURKISH EXCHANGE OF POPULATION COMMISSION

(Three members including the President nominated by th Council in accordance with the Greco Turkish Evahance of Populations Convention of January 30th 10-3

M H Helstad (Norwegian) M M Pivas de Vicuna (Chiban)

M Holger ANDEPSEN (Dane)

7 COMMISSIONER OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS FOR THE ELECUTION OF THE PROVIJIONS OF ARTICLE 107 OF THE TREATY OF LAUSANNE

(Appointed by the Council)

M H STABLO (French)

8 HADRAULIC SYSTEM COMMISSION OF THE DANUBE

(The Chairman appointed b the Council) M Carlo Po serri (Cha emas) (Halean)

THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

(The Judger are elected by the assembly and the Council for a period of nine years President and the Vice President are elected by the Count for a term of three years) The

J idgu

M An morre (Presider & (Italien)

M HUBTP (Vice President) (Swis.) M LODEF (Dutch) Sir Ce il Hoper (British)

M Nynotu (Danish)

M PROMAGEOT (French)

Depidy Judges

M 3 over ovitch (Yagoslav) H Beichhitt (Nowelun)

Registrar

if Hammarsi jold (Si edi.h)

Mr Ch Evans Hochus (American) M DE BUSTAVANTE (Cuban) M Atxantes (Spanish)

M ODA (Japanese) M Epitacio da Silva Presoa (Bra dian)

M NEGULESCO (Roumaniun) M War CHING Hur (Chine, c)

Deput , Regustrar

M Oute an (Spanish)

INDEX

to the Monthly Summary of the League of Nations

(Valuma IX - 1999)

(* MONTO 17 ~ 1979)			
402	r-la	lon	
Cttee	- C	ommitte	
Govt :	- G	pyramunt	
		ntern tem 1	
		festióramétem.	
		rmatirat	
		e.olution	
S G Gra	⊬ S	pereture Gen ral	
Advisory Committees		Arbital Awards, Excaption of Poreign	
Communication of reports to States West her resolution of Assembly	0	Convention 19 , ratification and entry into face 104 3	14
Africa South West		Arbital Takonsle, Mixed	
See Mandates, South West Africa		Gre o Turkish	
Age of Marriage and Content propored Aboli tion of 140 1,1 36 2	O.	appointment of Prendrat question referred to harme Court 10, 115 Humgarist Serb Crost Sloven 90 2	6
Aggression			32
S. War or threat of 1 tr		Arbitration, Security and Panide Settlement of Int Duputes	
Agnesiture Co-operative north	_	See also Distributional and War or the ut of war	
	9, 9 <i>1</i>	Assembly resolutions re Jog : Committee	
Economic Citro rof - 3	31	Monters let cf 19 , Work	59
Relations with Longo Pag set up, set Communication of committation of	- 3	Drut Concentration of Limital A sin tance weembly resolution of 79 °C 509	
Economic Cities it's agricultural experts 196 ~ 3 3 Visit of Sec Gen		Model treaty to strengton m un of pro-cobing t ar es andar Was or	10
Position to secure 1 of n displayer true 2 R 1 pen to secure 12 secure 12 secure 2	Ho ##	threat of ear Reviewed my Preparatory Commis	
Sugar best production and moder Sugar	65	sum for Distribution of Conference 152 Communication from Roumanian Gove.	
industry	15	Paced settlement of ant da pub.	213
Se ale Votezusary missiane etc	-,	Convention and on man Treaties of murbal assistance ato	
Air Navigation		Treaties of mutual alestance non aggres- sion and parts settlement General A tadopted by Assemble 19 4	
Combined transport both on radinase and Sub-Committee composition of a	ı,	Accussons ratifications and ontry	
Int organismuon of a r triffic co-operation with a illust ervice Special Committee SC Ro 3		into force 4 (15,000 to 18,53 to Arms Ammuniton, etc., Private Manufate-	15
heaspapers our transport for	85	inte of Publicity of war material e &d a Special	
See al a Transit cto Communications with Ger a cto		Committee Draft etc Assembly et and all a Diagramment Preprin	
Alcohol Smu _n glang of 7 =	45	tory Commission etc. Work Future	
Allocation of Expenses of League		Draft Cont about drawn up by 13.4	
Cran		5. As_emilit_resolution , B 3	-7 IL
Composition 44 9° 3	,9	Work duran	
Renywal of term of other Revised scale of allocation to be drawn	gВ	atin sersion _<5 ,0 35-7 27" 7.	8
up by re clutton of A s mbh of gro	7	Artistes Women, Young Abroad, Prateo-	52
Alternitum		***************************************	**
Customs dutic on p operal reduction Nonenclature for	5	Art. and Lefters Sub-Committee of Commute + on Intellect	
		and Co op ration	
Angle Person Oil Company See the twic under ? and to Iraq		Compo ilimm 39 3 Weark 4 43 -44 5	75
Animal Diseases		Asphyzastong Gase, and Chemical Methods of Warfure	
Work of Economic Cities Sis as a Vetormany measure of c	1.9	Protocol 19 , consensing p chrt is not	119
	-6	Regulation :	ģ
Animals and Animal Products, Import and Report Se Vetermary massives etc	Ø7	Tevt of draft drawn up by Preparatury Commission 130, 1	78

Arenda Committee *7,	number of results
Arenda Committee *7, Arean_emunts for next session appoint	10.0 tmlffh fmancial period
ment of Committee of Five a 3 0	Considered by Supervisory Commis
Committee distribution of oil unong 27,	Grant from kockefell's Poundation 37
Convocation and gentl	for Laboury of Lengue decision of
Delegation or States p escat76 E tract, from speeches by delegates 348 50	Asembly et adminitration of sucome
Camerol Committee 27	Increas causes of 30° 510
Opening speeches by Acting President of Cruncil and President of Assembly 76 -17	Total estamates for Socretariat etc
Cruncil and President of Assembly 776 -17	Labour Organisation and Court of
Presid at election of -67 Peview of vork 78 348 0	Int. In tare
Vac presidents electron -17	Work of Fourth Cities and Assembl,
Work se Monthly Surrency Vol IX	resolution 30° 319 Supplementary credits procedure for 30°.
109	configuration & country integration of 200
Audited Accounts of League	Buildings New Longue (Assembly Hall Secret
	and Offices, New Library)
Account for to 8 adopted by a. unbily was	Building Committe composition and work
Autina	33, 343.4
Disarman at of	Compaid ration by Ass mility and resolution
Financial reconstruction	Contract signing of 98 3 3 0
Committ of Control of Guarante	Con ention relating to exchange of Anana
Stat for Austria Rose treat ca	and Sech remait signing of 68
and memb ref Panancal Committee	Foundation tone laving of of on
inter alls d military control limitals of _ 0	
administrang loan balance a 3 30, inter will d militar control liquidation of . o	Plans completion of and submission to Special Commuttee of Tive 98 1, 2 219
Authors Rights	237 /7 300 3
Revision of Burne Convention 714	Bulana
	Ante malaria campaign acc Health etc
Bahrem Islands	Malana
Communications from Purpose and Butch	Emigration Group Belgarian Commission as their talls
Goyts 50 Ja 60	Refugers softlement of a under Refuge
Port for following for the control Polytons	Report of League Coramy stones in Sona 80 . 5
Bank for International Settlements Relations with League	Stabilisation loan for
Re olution submitted by Danish Nor	Pank of 1884
wegan and Polish delegation, and	See al o above, Report of L ague Com
withdra vn 25g	ERRORGE CTO
	Buoyane and Larbiant of Cossis
Balgram	
Denumention of Chrises Belgun Treaty of 186, or Treation etc. Chrises	Collegen at Sea Lotes case Transit Committee and
Belgian Treaty etc. Cames	werdact of Hague Court 8,
The Front A Ch.	Computere Technical
Bibliography	Composition 27 371
See b sea * and biblingraphy	Work to 55 Conference convecution of 83 89 515 34,
* * * *	Ontreces of the 202 241
Bulateral Treaties and Mulhinteral Couron	Calendar Reform of
tions Pelations between	hatine! Committee appointment of 189 90 315
Se Most favour i Vation treatment	off -
Bills of Exchange and Choques	Camproons, British and French
	Se order Mandates
Conf rence propored 100 Tuo 160 163 194 219	Co Contraction
Counterfeiting of 2-5 -88	Cusore
	See under Health etc
Biological Products	
See Health etc Sem erological read	Casts of Works of Art
tion. etc	Exhibition at Colores -58
Black Sea	
Fatry of gaval and our forces unto letter	Celition
from President of Strusts Commission 249 8	Aggreemats question of ,8
71.1 7171	
Bland Children. 158 198	Cement
Boldva Valley Local Realway Company 88 164 5 7	Custom dubes on proposed reduction 5 159
	honen.latere for 00
Bohvia	Chamber of Commerce, Int 16; 195, 197 198 * 6
Dispute with Paragust 18 3 3	90 23 238 339 35
Settlement of 346	Chamberlain, Sir Austra
Sanstary reorganication in 8, 205 340 31/	Inheir to an termination of automation
Bouts	with Council 218
See Hede, June and bones etc	
	Chemical Warfare
Brazil	See Asphyroatm, gases etc
Federal leans is ned in Trance e aminution	
	_
of question by Hagne Court See under Loan, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1	Chaptes See Bill. of exchange and cheques

Children and Young People Projection and	Commercial Policy
Welfare of Advisory Commission Composition 4° 3 278	See Cu toms tarrifs Industrial question. Most favoured whaton treatment
Composition 4° 3 3°8 Meeting in April	Commercial Treaties
Mercing in April M mbers present Work I 0 167 7° 19	between Germ no wed Poland negentations for rgr
Blind children 16 298 Child Welfare Committee	Commessions of Investoration
Appointment of member of to Govern mg Hody of Int Education. I Comma	See Investigation Commissions of
tograph institute 90	Committees of Assembly
Composition 42 9 x65 e	Distribution of work among
Legal Sub-Committee a will of and add	Commettees and Comme tons of Learne
Rules of precedur x00 Work of Fifth Session x6 -0 35 -7 -08	For a democrat commutate, se the subject
A. sembly resolution of 318	en.es très
Cinematograph effect on s e that thee Illegatimate children 167 168 -30 98 3-3	Last and membership 16 45 358 so
Tuverule courts 168 +35 +09	Communications
	S Transit and communications
forcement broad Misors relief and repetr thou of	Contributions of States at Arrears
	Resolution of accembly 370
Welfare Cities 10, 8 49 200 34/ De ti en of Juid is a por Jui 1944	TOPONICION OF WASHINGTON
ment to moral and social dangers 205 of	Conventions, International
Chile	See Treaties and other out engag monte
Dispute with Peru settlement of se Tacna	Council of Learns
and Anca	Dates of meetings 14
China	Dates of meetine 14 Municipality 19 879 16 558
Donumnation of Chinese Belgian Treaty of	Pou permanent Members Flection States elected 8 8
r865 Ss Treatics etc Chinese B*lg: m	President 5th s ssion
	Opening pech 18 Ses ions
Port bealth and marriane years of me See Health attr Port etc	R.duction of name r of 83
Samitary reorganisation in B4 85 347	Work of
Chorzov Fastory Case (Indemnities)	54th wood Monthly Super ar
Termination of order of Hague Court 974 T.	Vol EX No 3 5th es ion se Mosthy Summer
Ginamatograph	Vol I's to 6 56th and exth con some so bloodsly
Educational films abolition or reduction of	Summery Vel I's 100 q
on toma duties on 350 351	Counterfeeling Currency Suppression of
Effe t on child wolfare 160 05	Offence of
Institute Int Educational at Rome Committee of Expert, appearied to	Conference to o
consider abolition of customs duties	Appointment of Prusident 80
on educational films 354 Governing Bod,	Convention Protocol and Final Act trava up by 120 1547 25
Appeniment of M Carton de Weart	Date of meeting 14 66
members of Child Welfart Cities on Members 41 on 4,6	Del gate 1345 Work of Penancial Commutee 288 347
Report 168 16 199 316	
Perm E-crutise Cities members at 176-2	Court of International Justice Perm
Publication by of Interna monal Review of the Educational Cines atograph *40	Accession of United State of America to Protocol of Segniture of Statute
416	Conferen e of Signatory States Geneva 19 6 Final Art and draft Protocol
Relations with Child Welfare Cities 38 Visit of Sec. Gen 343	19 6 Final Frt and draft Protorol
Safety and health measures in cin ma halls	Pr tocol fdruits advoted by Com
recommendations of Child Welfare Citie 298	Pr tocol (druit) adupted by Com- mattee of Jurists March *1 19 0 70 *1
	99 103 4 1-15 219 -30 14 4,0 -,
Coal Industry	Adoption by Conference on revision
Enquiry rs conditions in Collaboration with I L O 5 150 196	of Statute 2,0 0, 357 Resolution of A coulty
-12.3 -14	Resolution of A couply 322 Sugmature *34 305 346 348 30 7
Work assigned to Int Labour Confer	Turt 455
ence 1930 and proposed prepara tory technical Conference #6 2 E 86	A sembly r solutions r 311 1 Budget for 1950 301 30
314 3,2	Chamber of Summary Procedure election
Consultation of experts by delegations of Evonomy Cities 56 50 57 3 8 9	of memburs f r r 930 65 Composition ishowing judges d puts
130 158 159 164, 4 243 -81 / 314	pudges registrar d pluty pogritric 10 360
Interim report on infernational aspects of	Compulsory purishiction see being On tennal
cord problem published by Economic	
	Index
Organisation AD / 314 34/	claus etc. Judges Appenrhoent of M. Yovano atch ros
Organisation 25 / 314 34/	ckus etc. Judges Appainment of M. Yovano atch ros Appainment at rd in of
Organisation A33 / 314 34/ Polombia Addition of to list of States communicating	class etc. Judges Appointment of M Youang atch 105 Appointment at the of M. Eugen-Durerta 0, 28, 4 21 Henn Prominent 15, 7, 7, 1
Organisation A5. / 314 34. Identitia Addition of to list of States communicating Agreement. ** jurisdiction of Hagus	class etc. Judges Appointment of M Youang atch 105 Appointment at the of M. Eugen-Durerta 0, 28, 4 21 Henn Prominent 15, 7, 7, 1
Organisation A33 / 314 34/ Polombia Addition of to list of States communicating	class th. Julys- Appendment of M. Yovano atch ros Appendment at No of M. Eugen-Drevfa 11 Henn Fromsyret 15 r rs

Court of International Justice, Perm. (Lond)	Covenant of League
Tudges (costi)	Amendm into required as a result of Kelloge
Death of Vr count First y 104 115 183 _64 Tribut, to his recovery 011 1_	Pact Committee approximent of revol
Death of ?! André Vers 15 or 114 163 264 Installation of M. Charles E. Hughes 11 14	ul Assembly 2,, 77 7,0 28 JOH
MODITIZATION OF SHOOPSOUS BY LOTA	Art 5 application of
Finlay and M Was = 2,24 Election of Sir Coul Hurst and M	Art 5 application of So Di immunent Preparatory et , Word Future etc
Framenat 18 10,	Financial a sistance etc
Co differents and forctions of 100 311	Frinches of Principles of Reconsideration
Arresments mt. relative to States	cic
having agreed to communicate Addition to h t of	Command Police Commission, Int.
Colombia 98 Lithuana -15	Outstron of collaboration a till League to
Total number of 176 °TS	upper, son of drug traffic and traine an nomen and children 31,
South African Union trussmisson by of list of Agreements refilled 176	***
Compail one we help Ontonnal Clause	Cour nion 19 >
etc Accusion As Court of Appeal in respect of arits	Ratification and application to
tral tribunals established by States proposal of Finanth Govt 2 , 327 522 10	Dataes on newspapers are New spaper trans port Conference Fin d Act etc
Libour cases appointment of a sessors for 1,5	Gustani, Tarriis
Optional Class one compulsary periodiction	Fig. a duties on their reduction occors ad
As emply o, 10 27° 3 505 7 345 6	as Sogar industry Enquiry etc.
Ratification by Hungary -7 Panama -33	Nomenclature unification of
Panama 737 Total number of sagnatures 738	Re obstarn of Am mbly 280 31; 33 Sub Committee of Experts 144
Questions in disposts referred to Coart	Memb m 302 Work 4 130 150 160 16, 164 18, 191
So. Artitration etc. Greco Turkish Mixed Arbitral Tribunal	2 0 -42 -4 1 0 11 947
Chorrow Factors Case	Reduction by collective action . 130 158 159 163 18 190 101 192 105 4 19 .4 351
Financial austance etr Con vention Interpretation etc	Stability of 191
Free Zones et Loans is used in France	Tunit yet-us and contractual methods 77 104 - 3 86 313
Od r Comms 10m ct	Truck Conference to study ourclasses of resolution of A combi 1,8 .85 : 186 ,13347
Treatic etc Chine.e Belgian Treaty etc	DEAL CORPORATION GRAWN BY BY ACOU
Remitter	Orose Cities 3 9 350 I
Appointment of to represent Court before Sup ryguer, Commission and	Hdetailer System Commission Charman
	of January of Europ an Commission of Committee of E-perts
travelling & prinses of resolution of	Committee of E-perts
A embly 300 Re election of M. Hammanal jold for	Composition 30 81 3,3 We k ,1 81 81 89
period 1430 50 65	See as a Rash ay said W storways ato
R gretr Staff regulations of asson of	Danzeg, Free City of
See that tell under Secretariat etc.	High Communitors Appointed from June 22 10 9 44 380
Accompance of and succession of	un Office tell Inno _I 10 0 44
Court's jurnidiction Protocol 19 o Signature by Peru and Nataragua 305	Rules for e erese of right of a to on freques
	Municipal lean 24 Trustee and agent 24 361
Arcession of United States of America s that talk allow	Trusts supplying to right of vuto of High
Ratification by Panama _38 Revision	Communication ren
Committee of Jurists appointed by	Death, Causes of
Committee of Jurists appointed by Council 14 70 77 0 1801 103 4 2-4 5 19 10 238 230 304 305 311 356 357	Rt same of mt hat Joint Commission for Flembers 36,
	Description
se abre under Accessom etc. Conference Sept 1020	1
Adoption of American Protocol , 8 ,04 357	As embly proceedings re 2, 78 ° 9 of Austria
Couro_ationno ~_g8	Compulsory mulitary cryses. Unnese pro
Protocol depied by .64 2,7 2 , 0 2 9 30, 304	point 130 7,7 732 745 Conference
Resol of Assembly 311 Signatures 94 ,0 , 311 346 348 355 7	Date of I ₃ Preparatory Commission so that title
Text 3°1 5	
Sn. a. σα [†] σε Judges Qualifications etc	6/90 Constation (digit) of 19 , 1,0 131 13 134 13, 140 145 147 140 Question of sup ryssing 1501
for appointment of M. Cormille de	Question of sup ryising 150 i
for appointment of M Contaille de Tolnay in pla cof M Matray depresed 300	Reward to t drawn up by Preparatory Commission 1,6-8 2,9
Valancies on Court Bench Elections and procedure for 100 104 304 305	ance connection between 200 309
	and some subul provider 200 309

Amendm uts required as a result of Kellogg Pact
Committee approximent of re-of
of Assembly 2,, 279 2/0 -8 31011
346
Se De comunent Preparator, et . Worl Future etr
Worl Tuture etc
Financial a sistance etc
Arthelesia epitarution of
S case Truthes etc Reconsideration
etc
Command Police Commission, Int.
Outstron of collaboration with League se
uppers, son of drug traffic and traine
an nomen and children 31,
Castoms Formalities
Come into 19 >
Rabberts n and application 194
Duties on newspapers are New spaper trans
port Conference Find Act die
Gustani, Tarifis
Extra dubes on ugar reduction propo ed
se Sogar andustry Enquiry etc
afort favoured nation treatment sie that
t 1'e
1 % Nomenclature unification of
Nomenclature unification of Re obstern of Am mbly 280 374 33
1 % Nomenclature unification of
I ffs Nomenclature unification of Re olution of Asc mbby 280 37 33 Sub Committee of Experts Id. Memb rs 200
f fe Nomenchiuse unification of Re obstars of Am mbby 280 37 33 Sub Committee of Experis 30 Hornb r 30 Work 4 130 150 160 16, 164 18, 194
f fe Nonemediture unification of Re obstarn of Am mbly 280 31 33 Sub Committee of Experts Memb rs Whork \$ 130 150 160 16, 18, 184 \$ 2 9 -22 -4 3 3 3 3 34
f ff
1 ft 1
f Vg Rosenchtware umfeation o' Re olstern of Are mbly Sole Committee of Experts Memb 18 Work 9 130 150 150 150 150 151 18 18 190 Work 9 130 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 15
f e'e Nomenchitaire unification o' Re olution of Air mishy Sale Committee of Experts Memb rs Work % 190 190 160 161 161 163 266 Reduction bi collective extens - 130 183 192 169 18 190 101 191 190 190 193 353 35tibility of Linit graften and contractual method. 77 164
f f g f g f g f g f g f g f g f g f g f
Reductive unification of Reductive unification of Reductive of Aurenthy 280 31 33 280 21 2
f f f f f f f f f f f f f f f f f f f
Reduced transport Redu
f f f f f f f f f f f f f f f f f f f
Reduced transport Redu
f f g 1 f g 2 f g 2 f g 2 f g 2 f g 2 f g 3 f g
f fg Rodered rate undication of Be delete at of Am mile y Be delete by collecte attent y Be delete by Be de
See the second s
Fig. 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19
Fig. 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19
f f g f g f g f g f g f g f g f g f g f
Bedders of Arm High 200 31 33 Monachine or Bedders of Arm High 200 31 33 Monachine or Bedders of Arm High 200 Monachine of Engine Monachine of Engine Monachine of Engine Monachine of 200 Monach
Fig. 16 1 Section of the mile
Proceedings undication of Bio delay of the 181 Momentum of Aurilla 200 31 31 32 Momentum of Aurilla 200 31 31 32 Momentum of Engine Member 18 20 41 4 5 4 3 3 34 3 34 3 34 13 4 15 15 16 15 16 16 17 18 18 19 18 18 19 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18
f f g f g f g f g f g f g f g f g f g f
Fig. 16 1 Section of the mile

Disarmament (contd.)	Remonic Consulistive Committee
Convention (d.oft; drawn up by USSR 130 131	Commences on frade agriculture and general questions 191 Members
Effectives limitation of 137 131 13 133	Members Appointment of M. Meyer 35
Formute as organized on a mahiare	D aths of M Leop Id Dubots and Profes or Allen county 100
Text of deart Consention drawn on h.	Last 01 360- Work pd **Saun 10 1000 at 10 10 1
Preparatory Commission 176-, Train directors 130 131 140 5	Econamic Development, Annual Survey of
German proposal concerning a change of information 131 13	Publication requested 315
Mat rai himitation of 130 131 13 133	Describe Equality in Mandated Territories
text of draft Convention drawn up b.	See us d' r Mandut s
Vaval disarmament	Publications of Publications of Leagu
American proposals and angle Americ An regolation 150 151 136 40	
143 0 15 47 479 300 345 Conference London Jan 1930 340 Preparatory Commission for Conference	Revared 18 100 0 3 3
Preparatory Commission for Conference If mbers 18 19 8 359	Ser alm Economic Committee Economic Consultative Committee Financial Committee
Work til session 130 131 53	
Con untion (druft) to 7	Feanant Statistics See under Statistics
Tuture a semely reflection 27 ,0	Electric Questions
Turl sh proposily untersa for reduction of	Committee Perm composition of "6 3,0
armāmēnts 130 131 13 134	Emegrants, Transit Cards for
Disputes beto can Bolivia and Pringusy 15 to 3 9 346	Commuttee of Experts Composition 49
bett een Lathuania and Poland ees Lithuania and Poland etc	Work 3 to
Double Taxation and Tax Eva ion	supportment and concluded by 10 ore
Conference of Govt E-perus 1928	Emigration, Greco Bulgaristi
Agreements and resulting from 104 19	Commission members stommated by Council 45 380
Ougstons referred to Factal Cities 333 Fracial Committee as it at 'th's	Convention 80 - 4 25
Multilate al Conventions on postis on which a sufficient number of countries are in	Epidemiological Intelligence Service
agruement per ibility of e-multiding 333	See many Health cte
Drugs Ses Opsum and other dangeron drus	Envan Republic Settlement of Armeneus refugees in a s
Baster Stabilization of	Refug es Amecuan ate
Se Calendar Ruform of	Release Lean, 1927 Bunk of a sue
Repnomo Committee	Bunk of a sue Tru the and areat 4 564
Appointment of agricultural appears to be according with 337	Erchange of Greco Tarketh Populations
Chairman and Vice Chairman Aration of 3 351 E-cution of recommendations of Recommic	Commission members nominated by Coun- cil 18 316 327
Conference (100) e Economie Con ference etc	Far East
Membern	Commission of H with Org ar under
Appointment of M. Flor., dr. Lemns as corresponding member So	Health one Drug startion e Openn the Far East Smoking in
Mr. W. J. Tarrague de correcciondina	Smoking to
member And corresponding	Financial Assistance for States Victims of Aggression
m mbers In 0 3 0 Pres at at seconds	Convention draft 70 ,1 3 79 102 2 , 2,8 10
7,th 7 30th 33 ²	Assembly resolution of 9 0 80 30 309 10
	and Disarmament Convention con
28th e,sion 130 15, 6418-14 >	nection beta cen 80 300 Interpretation 80
27th 50 100 120 120 120	•
As mbl resolution 278 13 15 Reviewed 8, 8	Financial Committee M mbers
Economic Conditions	Approximent of M. Mignarski co.
nn 19 8 168 3 Tendencies affecting prace of varid 154 164 104	Work.
Regionale Conference, World (1927)	Draft Convention on Financial Assist
Evernish and recommendations by Ec. stomic	ance Assembly resolution re 2 9 °0 309 10
Committee 161 4 18 100 0 78 285 8 313 31, 3*9 347	re Fman sal reconstruction and re fugees um conditions 48 347
	34/

Financial Committee (cor 14)

Health, Epidemics and Prevention of Disease (conf.)

Worl (cortd)	Canc r (could)
Riviewed og 80 219 2945 255 256 258 289 g	Radiotherapy Sub-Commission for study of
re Saar Go erming Commission Lorin	Composition 33 4 366
examin_tign of scheme	Work 20
Se under Saar etc.	China assistance to members of Int
Financial Reconstruction of Various Countries	Ad usory Council 17 Committee Perm Health
See the countrie can terned	
	Correportson 30 t 364 5 14th S s son
Fiscal Committee	Work 181 180 on 218 22
Appointment ong 25 6 253, 347 First cason dot and work of 288 3 9 33 3 S at a Double to about the Conference of a 21 Multi	Eastern Burcau at Sincapore
Fir t casion dat and work of 288 a 9 33 3	S e b low under Englemotograd Intel
S at a Double ta ation etc Con	ligence Service
	Education in higher and p eventive medic
lateral etc Motor cara etc	Commission composition of 35 368
Very bers and ac spend of members and 6 288	Epselement great Intelligen Sea to
333 36-3	Austral Pacific Remonal Zone 136 784
Penry contains at Conference on Treatment	Eastern Bureau at Singapore
of Foreigner bb	Advisory Coup*i)
Sub Cttee of In al Ctter and of Cttee on	Composition 31, 365
Read Traffit, Memb rs 363	Meeting at Batavia 784 5 Work 187 189 90 22-
Vork 88 329 33	Weeldy Record rubished by 186
	Far Eastern Commission composition of
Foreign Nationals and Enterprises Treat	95 , 368
ment of	Fumigation of first Commission on
Conference Part 19 6	Composition 37 Work 187 8
Commuttees of Confer acc 340 351	
Con ocation . 5 77 163 107 2 3 787 314	Health kear Book Int for 19 8 334.5
First essen 337 3,8 40 550 351 2 Final Protocol drawn up	Industrial hygiene study of 186
Representation of Fis al Cities 488	Infant welfare and mortality ee that tile
Second session 352	Influen a epidemic 51 ^ 186
	Insurance organisations relations of with
Foreigners, Dameges to Person or Proporty of	public health crones See b less under Public health services
Responsibility of State a que tron evanuated	See a see state Public Braitin scryicts
b, Preparator, Ctive for Codification	Introchanges of public health officers for 19 a and 10,0 186 .85
Conference 183 4 4>	Links ravolofFiahlOg z 18, 113
France	See also Bolivia Sanitary reorganica
Brazilian federal lenus assued in hearing of	tion to
ca ~ by Hague Cour* 182 43 14	Leprosy Commission for study of
Seibian loans i sucd in hearing of case by	Composition 37 + 9 Enquiry in Far Last 18, 85
Hagun Court 6, 18, 71, 13	Enquiry in Far Last 18,, 85 Hisson of Dr. Burnet expert to Latin
Free Zones of Upper Savoy and the Pays de	America 187
Gex, Case of	Malana
Hearing by Hagun Court 15 67 -19 -38 242	ın Belguna 8
	Commission
Order of Aug 19 19-0 -55 265 ,0	Composition 35 36, 8 Enquiry in India and For Dast 186 7 785
	Enquiry in India and Far East 185 7 -85 Malanelogy practical laboratory
Germany	courses at naiversities 18,
Chorze v factory easy see that file	in Mandated forritorics 24, 259 91
Commercial treasy with Poland, negotia tions for 191	Maternaty infancy and the child of pro- school age Sub Committee on protec
Gold Gold	school age Sub Committee on protec
Purchasing power of 164 19, 2-4 255 256	
250 288 315	Medical Director mission to China 7 *84
Greece*	Modern health policy study by health evperts of Far Eistern Near Eastern
Emigration Greco-Bulgarian Commission	evperts of Far Eistern Near Rastern
at tant title	and European countries 85
Exchange of Greco Turlush populations &	Opuum Commis ion see under Opium, ctc
Greeo Turks h Mixed Arbitrel Tribunal	Organisation Health
Appointment of President que tion	Activities 10.8 10.9 186 *8; 5 34; Resolutions of A sembl 31 13
referred to Hague Court 105 175 6	
Public finance and bank of issue 80 "24	Paratic Islands enquiry into health condi- tions in 284
Public h alth strvice reorganisation of	Pharmacopera emilication of conditution
Commusion of Health Committee 184	of permanent or clanat 285
Plun prepared by 16 184-6 22 284 347 Reinger Settlement Commission see Re	Planue Expert Commission on
fuggers G enk e c	Composition 36 363
-	Port health and maritime quarantine in
Hague Cooletence on Reparations, 1929	China examination of Chinese pro-
Relations with League 345 348	pcsals 285
Health, Epidemics and Prevention of Disease	Presentive Medicine, Sub-Commission on
	composition 3° 3 366
Budg t Cancer	Public b alth crystes
Commission composition of 33 366	nn Bolivia reorganisation of "84 "85 340"
Enquiry re 347	an Chang representation of \$84 285 4.
Occupational Sub Communication	in Greece reorganisation of plan
study of	in Greece renganisation of plan prepared by Commission of Health
Comporition 33 366	Committ * 18 184-6 484 341

Health, Epidemics and Provention of Burgary (conf.)	Infint Welfare and Moriality
Public bealth services (c md)	Committee of health experts on Composition 3165
Health central 2 2 Relations with insurance organizations	Contenue Europ as of health separts on
Joint Commission of Experts com	Report on verk of considered by Health Committee 168 9
position 3= 365 6 Study tourn 186	Enquire se °5 341
Reorganisation on operation of League	Influen-a
Resolution of Assembly r a ork of organis	Se unser Health etc
ation (text) 11. 19	Inland Hamestron
Rural hygune study of 1°6 765 Sera serological reactions and boological	Committee Perm
produ ts. Commission on standardisa	Composits a .5 5 3 n Work 84
tion of Composition 35 6 368	Privat law in Committ e on
Work 137	Composition 8 Work 83.4
Sleeping inhora	Rhm chapter on French supertux
Composition 35 485 367	of Mr Hims seport 84 River Law see that title
Conference nel Int 100 407	Statistics unification of a Statistics
in Equitorial Africa 60	Trau_port etc
Commission of Experts see below	Institutes
Tuberculosis and Sleeping sickness Smallpov and Vaccination Committee	For sum dual In titutes so tre querious con terned
Composition 34 366,	Grant to %9 to
Statisticians Lommission of Evpert Composition 34 367	Instruction of Youth in Aims of League
Study tours programine of interchange, for 186	Educational Super publication of 48
aurvey method of stimulating public health	scuder Publications etc
Syphilis and cornate submets	Handbook for teacher (The ful and Organisation of the Leagu of Nation)
Commission of Experis composition of 2, 309	55 90 31b Sat Committee of Committee on Int 1 I cital Co op ration
Enquery # 55 347 Tuborculosis	Sub Committee of Committee on Intl I cital Co op ration
and Sleeping inkness in Equatorial	Composition 40 x 5
Africa Commission of Experts composition 34, 367	furth r Meetas propos d 45 90 316 Work of Committee on Intellectual Co
Sob-Committee on provention of 33	operation 715-18
Vaccination Conference ** 347	Intellectual Co operation
Helts Skins and Bones Export of Agreements to 7 and to 8 163	Committee
Agreements for 7 and to 8 163 Conference of agratories ## entry inko	Chairman and Vice Chairman election
10°00 55 45° 30 289 513 I4	Compension telephing Chairman and
Ratineations 4 77 8 103 258 Registration 338	Vice Chanceman 3/83 a 6
Hangarian Opianis in Transylvatica, Dispuie	Memb rs Apprintment of M Marisno H Cornejo
bitween Roumania and Hungary	Re unution of M Lucones 80
Consideration of que from by Council no #35 #96	Work during 21th 6 10m -4 13 0 347
Hungary Arbstral Triounal mired Hungarian Serb-	4.0-on ration with Institute for
Criat Slovene 96 39	Umfication of Private Law 355 Governing body Committee on Intel
Communion of Investigation App intment of Chairman o	lects of Co operation) and Committee
Finan ill reconstruction	of Directors 40 4 44 375 Publications 24,
Committee of control trustees and m mber of Financial Cities adminis	Sholl a gentled to be various
tering loan balance 23 4 25 505 4	Work 19-3 1929 evamined by Com
Hydrauhe System Commussion of the Daumbe	mittee on Intellectual Co-operation 4, 240
See ur der Danube	wational Committees
Herdunate Children 16 168 25 98 43	Penting of representatives July 12
Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions	Penodical convening of 20 510 Relations with Int Committee and
Abelihan of Conjection (Nov 8 10 2) and Supplement-	Institute 45 6
ary Agreement [10 8] 163 163	Revi ion of a oric and methods of Orranisa
Patriferation and order into force or n. 10. A	tion appointment of Cites of Enquiry 243 46 200 315
Ratification and cutry int, force 74 7, 10 3	Sub Committees of Committee on
Confer nor Third and Proto oir 250 35 2	Secure Arts and letters Instruction of youth cir
Industrial Questiona	Intellectual mebb.
Agreem ats 12t 0 / 158 100 164 191, 103 195 b 194*	Interchange of teaching staff Science and hibbiography
243 342	Scientific Property
Committee of Three Junies report 331 See as o b los De religiment ole	University relations Worl of Organization during 10 5 19 9
	reviewed 77 90
D velopment industrial and study of	Resolution of Assembly 516
rationalisation and industrial agree	Intellectual Rights
ments 163 4 105 ° ° Production execusive 193	Sub Committee of Committee on Intellectual Co-op ration
Samplification and standards.ation 195	Composition 30 to 375
arusts and eartel tariff policy and 191 193 193	Work 24 43 -14 200

Intellectual Statistics

THICHCOURT BARCHING	
International Law, Confidention of	Engation on G www. con intertain of and approximent of permanent delegate to
Committee of Experts	League 330
Members list of 17 .58 Worl continuation as embly resolu	Slavery in *99
tion _7 _84 35°	Libraries, Co ordination of 245
Committee of Jurists Member I, IS	Labrary Experts Commutee of
Worl 2 70 1 130 15 21 Assembly resolution \$1 312	Meeting and orp ris procest 50 54 45
Conf rence First Codification	Labrary of League
Bue of Decession publication of 218 Date of mosting 51 ,6 and a 1 and	Endowment fund se Budget etc 1930 etc. Grant etc
Place of meeting	
Preparatory Committee Composition 3 1,	Excensed Rouses 160 1,0 1 236 97 8
Produtomaire deserts to 312	and Poland diplomatic relations between
Work 2nd 110m 3 90 51 16	Resolution of Coun il relating to free
3rd 485300 182 183 4 210 241	dom of communications Apple atom from Polish Govt
President appointment "84	columnstation of50 b^ 3
Repre entatives of Gowls appointment 312 Conventions	Sab-Committee appointed by Transit Committee
Dealing with special supports collaic	Work 71 81 02 3 350 355
ation of £84 31~ General publication in form of code ±84	See wise senser Management
Resolution, of Assembly 31.	Leans issued an France Questions examined by Perm Court of Int Justice
Igtornational Relations	
Committee for certific tods of44 353 4	But disap federal loans 15 6, 180, 213 4 Judgment 4 5 4 54 Serban 1 and Paymert of 6, 15 21 3
Conference third's seem to be held in June 1930 353 354	Judgment 4- 5 4 b4 Serbuss 1 as payment of 6, 16 or 3 Indement -1° 50 and
Dieftonary nut of political icems scheme for 354	Judgment 4° 50 454
Investigation, Commissions of	See and r Houlth of.
Presidents appointed by Connect 19 270 360	Mandade
Irag	Annual reports of mandatory Powers of 4
Sr u irr Mandates	Assembly resolutions 277 -03 316
Journaluis Professional Facilities for 85 6 2.8	Camermons British 45 91 9 31
Juvenilo Couris 108 35 98	Commission Perm Mandates
	M mbcr List of 41 - 377
Kellogg Paol 133 130 7 1,0 1,0 1,6 778 86 77 78 39 39 39 346 348	Pre entidenter reth es ton 47
See al o Co cusar et l'avendment etc	Observations to be communicated to Magdatory Powers
Labour Office, Int	Work of
Budget i r 10,0 301,30*	E,th school 4- 746 7 756 455 61
Co.l requiry task re S. Coal enquiry Collaboration etc	Featmand by Louncil 973 roth session 337 24 3
Stad regulation revenue of see that fulle mad r Secretariat ele	Fronting coughty
	Anglo Persian Cil Company need loss to der Iran
Languages	an Templemor under A and B mandates 34
Molern t sching of 255 244	Treatment extended in Countries Member of Longu to person and goods from mandated territoric
Latin America	goods from mandated terratoric 24" 248 9 "91
Worl of Heal h Org 10 187 284 285 393 349 347	Health nublic 267 50 91
L ", Fr 'e and International	Admi.ston to Longue application
S. Int law ord Provide law	for 10 19,2 33/ 31/ 3
League of Nations	Angle Iraq jute 141 Agreement 1974 Joulton of
Duildings see Building new Leagu Information centres #15, 48-9	Angle Iraq Tradies 19 . 10 6 and
Instructs in of youth in sims of League as	Angio Per son Oil Company exten
Fregress and future work extracts from	Sam of con esson 5 Bakes Sparitual As embly position of 57
peeches by delegates to Ass mbly 345 50 Pelations with Bank for Informational	Communication to of Opinin Conven
Settlements	Publica Concruing of
Resolution submitted by Dinish Nor version and Polich delegation and	Lebranon so below Syran and the Lebanon Layeur truffic
watbdrav a	m Termitories and i B manuate 58-9 91
Society 5 Int. Frideration of 164 19, 198 Worl dusing 19 0 345 59	ro 60 Paramel status of initialistants of terratories
Lebanon	Pational status of sahabstants of terratories under A B and C mandato 5 247 -59 and
See 'andster Synu and the Lebuson	note Naive Problem in Africa The by
Legrosty	P L Buell petition from Bureau and erational pour la défense de
See torder Health a for	

Mundates (contd.)	Manoraties (costs)
Name of 60	In Polish Upper Saksia (ec. of) Schools manning 94 5 23
Her Guinta 4, in suit se le Paulle Islands under Japane e mandare	Appeals and printion, relaing to conclusions adopt district
Fale time and Transporder of av .0 fit	10-1 293 1
Arab Contr. putition of	Association printing a system of the contract
	St. Infins Hoseifal P back vetition
H diez Railway and do armament of Jobel Dru c p-titus we An	n property rights over contluting
Jewish National Home in morandism	Primary managrity schools in Cerman and
Wailme Wall	Polish Uppe Sile sa 045 53 Pencedure con coming manoraty petitions
Discussion of incidents by Commit // 91 = 34	Committee 1 of Three 04 9 230 33 34
Petition, oncerning 55 fit april 10 /	
Re clution of 4s embly 93 320 Printing from a in ins ferratures , 8 3 3	Discussion on Council 18 3 346 Extract, from manute of Council melange of March oth 19 9 105 3
+47 6I	m rings of March with 19 o 145 3
Findings of Committion to be communicated to mandators Po cm	Memo by M Dandurand and state- ment by Dr Str. emann 105 13 9
and printinger of	
R pres obstitues of mandatory Posters	Propure to of it Daniterand and Dr Streamann 20 of or 94 8 20 Revolution of countries of control
present at surbreath escape of Perm Lammanian 34	Re rintion of toun if broad on Jouonn
Pumda Urundi L. 1 Bel on mandate en gr	nport 8 - 93 345 To t -394
96 4, 67 34- bamos W etern 55 of al 31- Auti Savers and Aberigin s Protucion	Upper Silesia Convention
Anti Slavery and Abragia a Profuncion and to putition of 5°	Negotiations but on German and Polish to to concerning application
South West Airra to 16-7 97 4, 60 F and	of and Agreement concluded 04 9 18 3
16' 9	Minners Relief and Repairsation of
haoko Land and aluruge ellechaft printen of 5°	Draft Conventions dra n up by Child
Reheboth Communit petition of 58	Welfare Office to 8 rg 35 98 347
Status of inhabitants 342 Union Vationality and Flog Act, 102, 34	Monetary and Contral Banking Lot Collec- tion of 88 545
Synt and the Lebanon of a con-	
Jobel Druss, politica er to Tangenyuka	194 36 372 4
Administration 4º 60 61	R lations Lefwich belater I treatist and multifateral Conv. nitron; based on 146
ddmunitration - 4" 60 61 proposed Union with Penja and Ugunda (Hilton Young report) 0	Motor Cary Taxaben of Foreign
Travoland British 35 56 91 47 N 34	Week of Fi cal Cit e un co optration with Poad Traffic Cities as draft
Togoland French 5 or 4 % to 11	with Poud Traffic Cttor is draft Convention and colional Protocol 323
Maritime Havigation	47
Committe Purm	Motor Traffic, Commeteral, Remission of op 34,
Composition 5 30>,0 Work 50 51 4 71 63	Manetant
	Education I tale of
Transport etc Tonns, e measurement a s that talls	Mis com, Office Int
Marrisma Quarantine in China	Ad nor; Committee metric and
S & Health etc Port to	Last erhibition organic d b58
Mildary Naval and Air Quastions, Ferm	Work and proposed sepression 44
Advisory Commit ton on	Magazal Quadions 45
31 mb is Li t of 18 3 8 9	Hatsounkly
Manderhea	One time executed by Preparates Cities for Code about Confered c 18, 4 4
	Kanta
an German Upper Sale in Association of Pole, in German,	Sa sev ² er Handat s
petitions from reasured by Council 18 3 3 44	New Guines
Poist maont/ is	See moder Mandat 5
Facilitie for attending religious on mounts 95	Norspaper Transport
U e A Poli h language by 95 33	Convertion % 19 o 8) oo 24
Fuhl security in partition re 94 Schools minority 915 3	primit Just fight at 1 salt arised by its 3 to .
In Lithuania	President appointment qu
Petition from possous f Rut sun ongra 234 5 90	Obstrary Notices
Repr. ninthon of on Council 4 43 5 25	Dr Stre cutam Prot "allem Yes og member of Econom"
Commutative of Jurists constitution of	Consultative Cities 19
London repurt 5.0 at 31 30	Obseene Publications 1,1 3
In Polish Upper Silema	Oder Communico, Int
bund 95 f	Cure con course 4 colored hours, of more
I iquidation of property petition from bigs re Naumann and Graphs are 33.4	diction examination by Hague Court Agents appointed by Govt 1, 6 1,5 1; Date of hearing 6, 0 105 20 23 4
295	Date of hearing 6, a 105 20 23 4
Putitions examined by Council 1" 23 ~33 4	Hearing of ea e 5
113	

Paraguay, Dispute with Bolivia 180 ... 2 09 346

Opinm and Other Dangerous Brugs

Opum and Other Dangerous Brugs	Paragnay, Dispute with Bolivia 180 2 29 346
Advisory Committee Assessors of	Passports and Identity Documents?
Composition 4 of 317 34	Copf rence Surond Passport 10 6 86 87, 26
Modet code for control of drug trains	Work of Transit Cities ^09
drawn up by97 317 Relations with Perm Central Board 61 _	Pays de Gex, Free Zone of
1 th session	See Free Zones etc
Chairman and Vice Chairman ele tron of 12	Penal Reform
Members present I., 60	Pointion from Howard League r appoint
Work 1., 50 60 ., 96 9,	ment of Commission of Enquiry 100
Annual reports b, Govts 6-3 Assembly resolutions 711 29 316 1,	Persia
Ben.oximorphine control 189	Correspondence with British Guet re Balarcia Islands 50 50-60
Central Board Person Attendance of members of Advisory	0.00
Cties at third se sion 334	Persons without Nationality
Chairman and Vi e Chairman election	Identity Document, for 86
Members	Peru
Appointed by Council 4" 236 3/1	Dispute with Chek settlement of as
Doubt of M Bomm 354 Organisation and working 36	Tacm and Arrea
R lation, with All many Committee 61 703	Elected non permanent Member of Council 2,8, 283
1st Session	Petrit us sent to League
Work # 13 34/	from Mandated terratories for under
Date of meeting 90	Mandates from Minorities see in der Minorities
Work 150 172 18 *03 19 236 ard Session	n Penal reform se that lille
Date of meeting 203	21
Nork 29 223 4	Pharmacopona, Unification of See Health etc. Pharmacopona etc.
4th School Date of meeting 334	
Commission of Health Committee	Plague
Composition 30 5r8	Se. urd r Health etc
	Plant Disesses, Campaign against
, polication of Arts 1 and ; 04 Application of Arts 8 and 10 18) 22	Conference (Rome 10 o) and Convention 106 042
Application of Art 0 203	Economic aspect of and work of Economic
Communication to Iraq Govt 92	Cites , 164 196 315
Ratification and entry into force 61 ,4 o7 27 ,78 290 00 / 317	Poland
See also above Advisors Cties Blodel	Chorzow factory case see that title
code etc Far Ea t smoking in	Commercial treaty with Germany negotia trons for 191
	Diplomatic polytions with Lithuania, ree
Appointment 70 0, 34, Members 0, 8 29,	Lithuania and Poland et. Elected non permanent Member of Conneil
Members 0,8 29, Illient traffic suppre sion of 60 63 90 7 270	2 403
proposed Collaboration of Int. Crimina)	Popular Aris Congres , Praguo, 18-5
Folia Commis ion re clution of Assembly 317	Committee Int croated by and propos d
Import certificate sy tem 97	exhibition at Berne in 1934 2145
Manufacture limitation of 64 97 Confirmed proposed 278 96 97 31,,34,	Ports
1/8	Compassion +5 359
ulethal ergomne and benzoyl econine 64 9, Horphine e ters control of 183	Work 50 53 4 /1 83
Purs a export from 97	Health conditions in China & Health Port etc
Smuggling by postal correspondence 03 4 97 -97	of Loading and unloading publication
Statistics to be furnished by Govts 03 333 t	
	Pres Experts
Optanis, Hungarian	Conference netion takes on result of 85 6, 8
See Hunganan optants etc	Provate Law
Organisations and Commissions of League	in Inland havigation Committee
List and membership 16 15 358 80	Compo ition 5
Pacific Islands under Javanese Mandaie	Work 2, 83 4
See under Mandates	Institute Int Committee of Directors
Pacific Scittement of Int. Disputes	Composition 37
See under Arbitration etc	nd Session members pre-int and t orl 89
	Co operation with Int Institute of
Pact of Paris	Int Rectual Co operation 555
See Ixellogg Pact	Governing Body Members
Palestine	Death of M Ambronse Cohn and
See and r Vandates	appointment of Prof Capitan 290 354 Lit 3,7
Paper	3rd Session members present and
Agreement, question of 78	
	313

Private Manufacture of Areas Ammunishen, etc	Befores (could) But tran ctifes at of
See Arm ammanation etc private mark facture of	Commission reflequent Soft - 1 - 5 % 364
Proximites, Penalities for Persons Insurg on Exercises of 100 1,1 2,30 and 98	Louis 9 and 19 8 4 2 5 Tristers 24 364 Revier of year's work 88 Gred Settl most Commission
Protectionism, Indirect 130 138 169 163 191	American Joan 80
Public Health Services	Laquidation proposels for 45 208
Se unaer Health et	Chald an und Terlock
Publications of League	4 sembly revolution or reports of High Commissioner Advi ory Commission
Armanments Year Book about 79 \$1300 1734 Arms Armanments Year Book about 74 \$1500 1745 Arms Armanment of Warr Intertent Jear Pook of trades 7 \$1500 1745 Arms Arms Armanment 74 \$1500 1740 1740 1740 1740 1740 1740 1740 17	and Sup Fisher's Constitution and 18 34/ winding up of convention and 18 34/ with last Pell Cons Cognitives, and provide an action of a not 18 legal status etilization applications of constitution of a not status of the status of a naturalization applications of the status of the s
15 J ^X	Names timp thereof of up 29 3 8 Soil in at of Armerican in Sira 224
Intellectual Co-operation 1314 International Review f th Europational	Repolitation of Treaties
	So many Treaties etc
Production and Trade 1913 and 20-3 10-, memo on 104 105 207 9 315	Rebet Union, Int
from manufes of C unail etc 65 Statt tical kear Book Int 164 195 00	Conventa a matrication of 74 Permanent Consultive
Statt tical Year Book Int 164 195 00	Commission III a
The Augus and Organ sations of the Lengths of Halton's The World Sugar Saluation Report by	Meeting Out 15 to 9 3.4 Preparatory Commutive
of Relieves -15 -40 316 The World Super Stinet on Report by Economic Committee oh 65.4	Comparison 43 379
Tends sak see had to se of ma smalled	Reversions
memo on 1913 19 7 6, 6 Tride int from 197 19.6 memo en (Vol I re 3 19 7)	See Hager Conference
(Vol I ro 3 rg 7) 16-1	Rhone Navarabon
Publishers Congresses, Int Resumption of proposed 245	Central Commission for 83 54 Report by Mr. Hines 92 See al. a Radionys and Waterway etc.
Redio-Telegraphic Station for League	Rever Law in Europe Umilication of
Se Wireless station near eat of League etc.	Confer or convi tool of \$4 .59 315 54/ Sub Committee of Transit Cities composi
Radney Union, Int	tos s?*
Work to transport of neverthers of Never paper transport Conference Final Act	Work of Other on Priests Lav 71 53 4
etr	Read Traffic
Railways	Comprehen 6-7 313
Bolden Valley Local Rankers Companie 85 162 9	Sab Littee of Facal Cities and of Road Traffa, Cities
in Central Europe disputes s. 89	Memb ra 363
Combined transport between railways and	Memb rs 353 Work 88 q 32 Work ,1 8, ^8q
watervays and ur navigation Sub Committees composition of	Signal unification of Sg
S e also No soppor transport Con i sonc Final Act etc	Rockefeller Foundation
Committ e Perm for transport by fail	Grants for subserv of League on 210
Composition 26 3 0 Work 84	for Publication of collection of monet
Soprou Po sore Ruleus Computes 88	are and central banking laws 310 See also Publication of Health Year
Committee of Fronts 84	Book etc.
Transport docum ness in gottribility of 84 Transport statistics 60 Statistics Trans-	Ruanda-Urunda Sea sonder Mandalus
port cte and Waterway comp tithou between 49	
Sub Committee of Transit Committee	
composition of 4 3/	Sanz Bania Gosperance Communication German printery chools in territory
Refugees	teaching of French in opra-
Advisory Commission Addition of British member 199 300	Loan propo ed r soc examination by Financial Control to and County , 2 go r
Composition 3,89	228 _ °8-q
R port to Russian and other referens	Reports navgewed
see below Rus 18m etc. 1st Session 18 204 5 10 36 Armenian 8 tilement 18 Envan Republic 04	36th report 9 10
	17th report
Armenian's tilement in Envan Republic on	37th report 18 01 1 35th report 6 61 2
Armenian s tilement in Erivan Republic 04 Resolution of Assembly90 318	37th report 18 01 ^ 35th report6 61 2 30th report 337 342

Sumoa, Western	Slavery (could)
S-e unger Mandate	Commended Int to 6 accuraces and rather about 7, 36, 689
Savoy, Upper Free Zone of	Recolumn of A combin 7, 36, 68 9
See Free Zones etc	TENDER ADDRESS OF DATE OF TAXABLE
Scholarships, Post Graduate 44	Portuguese Spransh and Sadan Governments 2,7 of
Science and Bibliography	an Laboura
Bibliography of L tin Languages com-	Appointment of a member of an Int Engacy Commission on
militar of en rus	in Sierra Leon abolition 798
Index bibliographicus -45 Scientific bibliography co o dination of 215	Sirenus Sickness
Scientific research material resour es de	Ses under Health
voted to Sub Committee of Committee on Intellec	Senglipox
tual Co-portation	See under Health
Composition 28 o 3,4 5 Work 24 13 45 90	
Sesentific Property Ornarchion draft	Soprom Po sony Radway Company 88 7
Committee of E ports acroward by Committee on Intellectual Competer	South West Africa
Committee on Intellectura Co opera- tion composition and angle 11 353	See swaer plandate
•	Seriet Russis
Sea, Exploitation of Products of 13 34,	Se Umi>u of Sociali i Soviet Republi s
Committee of a part, appointment of 43 Dead Sec 9	Staff of League
Seat of League	Sa under S cretarent etc
Lending of micraft in neighbourhood of	States Hembers of Learne
see tind y his manigration	Communicative to of reports of Advisory
Whole a tution near see that it is	Committees of Liberia and Union of
So retarnit of League	South Africa at Geneva 330
Budget for 1930	Slatu-bes
Buildings for not office see Buildings new Lengue	Eronomyr Int Confesures on until ation of
Sinf n mistion, of Secretariat 11.0nd	Committee of experts constitution of 10 A Committee of experts constitution of 10 A Committee of experts constitution of 10 A Signature and minification 7 105 315 34,
Regulty at Parm Court revision Communion of Erquiry of thirties	Signature and intification 7 105 315 34,
memb is appointment and compo	Health + Highlin etc Stati Down etc
Digit revued rule evangred by	Statistical year book int published b Erosomic and Financial Section 164, 195, 00
Supervary Commission "3," Vast of Ling of Egypt to 48	Tran port Commutter on undention of Composition of 3/2 3
Secretary General of League	Composition 0 3,2 5
Attendance at funeral of Dr Stresemann 3-9 334	Mechang Jan .8 mumb is present 6
Mission to Romi and Belgrade 3 0 343	Signals Communication
Report on work of Council and Scoretament since gife a same of A sambly 242	Communication from % Soviet forces in
Sers and Serological Reachons Standarden	Liark Sra na
pon of	Peport unual for to 8 165 /
Su un der He lib cte	Strepennum, Dr., Death of
Serb-Croat-Slovene-Bungarion Mixed Arbeital	E-presions of sympethy sent in Guman Goat from coun il and S cretaint 334
Tribunal 95 235	
Serban Loans assued in France, Payment of	Sintents Organizations, Int., Committee of Pepres-matures of
See 11 der Louis 19 ned in Trance	Co operation with Sub Committee on
Shapping Industry	University Relations 244
Commercial agreements an ag	Sugar Industry
	Enquiry a reduction of excist duties 6 ?
Ships Paragration of Compression	I30 I58 161 I96 24- 243 ^,0 66 374 15
Composition 4 365 a	Committee of Experts 25, 159 to 43 Segar best production consultation of
Worl 1878	expurts on 18 1989
Silesia, Upper	Summary of Events of each Alonfa
See Upper Sile 12	Innerty 1
Singapore Eastern Buresu at	February 50
See Health etc Epidemiological Inkelli genre S rvice Eastern Bureau etc	Anni 110
	Max 28
Skins	June 18 9 Jul, 42
See Hidea aluns etc.	August 755 6
Slavery	October 3.0
Commission propo of reapporalment po (ponement of querian q8 318	Noscuber 33 Decraber 350
po tpourment of quertain qR 318	Decrees 350

- vm	
Supervisory Commission	Traumi and Communications
Composition 44 301 319 Blaction proudure for 301 310 10 Meetings	For midwal and que trons avail with by C m mult a so the mby its concerned believe on the definition of the contraction
January memb r pre-ent and con titu tion of Bureau 13	Composition (showing Chairman Vic.
Agunl 130 I J	Cliarmen memb rs)4 5 509 13th Seissen March 10.9
Syphihs Si maj'r Health et.	Bod, t Sub Committee composition 7, 3, 1 Combuned transport Committee and Sub- Communities
Syria See to d r Mandates	Composition 503,
Taons and Anos	Permanent .5, 109 /1 Temporary , 30 371 3 Communications with Gen va at times of
5 ttl ment of dispute relating to18	emergency 80 7, 0 0 310 by Air
Tanganyiku Se mder Mandatus	Pachiacs wit granted to arrest 57 2
Tarrifis See Customs tarrifis	Landing of necraft on neighb urheed of League 86 Experts on racibine for 0 3/3
Teaching Staff Interchange of	Expert appointed to assist Transit Little 3,3 Transform of 81 Sec. Sec.
Sub Committee of Cities on In electroni Co-operation compution 40 376	General Transport Conference Third 19 7 So Fourth 1031 90 315
Telegraphic Radio telegraphic and Telephone	Fourth 1031 90 315 Legal Committee Perm Comportion 27 3,2
Questions Conference, 10-0 8.	Vector 84 5
Special Committee of Telegraph in and Pre s E perfs	Polish Litherman ref tions Sub-Committee of Transit Committee
Composition 30 Recomm alations 8, 3	Road Trate Commute se has still a Warries station in an acut of Learne 6
Wirele a wave lengths enquiry concerning qu table distribution of Second We niew station near scat of Lengua	Whiteless station is an acat of League ? Worl of Organisation
Carntorial Waters	Re clution of Ass mbly 37, Rowen 1 150 341
Que tion examined by Preparatory Citice for Codification Conference 133.4 48	See also unaer Court of Int Justice
Poroland, British and Franch	Transjordan See Mandata, Palestine and Transjordan
Sie under Mandates Fannane Measurement in Mantisme Favization	Translations "45
Drafting Citie appointm nt of ,3 f3 Sub-Committee of Experts composition 8 3,	Transylvania Hungarian optants in 200 (kg) 1/10
Trade and Commerce	Treaties and other Int Engagements
Communical treaties number concluded in 10 8 163 E cution of recommendations of Economic	hetwice China and other States application of se being Reconsider than etc Chines Bolessa Frenty 1°03 denus intion
Conference (tog.) To prog by Consultat	
	Setti memb of question (A Order of Hague Court
ment tor, 192, published by Econom is and Francial Section 55 o Memo on int trade from ror, 10 / (Vol. 1	ashitests in soal filter of tastifies
Memo on int trade from ros. 10 / (Vol 1 1972 19) published by Economic and Financial Section 164	h llogg Part sether to Lou anno Tr at of Communioner of Lougue for execution
Momo on production and trade 191, and 19 104, published b, E oncome and Finan tal Section 104, 195	of provisions of Art, 107 15 38 3% Pact of Paris see hell my Pact Katification of Agreements of concluded
traffic in Women and Children	under Leugue auspices ,4 5 Causes of delay appointment of Com
And heart abolition proposed to , 1,1 36 98 annual reports of Govt. and philanthropic	
orgusis thous for 1), examination by Committee 169,0	R consideration of treation velocity resolution is supply able As emply resolution is 83 311
A sembl resolution 347 Children truffi in 169 proposed Collaboration of Int Comman	Registration treaties in intered in Dec. 19 o and January
Police Commission with Legine re suppression of texts 31,	an F bruare 50 I
Committee	in March 7,, in April 15, 1 in May 18,
Composition 4 3 Work 8th size it 9 35 0 97 8	
Experts capture by 160 170 35	m Appt tt.
Extension to the East 90 242 Lincons discusse abolition of 109 1 0 1 236 0, 8	in September and October 3 0 30 in November 530
Souten up lave and permits scelating to 160 171 30 20, 98	in December

Treatment of Fo even National, and Enterprises Venezcal Decement See Health Syphelis etc See Porrigo national and enterprise treatment of Vetermary Measure, Investigations con Tuberculus. cernme See meder Health etc. Committee of Experts Members Turkey Work. 10 195 200 3 2 315 34.

Exchange of Gre o Turks h populations s e that its" War, Renumeration of, as an Instrument of Fational Policy Gr to Turkish Mixed Arbitral Trigunal ee nuder Arbitration sto Kallons Pact see that I tle Union of Socialist Soviet Republics Disarmen at Convention (draft) prepared War or Threat of War

1,0 131 13 1,35 usphy-nature guass and chemical in thods of warfare e that title Union of South Africa Figure assistance for States victims of Representative to League appointment of 370 aggres ion or that title Model treaty to trengthen means of pre United States of America writing v.s proposed tran formation mto g north Con ention -// ,8 7,9 % Court of Int Justice Perm a courton to a that little 309 316

Water ay United States of Europe Idea // 350 and Rad by completion between See al o Customs terriffs Truce etc. University Offices National Western Samos Committee of Directors 165

4th Annual mooting in Ayril

Se Hualth Smallpox and Varcination

Committee

Co-operation vith Sub-Committee on Univer ity relation. 44 Whahne University Relations See Sea exploitation etc Sub Committee of Cites on Intellectual We eless Station near Seat of Learne Estab Language of 86 5, 7 5 2,8 80 1 310 Commutates of Experts composition of 30 3 3 Со орстания

See Mandates Sumpa Western

Elected non-permanent Memb rof Council B 83

3° 3~4 Composition Wor 12 44 Sec also Transit etc Communications with Ceneva etc Unger Sayoy See Free Zones etc. Women and Christen, Traffic in Upper Silana

See Traffic in somen and children arbitral Tribunal Pressl at of 45 380 innerities in Women Police Employment of 163 St. Minorities in German Upper Silesia and in Polish Upper Silesia slived Commission President of 4 World Peace Economic Tendencies liable to 41 380 influence , 19,

Yugoslavia